

THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE;

OR,
BRITISH REGISTER:

INCLUDING

MISCELLANEOUS COMMUNICATIONS FROM
CORRESPONDENTS, ON ALL SUBJECTS
OF LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.
BIOGRAPHY, AND REMAINS OF EMINENT
PERSONS.
CORNUCOPIA OF ANECDOTES.
COLLECTIONS FROM AMERICAN LITE-
RATURE.
ORIGINAL LETTERS, &c. IN THE BRI-
TISH MUSEUM.
POETRY.
ACCOUNT OF NEW PATENTS.
PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.
REVIEW OF THE NEW MUSIC.
LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL INTEL-
LIGENCE.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS, WITH A CRITICAL
PROEMIUM.
REGISTER OF THE PROGRESS OF BRITISH
LEGISLATION.
REPORT OF DISEASES IN LONDON.
REPORT OF CHEMISTRY, &c.
REPORT OF THE STATE OF COMMERCE.
LIST OF BANKRUPTCIES AND DIVIDENDS.
REPORT OF THE WEATHER.
REPORT OF AGRICULTURE, &c.
RETROSPECT OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS.
MARRIAGES, DEATHS, &c.
BIOGRAPHIANA, OF WESTMINSTER ABBEY.
DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES, CLASSED AND
ARRANGED IN THE GEOGRAPHICAL
ORDER OF THE COUNTIES.

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THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

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When the Monthly Magazine was first planned, two leading ideas occupied the minds of those who took to conduct it. The first was, that of laying before the Public various objects of discussion, both amusing and instructive; the second was that of lending aid to the liberal principles respecting some of the most important concerns of mankind, which were deserted, or virulently opposed by other Periodical Miscellanies; but upon the support of which the Fame and Fate of the Age must ultimately depend.—*Pref. to the* As long as those who write are ambitious of making Converts, and of giving their Opinions of Influence and Celebrity, the most extensively-circulated Miscellany will reap the Effect, the curiosity of those who read,—whether it be for Amusement or for Instruction.



ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

MEN of cultivated minds in all ages have experienced gratification from the contemplation of those objects which, by an association of ideas, convey to the mind forcible images of interesting past events, or of illustrious persons who may have ceased to exist: and such objects have usually been sought for with a degree of ardour, and valued to an extent, that can be accounted for only by considering the intellectual pleasure they are calculated to produce. Thus, Cicero said that the tall palm-tree at Delos which Homer mentions to have been noticed by Ulysses, was still pointed out to the traveller as an object worthy of particular attention: we contemplate with reverence the pen and the seal of Erasmus: and philosophers walk in the garden of Newton, and view, until their senses are lost in reverie, the pear-tree that is stated to have caused those reflections which gave rise to his theories of attraction and gravitation.

It is not, therefore, without surprise that I have witnessed the little interest that has been excited by the discovery, amongst the ruins of Herculaneum, of some fragments of the works of one of the greatest men of antiquity:—I allude to the books of Epicurus on the nature of the material universe.

It appears that the physical opinions of that philosopher, (although the foundation of the doctrines now promulgated,) are as little understood at the present period, as the excellence of his morals was correctly appreciated in past ages. Cicero stated that the latter were the principal cause of the ruin of Greece: perhaps they were; but then it arose from their having been erroneously interpreted:

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and, were men now better acquainted with the former, he would, probably, be allotted a rank not inferior in order to that of any human being who has ever existed. It was not, however, my intention to indulge in reflections on this subject on the present occasion; but merely to submit to your notice the fragments of the second and eleventh of his books on *physics*, which have been deciphered by Rosinus, and recently made public at Leipzig: a copy of which has just been transmitted to me.

I know no way in which they can be more generally intruded on the attention of philosophers, than through the medium of the Monthly Magazine; and I am led to suppose that you will give them a place in that work, from having witnessed in it some observations respecting a theory of the nature of the universe, which is, in part, connected with the principles of Epicurus: a theory which, I may, indeed, imagine, would have been formed by Epicurus himself had he lived in the present age.

The Greek is printed in columns similar to those in which it appears on the papyrus found in Herculaneum. The points are, of course, recently introduced. They are accompanied with a Latin version; and an English one is also added, to render them more readily intelligible to some of those persons who may peruse them. It is also necessary to remark, that all the sentiments therein expressed are not those of Epicurus, but the objections of the adversaries to his doctrines; in the refutation of which he is engaged.

These fragments are highly valuable, from their showing how exactly the expressions of Epicurus have been given by Lucretius in a poem, the philosophy of which has been imperfectly studied,

B

or

or not well understood, by persons in general, apparently in consequence of the brilliant vesture in which it is clothed. They will also evince, to a certain extent, the correctness of the relation of the learned Diogenes Laërtius. The scholar will be enabled to connect the sentences with tolerable precision, by the assistance of the works of Lucretius, Cicero, Seneca, Diogenes Laërtius, and Sextus Empiricus. I may also observe, that they will add some new and useful terms to our Greek Lexicon.

Perhaps, too, the fragment of a *Poem on the Actian war*, from the same source, which I will transmit to you at a future time, may be worthy of notice. Ciampetti attributes it to C. Rabirius, who flourished in the latter part of the reign of Augustus. Seneca (*De Beneficiis*, lib. iii. c. ii.) speaks in favourable terms of a poem by that author, on the Octavian war against Mark Antony.

W. HUTCHINSON.

Sackville Street; Jan. 6, 1819.

ΕΠΙΚΟΥΡΟΥ
ΠΕΡΙ ΦΥΣΕΩΣ Β.

COLUMNNA I.

Latina Versio.

De celeritate autem, qua in motione adficiuntur, nunc dicere adgrediemur. Primum quidem enim temeritas longe ab ea distans, quae sensibus percipitur, temeritate, simulacrorum in motione celeritatem insuperabilem arguit

English Translation.

Let us now speak of the celerity of the motion of images (impalpable definite forms). In the first place we may observe, that these images far exceed in temerity any thing that can be perceived by the senses; so does this temerity argue the extreme celerity of their motion.

COL. II.

Original.
Περὶ δὲ τῆς κατὰ τὴν
φορὰν ὑπαρχούσης
ταχύτητος οὐκ ἔστι
λίαν ἐπιχειρήσομαι.
Πρῶτον μὲν γὰρ ἡ λα-
πτύτης μακρὰν τῆς
ἀπὸ τῶν αἰσθήσεων
λαπτύτης ἀπέχου-
σα ταχύτητα τῶν εἰ-
δώλων κατὰ τὴν φο-
ρὰν ἀνυπέβλητον
ἐνδείκνυται

ὑπερβαλλόν-
τως κοῦφα· εἰ δ' ὑπερ-
βαλλόντως κοῦφα,
ὅλον, ὥς καὶ ὑπερ-
βαλλόντως ταχέια
κατὰ τὴν φορὰν. Καὶ
εἰ τὸ μὲν ὅλον ἰσοτα-
χεῖς εἰσὶν αἱ ἀτομοί, λί-
γειν δὲ, συνισφα-
ρομένων ἐν τῷ ἑφ' ἑ-
να τόπον φέρεσθαι,
περὶ δὲ συνεχῆ τὸν
ῥοῦν, καὶ μὴ τὸ κενόν
αὐταῖς ἐναντιοῦσθαι
πίεσαν φερόμεναις,
καὶ

δίσιν καὶ τάξιν, ἀλ-
λὰ μόνον ταῦταις
προσχωρήσασθαι, ὅν
πρότερον διάστημα ἐνι-
στήκει· καὶ οἷον ἐν τοῦ
καταναντίον αὐ-
τομολέιν, τὸ σῶμα ἀ-
ναφύσει τὸ σχῆμα· αἱ
καὶ οὕτω προσκρουσά-
σας τῷ στερεμνίω λείω
εἰδὲν τὰς συζησεις
οὐκ ἔστιν οὐνεκα
πολλὰ τὰ στερέμνια
τὸτε προσκρούσει μόνον

μαρτυρεῖται φα-
νομένων. Καταφα-
νός οὐ πάλιν γέ-

. eximie levia :
si autem eximie levia, ma-
nifestum est, eximie quo-
que celeria esse in motione.
Et si ad summam pari cele-
ritate praeditae sunt atomi,
dicendum est, commigra-
tibus ipsis, dum unum in
locum feruntur, perennem
utique meare fluxum, neque
vacuum eis obsistere ultra
meantibus, et

. they are ex-
tremely light; and, being
extremely light, it is evi-
dent that they must also be
extremely quick in motion.
And if these atoms are, in
like manner, endowed with
extreme celerity of mo-
tion, it may be said that,
in their commigrations, be-
ing continually borne from
one place to another, and
vacuity not offering resis-
tance to their passage,
and

COL. III.

. positionem, atque
ordinem, sed solum his ac-
cedentes, inter quas primi-
tivum interstitium positum
fuerat: et veluti in adver-
sum transfigentibus ipsis,
corpus gignet figuram; etsi
donec incurset in solidum
laevae secretionones perspicere
non licet. Cuius rei gra-
tia multa solida tunc solum
exhibent

. position and order,
but this only occurs when
they preserve their primi-
tive interstices; and as it is
in being reflected from a
surface that a body pro-
duces its resemblance, so
these excretions cannot be
perceived until they en-
counter a solid body. For
which reason many solids
only appear

COL. IV.

. testatum est phaeno-
menis. Manifestum igitur
cursum est, quod simulacra

. it is proved by the
phenomena. It is, there-
fore, again evident, that

νεται, ὅτι τὰ εἰδῶλα
ταχύτητα τινὰ
ἀνυπέρβλητον κί-
νηται κατὰ τὴν
φορὰν. Καὶ ἐν τοιού-
τῳ δὲ τινὶ τρόπῳ
ἵσται περὶ τῆς ταχύ-
τητας τῶν εἰδῶλων ἀ-
πόδειξιν ποιήσασθαι
ἂν. Ἐπειδὴ γὰρ ὁ ροῦς
ταχύς, οὐ μόνον ὅτι τὴν
κοιφότητα

celeritatem quam insu-
perabilem adipiscuntur in
motione: atque hoc aliqua-
tenus modopotest de cele-
ritate simulacrorum demon-
stratio fieri. Quoniam enim
fluxus est celer non solum,
quando levitatem . . .

images attain the utmost
celerity of motion; and by
this means the celerity of
motion of images may be
in some degree demon-
strated. Since then their
progress is rapid, not only
when levity

COL. V.

χίως ἐκπύσσασθαι τό-
γῃ εἰδῶλον· πλὴν ἂν
κατὰ τὸν σοφιστικὸν
τρόπον τὰ στερεῖται
μόνον ταχέως δι-
νασθαι φέρεσθαι, τ' ὅσα
δὲ εἰδῶλα μένειν κατὰ
γὰ τὸν ἕξω στίχον. Καὶ
φαίνεται τοι τὸ περιλαμ-
βανόμενον εὐδύς· Ἐ-
τοίμου κενὸν διὰ τῶν
συνιζήσεων τάσιν, καὶ ἰ-
σότητα, καὶ λεπτό-
τητα, καὶ μικρομέρει-
αν ἀντεροίωτα . . .

celeriter
tunc evolare simulacrum:
nisi fortasse sophistarum
more velia, solida solum
celeriter posse ferri, quae
autem sunt merae imagines,
immobiles manere in prima
fronte. Atque adeo adfir-
mamus: quod recta conse-
quitur. Cum vacuum in
promptu sit, propter secre-
tionum vehementiam, et
unitatem, et tenuitatem, et
partium parvitatem immu-
tabilia . . .

images
they traverse space with
rapidity; unless, perhaps,
like the sophists, you sup-
pose that solid bodies alone
can move with rapidity:
but those things which are
mere images must remain
motionless in their original
position. We therefore
affirm what may thence be
correctly deduced. Since
a surrounding void is pre-
pared, from the force of
the excretions, and the
unity, tenuity, and the
immutable smallness of the
parts . . .

COL. VI.

πάντας ὁμοίους
τύπους, οὓς θεωροῦ-
μεν, τὰς ταχύτητας
ὑπαρχούσας σώμασι
πάνιν εὐ ἐπιβλέπου-
μεν, ὅτι καὶ τὰ εἰδῶ-
λα τῶν στερεών
εἰς μακροὺς τό-
πους περιαιού-
ντα ἐπιβλέπειν
ἔστι, τὴν αὐτὴν
μορφὴν . . .

per omnes simi-
les typos, quos videmus, ce-
leritates corporibus inesse
belle quidem perspicimus;
quoniam et solidorum simu-
lacta in longinqua loca eam-
dem formam transmittentia
perspicere licet . . .

in all similar
types (effigies) that can be
seen, we well perceive the
celerity of motion of bo-
dies; and since the trans-
mission of the images of
solid bodies in the same
form through a great length
of space can be witnessed .

COL. VII.

στε-
ρεμνίαις, καὶ τὰς αὐ-
τὰς διαστάσεις εἰς
βάθος εἰληφός· πλὴν
οὐχ ἵ τῷ ἐκ σωμάτων
πολλῶν τὸ βάθος πι-
κνύσθαι, ἀλλὰ τῷ
ἔξ αὐτοῦ ἐκτείναν
κενὸν διάστασιν τὴν
αὐτὴν ἔχειν, λίγην
τολμῶσιν ἀλόγως
πως, ὥς ἂν τὴν κε-
νότητα βαθύως δι-
νασθαι τὸν ροῦν, καὶ

solidis, et eas-
dem dimensiones in sua ex-
tensione capiens. Verumta-
men, non quod dimensio ex
pluribus corporibus oriatur,
sed quod extensionem ip-
sam ab interiori vacuo acci-
piat, absurdo quodam modo
dicere audent; quasi vero
vacuitas facile possit flux-
um, et . . .

with solids, and
taking the same dimensions
in its extension. Never-
theless, they absurdly ven-
ture to say, that dimension
does not arise from several
bodies, but that it acquires
its extension from internal
vacuity; as if, indeed, va-
cuity could readily (permit)
the progress, and . . .

COL. VIII.

φύσε-
ων τῶν στερεών
αὐτοῦ δ' αὐταὶ
αἱ ἀποστάσεις ἐκμαρ-
τυροῦσιν ἡμῖν. Εἰ γὰρ
γὰρ ἂν μάλλον ἐν-

substantiarum so-
lidarum: hoc autem ipsi
nobis sensus adtestantur.
Si enim potius aliquid intus
fistulosum simile foret sub-
stantiis, non posset fistulo-

of solid sub-
stances: this is testified by
our senses. If, indeed, the
inferior structure of bodies
were porous, on an image
being transmitted from it,
B 2

δοθέν τι πολυκένους
ὅμοιον ἢ φύσειν,
μὴ πολυκένον δι-
ναίτο φύσει τι εἰδω-
λων περιούνην ἐξ-
ω μορφὴν διασώζειν
πρὸς στερέμινον πᾶν
αὐτὴν ἀτάμων τάξιν

sae substantiae simulacrum,
transmittens exteriorem for-
mam, servare eundem ato-
morum ordinem . . .

it could not preserve a si-
milar arrangement of its
particles

COL. IX.

τὴν λεπτομέρει-
αν ἔχοντα, ἥπερ ἐ-
ναι ἐξωθεν μὲν
ἀλληλοῦχοι φύσεις,
ἐνδοθεν δὲ πολυκε-
νοι, δύναται τὰς
μορφὰς οἷα τῶν
στερεμίνων φύσε-
ων, λαμβάνειν. Οἷς
δὲ φημί. Βλέποντες
τὶ τῶν εἰδωλων
ταῦτ' οὗτο ἔγχει-
ροῖσιν καταδεξά-
ζειν δια τῇ ὁμωυ-
μίᾳ. "Οτε γὰρ λε-
πτύτητα

. partium tenuita-
tem habentia, non secus ac
quaedam exterius compac-
tae substantiae, interius
vero fistulosae, possunt
formas, quales solidarum
substantiarum, accipere.
Quibus profecto aio: Isti
adspicientes simulacrorum
aliquid, de ipso falsam opi-
nionem suscipere statim ad-
grediuntur propter nominis
communione. Cum enim
tenuitatem

. possessing te-
nuity of particles, in the
same manner as some evi-
dent substances, which are
compact externally, but
porous within, might assume
the forms of solid bodies.
In reply to these, I say,
that in considering these
images, they conceive a
false opinion respecting
them, in consequence of the
imprecise term by which
they are designated. For,
although tenuity

COL. X.

διὰ τῶν ἐκείνων
συγκρίσεις· ἴαν μὲν
τις τὸν τρόπον τῆς
διαλύσεως, ὃν ἡμεῖς
εἰρημάμεν, δεικνύ-
ει, δυνατὸν αὐτοῖς
ὑπάρχειν οὕτα. Δι-
οῦν, ὥσπερ· εἰληκα,
καὶ τὴν εἰς τοῦτο
τὸ εἶδος γεγενῆσθαι
οἰκονομίαν ἡμῶν
ἐπιβλέπειν· ἔστι
γὰρ τι σύντομον
πρὸς τὸ γινῶναι
τὰ περιέχμενα

. . . per illorum concretion-
es, nisi quis dissolutionis
modum, de quo diximus,
possibilem ipsis esse demon-
stret. Oportet igitur, ut
dixi, perspiciamus, etiam
in hoc genere non defuisse
oeconomiam: est enim via
compendiaria ad cognoscen-
dum, quae circumstant . .

. . . by means of their
concretions, unless some
mode of dissolution, of
which we have spoken,
could be shewn to take
place. It is sufficiently
apparent, then, as I have
already said, that even in
this instance there is evi-
dence of the economy of
Nature: it is, indeed, a
mean for the immediate
perception of surrounding
objects

COL. XI.

. συμβέ-
θηναι ἀποτελεῖσ-
θαι, καὶ ἔτι τὰς φορὰς
ἀνυπερβλήτους τοῖς
τάχυσιν κεκτισθαι.
τὰ δ' ἀρμόττοντα ἐξε-
ξῆς τοῦτοις ῥηθῆ-
ναι ἐν ταῖς μετὰ
ταῦτα διέζωμεν.

. . . event, ut efficien-
tur, et insuper motiones ce-
leritate insuperabiles adhi-
scentur. Quae autem istis
consequenter dicenda sunt,
in sequentibus edisseremus.

. . . it happens that it
may be effected; and espe-
cially, in what manner
images may be endowed
with insuperable celerity.
We shall hereafter speak
of the conclusions that may be
deduced from these pro-
positions.

ΕΠΙΚΟΥΡΟΥ
ΠΕΡΙ ΦΥΣΕΩΣ ΙΑ.
COLVMNA I.

. ὑπὸ
ποσὶν αὐτῶ φαινο-
μένον κατωτέρω.
Τοῦτο οὖν, ὃ ἦσαι ὁ νῦν
ἀναβὰς ὑπὸ ποσὶν, ἐλα-
βεν πρότερον ὑπὲρ κε-
φαλῆς ὡν ἔγκειτο. Πα-
ρὰ τὸ οὖν φημί· ἐν μέ-
σῳ εἶναι τὴν γῆν τοῖς
τόποις ὑπὸν, καὶ πρὸς
τοῦ κέντρου περιέχοντος
τοῦ παντός, καὶ τὸδ' ἐγκοιλιά-
ναι ἀνω καὶ κάτω ἄλλους

. . . sub
pedibus ipsi apparentis in-
ferius. Illud igitur, quod
sub pedes mittet, qui nunc
adscendit, suscepit prius
supra caput, cum in parte
opposita consisteret. Pro-
pterea igitur dico, in me-
dio locum positam esse
tellurem gibbosam, et ad
centrum universi circum-
positi, atque hoc incurvari
superius et inferius; aliaque

. . . it
appears to have descended
beneath our feet. The
same which we behold over
our heads appeared before
in an opposite position, and
in its course it will again
appear beneath us. On this
account, I say that the
spherical-shaped earth is
placed in the centre of
space, in the centre of the
universe, which is inclined

δὲ παρὰ γῆ φραγμοὺς εἰς
τοῦτο σωμαπτομένους εἶ-
ναι· καίτοι οὗτω στερογ-
γύλοι ποι τῆρεσσάσαι
κόσμον, καὶ τὴν γῆν
ἐν μέσῳ ὥστε πάντα
κατὰ σχῆμα κώων
κοινὴν πάντοτε μορ-
φὴν τῆρεσαι.

circa terram septimenta in
eandem formam connexa
esse; atque hoc pacto ro-
tundum quodammodo ser-
vari mundum, et terram in
medio; ita ut omnia ad in-
star membrorum commu-
nem omni ex parte formam
servent.

around it above and below,
and in all directions; and
the other matter surround-
ing the earth has the same
form; and thus the world
is preserved in a globular
form, and the earth is in
its centre: that all parts of
it, as it were its members,
might preserve a direct
community of position with
respect to it.

COL. II.

συμ-

φύων τείχους ἐν
κύκλῳ πύσσαντες, ἵ-
να μὴ ἀξῶσιν ἡμᾶς
πρὸς τὴν διάνῃ· ὡς ἔ-
ξωθεν αὐτῆς περιφε-
ρομένης πᾶσιν ἡμῖν
κεφαλῆς πάντοτε συμ-
περιγούσης φαίνε-
μενον
.....
.....
.....
καίτοι οὐ διαρι-
μίνον τῶν δυνάμε-
ων, τῶν ἐν τῇ γῇ ὑπαρ-
χόντων, οὐχὶ δυνατόν ἐ-
στι τὰς αἰτίας δεῖξαι·
οἶμαι καὶ ὁμοίως.
μάταια ποιεῖν.

simul conspirantium, quae
muros in gyro constituent,
ne rapiamur in vorticem.
Quippe si ipsa externo im-
pulsu circumferretur, cum-
ctis nobis capite semper
circumeunte, phaenomenon

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conspiring together, which
form a sort of wall in its
circuit, that it may not fall
into the vortices of the
planets. Moreover, if it
were evolved by external
impulse, and thence all
these continually passing
in circles above our heads,
a phenomenon

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COL. III.

ὡς ἀληθῶς συλληφθῆ-
ναι περὶ τῶν ὑποκειμέ-
νων ἐπέλαγμα βέ-
βαιον· ὅτι καίπερ αὐ-
τοῦ τοῦδ' ἀτελευτου
ἢ ἀνω, ἢ κάτω, τοιαύ-
την ὑφ' ἣν ἔχει κατὰστα-
σιν οἰκοδομή.

Non enim, ut verum fatea-
mur, concipi posset in sub-
iectis corporibus constans
inditus vicissitudo: quoniam,
quantumvis motus ipse per-
petuus sit, conunctam sibi
tamen, sive superius, sive
interius, illa corpora habent
talem aedificationis compa-
gem.

To acknowledge the truth,
it cannot be conceived that
in bodies subjected to
others, there can be con-
stant vicissitude of motion:
for, although those undis-
tinguished motions are per-
petual, yet those bodies
being connected with others
above or below, in forming
the general mass

COL. IV.

KAT'·HΘEN EL·T·IAIOY
AN·PAIMAT· KATO
ΨIN (·ATQ ANA
PIEM·ENON IOY GINE
TAI··NΩ KAIN· N KA
··AA·TAS A··N PE·
B·· K···.

ἀνατίλλων ἀνατί-
νοντες εἰς τὸ μέγας τῆς
πύσης γῆς, οὐ μετέ-
βημεν, ἐκ τούτου ἡ-
μῖν δύσμενος φαί-
νεται, οὐδὲ πολλὴν
ἐνίοτε πᾶν γῆν με-
ταβιβηκόσιν ἀλλ' αὐ-
τοῦ οὐκ ἔστιν αὐτοῦς
παραγισμοὺς ἀετίως
ἀρᾶσθαι. Τὸ γὰρ τὴν ἐν-
Σίνδῃ καταστάδμη-

si, cum sol oritur, retro ten-
damus in aliquam telluris
partem; ex eo loco, quo
transivimus, idem nobis oc-
cidere videtur, etsi non mul-
tum interdum telluris trans-
gressi fuerimus: sed ibidem
non licet easdem obliquatio-
nes exacte inspicere. Con-
versio enim regulæ hinc in-
de varia nobis ostendit pun-
cta cum ortus, tum occasus.

If, when the sun is rising,
we retreat from the place
in which we beheld it, it
appears to be declining;
although we have not tra-
versed any considerable
distance: the distance re-
quisite cannot be precisely
determined. The applica-
tion of this demonstrates
the existence of various
points, both of its rising

COL. V.

ἔτι, ἢ τὴν ἐξιδίκε
..... ἐκ τρε-
πύνδου ἡμῶν διένουσιν
ἐλλοίαν καταστάδμη-
σιν τῶν ἀνατολῶν,
καὶ δύσεων. "Ὡς γὰρ
καὶ συμβαίνει εἶναι
ἀνωκίωτος ῥίμαι.

Itaque et conspiciens esse
iure autumo. †

and declination : therefore,
I consider this to be a use-
ful rule.

COL. VI.

..... ὁ-
μοιωμά τι λαβόντες
σε λογίζεσθαι τι πε-
ρὶ τούτων. Τὰ μὲν
γὰρ περιουόντες,
οἶμαι, λόγῳ δὲ τα ὑπε-
ρῶν, ἐν δὲ τοῖς κη-
λεύουσιν αὐτοῖς, οὐ μόν-
ον κατὰ τὰς ἡμέ-
ρωδίας, τὰς ὑπὸ τῶν
δυναμῶν αὐταῖς
περαγνυμένας, ἀλ-
λὰ καὶ τὰς κατὰ τῶν
φασμάτων τῶν τοῦ
ἡλίου ἀοριστείας ἀνα-
τολῶν, καὶ δύσεων
εἰκότως οὐ διανοία δύ-
κναι, ὑπὸ τῶν ὑπε-
ρῶν οὐδὲν ἀπαρ-
τίξον τῇ διανοί-
ᾳ ὁμοιωμα λαβεῖν.
Ἀλλότριον μὲν γὰρ

imaginem quamdam accipi-
entes, aliquid de his arguen-
do concludere. Quibusdam
enim nimio plus attendentes,
arbitror, (oculis inquam,)
in aliis vero semet ipsi de-
cipientes, non solum pro-
pter impedimenta, quae sibi
a corporum rotatione obve-
niunt, sed etiam propter ea,
quae ab infinitis apparentiis
ortus et occasus solis prove-
niant; iure, inquam, nul-
lam ipsi mente possunt ab
oculis adaequatam rationi
imaginem accipere. Alie-
num est enim

when they perceive an ob-
ject, to draw any conclu-
sions from arguments re-
specting it : when any one
attends too much, in regard
to these objects, to what is
visible to him, he falls into
other errors, not only from
the impediments arising
from their rotation, but
also on account of the va-
rieties in the rising and de-
clination of the sun : there-
fore, in reality, I say, mere
vision will not convey to
the mind an adequate idea
respecting them. It is con-
trary.....

COL. VII.

προσποιῶμα κατα-
λάβει, καὶ παράβασιν
τοῦ τὰ ἐπὶ τοῦ ὁράνου
δείγματα τῶν αὐ-
τῶν ἀναλογίαν κα-
τασκευάζει τοῖς κα-
τὰ τὰ μακρὰ φαί-
νομενοις. Διερειστί-
ει γὰρ οἶμαι πρῶ-
τον τὸν εὐφροναῖον
τρε, ὅτι διαλέγεται,
ὅταν περὶ τοῦ κόσμου
διαλέγεται, καὶ τῶν
ἐν τῷ κόσμῳ φαίνο-
μένων, ἢ περὶ φάσμα-
τός τινος ἐκ μετεωρο-
τάτων τινῶν, τῶν
κάτωφιν ἀναπεμπο-
μένων πρὸς ἐπιγί-
ους ἐπ' αὐτῇ τῇ γῇ,
διότι εἰσώπος

opinionem falsam, atque
abnormem retinet, quod
nempe ea, quae sub
astrum sensum aperte ca-
dunt, eandem proportionem
exhibeant, atque ea, quae
circa sublimia corpora ap-
parent. Distinguere enim,
ut puto, in primis vir sa-
piens debet id, de quo
disputatur, cum scilicet de
mundo disputet, et de iis,
quae in mundo visuntur,
vel de aliquo portento esub-
limissimis corporibus pro-
venienti, quae sui visionem
remittunt ad terrigenas in
ipsa terra : propterea quod
ob oculos habens..

it is a false and unfounded
opinion that prompts us to
suppose that the same mode
of reasoning may be ap-
plied to objects existing in
great distance of space
above us, as to those which
come more directly under
the cognizance of our senses.
A wise man, I consider,
should first determine the
nature of the subject of his
reflections ; that is, whe-
ther it regards the universe
itself, or those things which
are precisely distinguishable
in it, or the appearances of
bodies situated in distant
parts of the universe, the
images of which are alone
evident to the inhabitants
of the earth : in conse-
quence of..

•COL. VIII.

δ' ὅταν, οἶμαι, ἐπὶ τῷ
ὑποκείμενον ἐπι-
πον τύχη, καὶ μὴ
διερῶν τὸ τε κατὰ
τὸ ὑποκείμενον λα-
γόμενον, καὶ τὸ κα-
τὰ τὸ περιλαμβανό-
μενον πρὸς τῷ ὑπο-
κειμένῳ. Πολλὰ
δὲ ἀπὸ τοῦ ὑποκειμέ-
νου

enim, ut reor, subiectum
forte inspicat, neque dis-
cernat, quod de subiecto
enunciat, et quod de eo,
quod subiectum ipsum com-
prehendit. Multae vero
e subiecto disceptationes o-
muntur non minimi quidem
momenti, videlicet : quae-
nam mundi partes aequae

when, as I suppose, an ob-
ject is witnessed, the nature
of which cannot be dis-
cerned, and any distinct
comprehension acquired re-
specting it. Many dis-
putes, of no trifling import,
have arisen respecting this
subject ; for instance, what
parts of the world are dis-

του διαπασίας γί-
γνεται, ὃ φαίνεται
ταύται δὲ ἐπὶ τοῦ
κίρκου εἰκότως ἀ-
δημονεῖ ὑπὸ τῶν
πρὸς τοῦ ἡλίου ἀρ-
τίως ῥιζίντων ἀ-
νατολῶν, καὶ δύσε-
ων. Χάλασθ' οὖν γὰρ
καὶ τλήμων ἐστὶν ἡσασ-
τα εἰδὲν τῶν φασ-
μάτων

ἡμῶν καὶ ἐναντί-
ας ἀνατολῆς καὶ δύσε-
ως βουλόμεθα τι συν-
ῥῆσαι φάσμα τούτοις
ἐμπειρονησμένους
ἐκ τοῦ ὑποκειμένου γὰρ
ληπτίον φορὰν τι-
να τῇ διανοίᾳ ἡ-
λίου καὶ σελήνης πρὸς
ἀνατολὴν καὶ δύσιν
καὶ οὐ τὴν αὐτὴν
ζυγισμένους ἀπερ-
τίως φατῖον εἶναι
κατὰ γὰρ δὴ τὸ ὑποκει-
μενόν καὶ ἐπὶ δια-
μαίᾳ μὴ προσποιώμε-
σαι ἐστέρῳ μὲν

• • • • • ὑ-
πὸ τίνος διαστήμα-
τος ὀριζομένης. αὐ-
τὸ γὰρ ἐμφανιστέ-
ρον ἢ διάνοια τὴν
μετὰ τὴν γῆν λῶ-
φεται, καὶ συμφανό-
τερον τοῖς κατὰ τὰς
αἰσθήσεις φαινόμε-
νοις πυκνότητά δι-
τὴν κάτω παρὰ τὴν τα-
χέϊαν αὐτὴν ἐναντί-
ον τῆς αὐτῆς διῆς
εἶναι πρὸς τὴν ὑ-
πὲρ τοῦ μὴ φέ-
ρεσθαι τὴν γῆν τὴν
κάτω, ὅταν ἀναλαμβά-
νῃ ἡ πυκνότης παντα-
χόως. οὐδὲν γὰρ ἡμῖν
ἐστὶ, δι' ὃ περιφορὰ ἡλί-
ου πάντα ἐνοχλήσῃ.

δεῖσθαι πανταχό-
θεν γὰρ ἴσον ἀπέχου-
σαν οὐδαμῇ ἐριπί-
νησθαι. ὃ γὰρ ὑ-
πὸ τῆς τοῦ αἵρος φύ-
σεως αὐτῇ ὑπάρχει, τό-
τε πανταχόθεν ὁμοι-
οσταλλομένην ἴσον
δίχθαι ἀπὸ τοῦ οὐρα-
νοῦ πανταχόθεν. Τί δὲ
ἀπερεῖ τοιαύτην πο-
τὴν ἐν μέσῳ κείσθαι τοῦ
κίρκου, ὅπερ οὐκ ἀδύ-
νατον εἶναι; Καίτοι καὶ
οὐκ ἔν τούτῳ ἀποσπ-

male adficiantur, ab iis, de
quibus super dixi, solis
ortu et occasu. Difficile
enim ei audax est opus sin-
gulas observare adparentias

COL. IX.

nostrum, nec cum nobis or-
tus et occasus solis viden-
dus occurrat, velimus por-
tentum aliquod studiose ex-
cogitatum ipsis adnectere.
E subiecto enim concipi
mente potest aliqua solis
vel lunae motio versus ori-
entem et occidentem, non
tamen ipsa motio, quae suc-
cedit, dici potest esse accen-
dum subiectum. Atque adeo
rogo, ne quis inventionem,
aliqui quidem audacem

COL. X.

certo quodam intervallo
determinatae. Enumvero
hoc pacto securius mens
telluri mansionem convenire
assumet, et congruentius
his, quae sensibus apparent;
sffissitudinem vero, quae in-
ferius secus terram crassa
est, quaeque superiori vor-
tici opposita, inservire ad
fulcimentum, ne terra infe-
rius posita feratur, quamdiu
eam recipit spissa materies
undique circumfusa. Nulla
enim nobis adest ratio, cur
solis circumlatio omnia tur-
bare debeat.

COL. XI.

fore ut indigeat; quum enim
unde unde aequè distans sit,
concipere debemus nullatenus
futurum, ut decidere pos-
sit. Quod enim ex aëria
natura ipsi adest, hoc repu-
tandum est illam undecum-
que pariter amictam aequè
determinare a caelo quo-
quoque. Quid autem ve-
tat opinari, talem aliquando
in medio iacuisse mundo;
quandoquidem id impossi-
bile non esse cognoscimus?
Et vero non esset haec ab-

turbed by the course of the
sun, from its rising to its
declination, of which I have
spoken. It is a difficult
and arduous thing to con-
sider all the circumstances
which regard it.

out (assent); nor, although
the sun should appear to
us to rise or set there,
should we be disposed to
attribute any portentous
circumstance to it. We
may conceive that the sun
or moon may appear to
move towards the east or
west; but that it does not
thence follow that those
bodies really do move in
that direction. I again in-
treat, that no person will
boldly consider that his no-
tions

separated by a certain in-
terval. Indeed, in this
manner he may more clear-
ly demonstrate the stability
of the earth; and the con-
gruity of this with things
evident to the senses: for
the density of the air which
is beneath the inferior sur-
face of the earth, being
opposed to the vortex of
the superior portion of
space, serves as a support
to the earth, to prevent its
descent, being thus received
by the dense matter which
surrounds it. We can per-
ceive no reason why the sun
in its course should derange
the order of things.

moreover, as it is every
where equi-distant from the
boundaries of the universe,
it cannot by any means hap-
pen that it can be sub-
verted. It is by means of
the air which encompasses
it, kept from approaching
in any direction the bound-
aries of the world. Why
should we not believe that
the earth has, from the
commencement of its exis-
tence, been thus stationed
in the centre of the uni-

τῆς μοῆς αὐτῶν, βα-
βαιου τόπου τοῦ πα-
ρασκευαστικῶν. Τὴν
γὰρ ἰσότητά, ἡ τὸ ὁμο-
εὐστάτολον πανταχό-
σε ὁρμα.....

sarda mansionis causa, sta-
bills nempe loci praepara-
tio. Aequalitatem enim,
sive tegumentum, quo inde-
cunque amittitur.....

verse, since we perceive
that such a thing is not im-
possible. This opinion will
not be considered absurd,
if we consider that it re-
mains fixed in that situa-
tion, because a firm position
was there prepared for it
from the commencement
of the world. Moreover,
the equality or similitude of
the air by which it is enve-
loped.....

COL. XII.

..... σοφύτα-
τον ἢ τοῦτο εἰπεῖν
αἰτίαν εἶναι, τὴν δὲ
ἰσότητά, εἴπερ αὐτὸ
ποτε τὸ μένειν αὐ-
τὴν ἐν τῇ μέσῳ τοῦ
κόσμου αἰτίαν ἐστὶν
τοῦ μένειν καὶ αἰθέρι
χρῶσθαι, ὡς οὐδ' ἐξ ἐπιρ-
ρόων ἐλίσσεται. Ἡ τὸ εἰλεῖν
οὐκ ἀπαστι δὲ ἀνάλο-
γον ῥίον, τὸν τὰς ὑ-
πὸ συμφάνων πο-
τὲ τούτων ἀέρον ὑ-
περίσσει πεποιηκό-
τα· ἡ δὲ τὰς τῶν προσ-
ηλαμένων ἀλλοι-
ότητας, ὡς ἂν καὶ τ' ἀ-
κοῦντοις ὁρῶν ἐξα-
χρῶσιν. Ὅτι δ' ἐνδέχεται ἔ-
τις τούτων εἶναι

sapientius foret dicere hanc
esse causam, nempe aequa-
litatem; siquidem hoc ip-
sum, quod aliquando illa
manserit in medio mundo,
causa est, cur maneat, atque
aëre velut aggere cingatur
ita, ut neque ex influentibus
evertatur. Antigitur versio
abest propter consenta-
neum fluxum, qui ex aëris
particulis tam apte congru-
entibus fulcimenta compa-
ravit, aut propter incurren-
tium corporum diversitates,
quapropter etiam percu-
siones facile possunt repelli.
Cum autem alterum horum
admittitur esse

it would be more judicious
to assign as its cause this
equality. The law which
preserved it, for a certain
length of time, in the centre
of the universe, may be ra-
tionally supposed to pre-
serve it in the same posi-
tion; and it is so surrounded
and supported by the air,
that no flux of matter has
power to subvert it. It
either cannot be subverted,
in consequence of the aerial
matter by which it is enve-
loped constituting a sup-
port for it; or because the
bodies which encounter it
are of a different nature,
and easily repelled. Which-
ever of these is admitted..

COL. XIII.

Πάντα γὰρ τιθέμε-
να παρ' ἀλλότριον
αὐτῶν συναφές εἶδος
διέφθαρται· ὅπερ καὶ περὶ
εὐδῶν ἐπὶ φορὰν εἰ-
δῶν μὲν ἔφην ἐν αὐ-
τῇ τῇ βίβλῳ βῆτα.
Ὁ μὲν περὶ τῆς ἐξα-
χρῶς ὑποθέσεως εἰρη-
σαι εἶδε. Ἐν δὲ τοῖς ἐχομέ-
νοις καὶ περὶ τῶν με-
τεώρων τούτων ἔτι
προσεμτικῶς ἐροῦμαι.

Cuncta enim, cum posita
sunt iuxta contiguam speci-
em naturae a se alienae,
corrumpuntur: quod et de
expeditis ad motum simula-
cris dixi in ipso secundo li-
bro. Quod nobis primum
de proposita quaestione di-
cendum erat. In sequenti-
bus autem de huiusmodi
quoque meteoris accuratius
dicemus.

For all bodies are altered
when they come in contact
with substances of an oppo-
site nature to them: but
this was considered in the
second book, when I
treated of the motive pow-
ers of images. Thus far I
have spoken of what I
proposed to treat in the
first instance: we shall con-
sider the nature of meteors
more particularly in the
ensuing books.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I SEND you an account of an impor-
tant establishment in this city, which
is little known to the world. It seems
to be the original pattern of the London
Society of Arts, of the Institute of France,
of the Board of Agriculture, &c.

"The Dublin Society" was incorpo-
rated by charter in the year 1742,
for improving husbandry and other
useful arts in Ireland, and is supported
by an annual grant from parliament of
ten thousand pounds, together with the
subscriptions and admission fees of mem-
bers. It consists of a president, (who
is always the lord-lieutenant for the
time being;) seven vice-presidents, two

secretaries, and an unlimited number
of members, who are admitted by ballot
and payment of fifty guineas. The ma-
nagement of the concerns of the society
is entrusted to committees, subject to
the control of the whole society, who
meet every Thursday at their house,
(formerly Leicester-house,) Kildare-
street, to transact business.

Besides a board-room, secretaries and
house-keeper's apartments, a conversa-
tion room for the accommodation of
members, Leicester-house contains an
extensive and valuable museum, a
library, casts of all the celebrated statues,
Elgin marbles, &c. a very fine theatre
and laboratory, schools where deserving
young boys are instructed, by masters
belonging

belonging to the society, in figure, ornament, and landscape drawing, modelling, architecture, and sculpture. The society have also professors of botany and agriculture, chemistry, mineralogy; a mining engineer, a lecturer on experimental philosophy, a professor and lecturer in the veterinary art; each of whom gives annually in the theatre a course of lectures, which are free to the public. About two miles from town, near Glasnevin, is the society's botanic garden, which is considered the finest in Europe; and there the second, or practical, course of lectures on botany is delivered every year. A certain number of apprentices are taken by the head-gardener, who, after having been instructed at the expense of the society, are dispersed through the country.

Dublin.

II.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE recent occurrence at Eton, though it is unquestionably calculated to excite anger at the outrageous, insulting, and highly reprehensible conduct of some of its students, has nevertheless had the beneficial effect of pointing out to public notice the consequences attending expulsion from that establishment; namely, exclusion from the Universities, and an incapacity ever to hold any commission from His Majesty: consequences so disproportioned to any offence, of which *mere boys* can possibly be supposed to be guilty, that it is difficult to conjecture how they came originally to be attached to it, unless, indeed, we suppose them to be a remnant of the penalties attendant upon excommunication, that detestable fungus on Christianity! If we look to the stations which boys educated at Eton are generally designed to fill, in future life, we shall readily perceive that these consequences are calculated to blast for ever the prospects of the youth who has the misfortune to be expelled; to shut him out from the learned professions, and to exclude him from the military and naval service of his country, and probably, also, from all civil employment under government. Thus is a boy, guilty only, and perhaps from the giddiness and natural thoughtlessness of youth, of some neglect of the regulations of the establishment, or, perhaps, of some contumacy to his superiors, punished with a severity, and branded with disgrace, greater than even felons are often visited with for crimes

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committed in the steadier period of manhood, and in violation of the laws, and not until they have been regularly tried and found guilty by a jury of their countrymen! Surely expulsion alone would be sufficient punishment and sufficient disgrace, without superadding to it consequences of so fatal and cruel a nature; and surely it must be contrary to the spirit of our laws, to vest such terrible power in the hands of any individual, without trial, and without the intervention of a jury, as that of thus blasting the prospects and paralyzing the efforts of a youth, perhaps only for an incautious display of that boldness and adherence to what he deems to be his rights, which is often the surest indication of those talents and of that firmness and capacity which it should be the province of such institutions to encourage and call into action, rather than to repress!

H.

Kentish-Town; Dec. 21, 1818.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE following account of an improvement in the application of horse-power to machinery will probably be thought valuable.

In the method I shall describe, each horse is harnessed to a rope, which, passing first under a roller, fixed at the level of his draught, and then over another, placed at the highest part of the wheel, suspends a weight proportioned to the strength of the animal, or the work required of him. This draught-rope, at the end where the whipple-tree is hooked on, is kept at a certain distance from the centre of the wheel by a slight bar, one end of which is fixed with a joint to this part of the rope, and the other end similarly attached to the shaft of the wheel. A bar is fixed before the head of the horse to prevent his moving forward beyond the point, when the weight will be raised to the upper roller; and another bar, with a spur rowel, is fixed behind him at the point, when the weight will have descended to the ground. Between these two bars, a distance of fifteen or twenty feet is given, in which space the horse is at liberty to walk. If he suddenly start forward, the weight rises, and the horse approaches the front bar, but the regular pace of the wheel is not injured: if he slacken his pace the weight descends, and the horse recedes in his track towards the spur-bar, but the

C

weight

weight on his collar is not relieved, and the motion of the wheel, therefore, not affected; if the horse be too free, he will keep his nose up to the front bar, but cannot distress himself by taking more than his apportioned share of labour; and, if he be dull, he will occasionally touch the spir, but cannot elude his task, or ease himself at the expense of his freer partners; while, by hanging different weights to the draught-rope, the strength of every horse may be properly considered.

In this manner, horse-power may be applied to the movement of the most delicate machinery with safety. The effect would be perfect, if all friction of the ropes and rollers could be avoided; but, this being impossible, a degree of irregularity in the motion may still take place; for, when the weight is made to rise, this friction is added to the draught of the horse; and, when it is allowed to descend, the friction is deducted from the draught.

For the sake of lessening the quantity of weight required, the draught-rope may be made in two pieces; one of them hooked to the whipple-tree, winding round a small rim of the lower roller; and the other, suspending the weight, coiling on a large rim of the same. The actual draught of heavy mill-horses, I have found to average 130lbs. The expense of adopting this plan for four horses, to work together in a large wheel, need not exceed 2*l.* or 3*l.*

Becking.

S. COURTERULD.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

BEING much interested by your account of the discovery of gas from vegetable oils, as invented by the Messrs. Taylor, and of the cheapness and facility of its application, I made a visit to their manufactory, with a view of satisfying myself as to the size of the machines and attendant expense, as applicable to the convenience of small families; and was much gratified by the attention and urbanity of Mr. Taylor, who explained every circumstance with the greatest readiness: but the apparatus appears to me to be too large and expensive for small houses, as few of this description could have a convenient stowage for a gasometer containing an hundred and fifty cubic feet of gas, nor for the necessary stove *et cetera*. Nor is it likely that persons, in a moderate way, would spend a hundred pounds for an annual saving of four or five; but, if the

apparatus could be contrived in a smaller way, to which I see no objection, and at an expence not exceeding thirty pounds, I have no doubt such machines would become general in the houses of many tradesmen and private gentlemen.

A. C. R.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I AM an individual who has just commenced a country trade. I find myself at a loss to know the safest and most direct means to forward my packages. I conceive a map of the navigable rivers and canals, mail and waggon roads, would be a very useful appendage to the accounting-house.

The general fault in our maps are, they are too much confused for any mercantile purpose; the towns may be correct enough, but you have no clue to judge of the route, or the time, or distance, which will enable you to send packages with safety and expedition.

I conceive (the kingdom should be divided into counties,) the county-towns, cities, post-packet, and the manufacturing towns, only might be mentioned where regular conveyances are now established. The intermediate small places would be readily known if the principal ones were clearly and accurately laid down: if a map of this description is already to be had, I shall be glad to know the price and where to be obtained.

While I am speaking of maps, give me leave to censure, in very strong terms, the present method of colouring them, being very unsightly, as well as useless; whereas, if they were coloured according to the nature and variety of the soils, they would be more picturesque and more valuable: if a person is to travel over a country, even by a map, he may as well know the nature of the soil he passes over as not; and, if colour is to be used, it may be as well also to point to some useful fact. I would as soon buy an old sun-dial, with the figures worn out, as a map coloured without such a reference.

GUY.

Warwick.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS the notes of the Kalendar are found so useful in regulating time, or adjusting the reckoning in years and days to each other, I have several times thought it strange that I have never met with a general and accurate rule for finding

finding the dominical letter after the 18th century, although I have looked into several modern works which treat both of astronomy and chronology. As this may, perhaps, be the case with some more of your readers, I have subjoined a rule for finding this useful letter for any year either past or future.—Rule—Reject the two right-hand figures expressing the given year, divide the remaining figures by 4, from the quotient subtract 1, then take the remainder from the number of hundreds in the given year; and this last remainder, taken from the nearest number of sevens contained in the number of hundreds expressing the year, leaves a number which is to be added to the given year and its fourth part; the sum of these must then be divided by 7, and the remainder, if any, taken from 7, which will be the index of the required letter. Example—let it be required to find the dominical letter for the year 1842. Then $18 \div 4 = 4$, from which subtract 1, and there remains 3, which, taken from 18, the number of hundreds, leaves 15; and this subtracted from 21, the nearest number of sevens in the given year, leaves 6, the number to be added to the year and its fourth part: the remaining part of the work will then stand thus—

$$\begin{array}{r}
 1842 \\
 \frac{1}{4} = 460 \\
 \text{Correction} \dots 6 \\
 \hline
 7) 2308 \\
 \hline
 7 \\
 \hline
 329 \text{ — } 5 \text{ rem.}
 \end{array}$$

Leaves 2, the index of B, the dominical letter required.

As the above rule is a little complex, perhaps some of your astronomical correspondents may be able to simplify it, or to give another more easy of application.

G. G. C.

Arundel Street, Strand.

For the Monthly Magazine.
ON EDUCATION.*

LETTER VIII.

IT is one of the common observations of the day, that successful tradesmen are not bred in grammar-schools; in other terms, that a classical education is unfriendly to commercial habits: indeed, the public anticipate the greatest commercial success from those individuals whose minds, being capable of grasping only one subject, never de-

viate from it. But on what facts has this opinion been formed? Commerce broke the chains of ignorance, and drove her from many of the strong holds of which she had possessed herself; and does she retain her own? Ignorance is not now regarded as the parent of devotion, or the friend of civil order; and can she be the friend of commercial habits? It was commerce that created and diffused the light which pierced through the darkness which brooded over Europe in the tenth century, and each nation rose in greatness as this light beamed upon it.

Why are the nations out of Europe (America excepted,) so much beneath the meanest of her states? but because the life and energy which commerce creates is less. Why did Sweden, without the resources of a single British county, enter the field against the Russian empire? but because greater knowledge emboldened and justified the act; and this knowledge arose out of commerce. Commerce is the nurse of nations, the handmaid of every improvement in the circumstance and character of man; and yet a liberal education is thought unfriendly to commercial habits. The objectors appeal to facts: look around, they say, and notice the many individuals whose education gained for them consideration and precedence in society, but who failed of commercial success. The fact is granted; but has not the education of these characters had regard more to extrinsic accomplishments than soundness of judgment. Their politeness and good breeding introduced them to the tables of the affluent, or their devotion to a party gave them the lead of it. The world gave them the credit as tradesmen which they deserved as gentlemen; and, being disappointed, charge their education with their conduct. It would be in vain to contend against this conclusion, by enumerating a larger number of educated individuals who have succeeded in trade, than those who have failed; for the public ever form their opinion upon the reverses: one lost battle sinks the hitherto successful general; one unsuccessful educated tradesman casts a shade upon the whole body.

But let me ask in what the commercial character consists? Is there a principle by which it is governed, and on which it is formed? Yes: the character of every successful tradesman is

* Addressed to the Rev. J. Clunie, A.M.

the same; every one is governed by the same principle, and pursues the same conduct; all are men of self-control: this is their polar star, this characterizes and directs all their conduct. The successful manager of a fortune already gained, or the individual who creates one, must be alike men of self-control; they must be able to give up pleasure for duty: hence it is that successful tradesmen are generally men of high personal character. Not to have attained, with their fortune, the reputation of generosity and fair dealing, is a disgrace, and the individual is made to feel that he is despised. Had I a friend to seek, I would search for him among successful tradesmen.

The Society of Friends (the Quakers,)—and the whole Scotch nation, have gained a commercial character; and these are men of self-control: brought up in habits of obedience to their parents, or their masters, they gain an early triumph over idleness and sensuality, and form a character for life. That love of indulgence and ease, so common to childhood and youth, and which, when submitted to, leads on to a mere animal existence, and forms the man of pleasure, is thus counteracted and subdued, and another and a better bias is given.

Self-control embraces and implies every disposition and every habit that constitutes the commercial character, and self-control is the natural and necessary consequence of discipline; almost every man has a mind sufficiently strong to conduct an ordinary trade,—but to ensure success, perseverance, economy, and self-denial, are necessary; and these are acquired habits, the fruits of discipline. It is the subdued, not the tame, the voluptuous, or the phlegmatic character, that forms the tradesman; success supposes energy. By discipline, I do not mean severity, but that absolute undeviating authority which is the gift of Nature, and on the exercise of which the happiness and prosperity of the child depends: an indulged child is never happy,—conscious of dependance, the child seeks for guidance, the mind is constituted for obedience; even in mature life we ask advice,—and he is the happiest and wisest man who knows how to make use of it. The principles of social life, and of society at large, are founded on that disposition of the mind which yields obedience; happiness supposes order,

and order supposes authority; an indulged family is like a nation in a state of anarchy,—wretched themselves and a pest to others. You, Sir, have a delegated authority, act a parent's part, cultivate an affection for your charge, and, if you expect them to love you, teach them obedience. Successful tradesmen often say, that their children shall not have so strict a bringing up as they had: ill-judging parents,—they overlook the cause of their own prosperity: another course of instruction must lead to other habits and to other consequences; there are not two ways to wealth and respectability. In this sketch I have granted all that can be asked by the opponents of a liberal education for youth, intended for tradesmen; I have granted, that the commercial character is not dependant on scholastic knowledge; for that a good mother, or a skillful master, lay the foundation of a child's prosperity, by discipline, rather than by instruction. The school, of which you are the head, is justly celebrated for the attainments of the pupils, but this to me is only a partial recommendation; I follow the scholar to the counting-house, and there I form my estimate of the school; and to this point parents would do well to direct their attention: it is easy to communicate a smattering of knowledge and a forwardness of deportment, but it is difficult to form habits of self-control.

But, admitting, as I do, that the commercial character is independent of scholastic knowledge, it is not inimical to it; the one is not diminished to constitute the other, every occupation admits of leisure, and every character of refinement; and refinement supposes intelligence. Self-control is the basis of all excellence; on it the commercial character may stand by itself, or it may gather beauty and ornament, without diminution of strength, from literature and the arts; they have one common origin, and contribute to one common purpose,—the welfare and happiness of man. No one doubts that a good scholar may be also a good musician, the one attainment does not render the other more doubtful or difficult; the only question with the public is, which is the business, and which the recreation; and, if each be kept in its proper place, the union is applauded and desired. It is thus also in trade: if there be a sufficient devotedness to business, other attainments give to it dignity, and

increase the capacity of the individual for conducting his trade. But another consideration attends the gaining of money, and that is, the use of it; a cultivated mind and a benevolent heart are for this purpose necessary. The mind creates, or enlarges and refines, all that constitutes human happiness or excellence; to have pleasure only in gaining money, is to perform the task and endure the curse of *Sisyphus*; it imprisons the mind, and renders it like that individual who could enjoy no other place than a jail. Should it be said, that the obtaining of money is in itself a sufficient gratification, I would point that individual to old age, and ask for its solace: the passions are now dead, ambition has extinguished its torch; the individual must retire within himself, and, if he find only emptiness and poverty, that which remained of intellect is absorbed in sadness; but ask the intellectual and virtuous old man, if age be a period of sorrow, and he will tell you—no. If he has not enjoyed a liberal education, he has stored his memory with information, and kept alive the best feelings of his heart by benevolence; and thus his age is honorable and happy; he leans upon his character, and it is a staff that supports him.

Let us now take leave of the individual, by whose exertions his family are placed in easy circumstances; a capital is now to be employed, the youth takes the rank of a merchant; if he possesses only the commercial habits he becomes a miser; he may have a splendid equipage, but his character will be contemptible: if he has not commercial habits, he may excite attention, but he will lose his property. A strict, but liberal, education is essential to the character of a British merchant; he is expected to possess the honor of a soldier and the generosity of a prince; he conducts his business on the principle of mutual advantage,—this requires a sound understanding and a generous heart, and these are not combined but by the influence of education. Let us suppose another case: should the possessor of a bequeathed property, who has commercial habits without education, decline engaging in trade, he will probably confine himself to the cultivation of a garden or the coursing of a hare; his usefulness, or his enjoyment, are not much increased by his property; so that, in whatever point we view the subject, if property be bequeathed, an

education ought to accompany it, or the family is not established. But, it will be said, that a liberal education disqualifies a youth for the drudgery of business; he will not stoop to learn the practical part. I grant, that education without discipline makes the top; he is ashamed to be seen doing many things that become his situation as an apprentice, because he thinks, forsooth, that persons of an inferior education may do it; but the youth, who has been made the subject of self-control, thinks it honorable to learn that which it is proper to know and, therefore, without demur, he sets himself to learn a business, as he did the classics, by beginning with the grammar.

I cannot conclude this letter without remarking, that, as our peasantry are receiving instruction, it is desirable that those who stand at their head should maintain that influence which a superior education gives; and I urge this on the attention of parents, from the fact that the public anticipate, from the influence even of a Sunday-school, an improvement in manners, obedience, and decorum; if they are disappointed, it is only because the expectation is founded on wrong principles; they expect, from a little increase of information, that which is the effect of early habit: parents, as they become wiser, will bring up their children better; and in this way the influence of education will be felt. After schools had been established in Scotland two generations, the effect was not apparent in the manners of the people; but we have a right to anticipate an earlier influence,—for, in Scotland, education was confined to the boys; nor did that people ever pay to the females so much respect, or derive so much of their character from them, as the English: even at this day a Scotchman would think himself disgraced by performing an office which, in his apprehension, ought to be exclusively the work of women; he could as soon be induced to eat an eel as milk a cow; but, notwithstanding the hindrances in Scotland, education elevated her peasantry, abounding with banditti and beggars, to what we now see. Our peasantry are in the worst stage of education,—they have an increase of knowledge, without a corresponding improvement in manners; but, let us not be discouraged,—education, though tardy in its effects, is certain; better habits will arise out of better instruction, and, when once formed, they are established; till

an increase of knowledge produce a still further improvement. It is not possible to bring back the state of society that existed when Cæsar landed on our shores. The progress of society is continual, where knowledge is advancing; onward, ever onward, is the watch-word of instruction. Education is to man what domestication is to animals; it not only produces new habits, but it effects a physical change, so that the animal has no longer the same propensities or capacities: a young spaniel is much more easily trained than a young fox, for no other reason than because it derived from its progenitors the dispositions and capacities they possessed, and which they derived from the authority exercised over them.

Manchester. T. JARROLD, M.D.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.
SIR,

PERHAPS your note on the communication of A. E., in the number of your miscellany for November, p. 317, may render it unnecessary to inform that gentleman, that astronomical tables may be found in Professor Vince's "Complete System of Astronomy," in three volumes, quarto; and also in Ewing's "Practical Astronomy," in one volume, octavo. Those in the former work are stated by Dr. Hutton, in the Ladies' Diary for 1814, to be "the best that he knew of for accuracy and extent;" and those in the latter, Dr. Olidthus Gregory, in his Astronomy, part. 377, characterizes as "a very useful set, given in small compass." It may be added, that Mr. Whiting, in a late number of his Scientific Receptacle, announced his intention shortly to publish a Treatise on Astronomy, containing a complete set of astronomical tables. This work has not yet issued from the press.

JOHN SMITH.

Alton Park.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.
SIR,

THE injudicious treatment of children, and the inattention and laziness of too many who are entrusted to attend them, are almost proverbial among the most enlightened of the faculty.

They well know that parents, who are mourning over the loss of their infants, might have had, with proper management, the unspeakable satisfaction of seeing them still in the domestic circle, in the possession of vigorous health.

Not a worse proof of the utter ineligibility of a nurse can be given than her partiality for sleeping potions, such as Godfrey's cordial, &c.; none of which should ever be administered, especially to a child, without the best advice; but the nurse is idle, or busy, and the child must sleep: hence stupor, insensibility, indisposition to move, obstructed viscera, convulsions, and death.

I recollect lately to have read, in the news of the day, of an infant that slept his last sleep by an over-dose of this sleeping stuff, as it is called by the sisterhood.

Children are never, perhaps, in such great danger of swallowing their last dose, and taking their final doze, in consequence of this practice, as during the time of dentition, a process which is necessarily attended with febrile symptoms, restlessness, &c.; and the nurse, with a view of inducing temporary repose, gives opiates, which, if not immediately fatal, as in the instance before alluded to, are, nevertheless, frequently productive of disorders of the most alarming nature, and invariably check those evacuations which nature has for a salutary purpose instituted, and which, when moderate, ought to be encouraged.

Instead, therefore, of giving narcotics to children cutting their teeth, it is strenuously recommended to have the tumid gums divided with a lancet, on a line with the basis of the tooth; an operation at once safe and not attended with pain; and, if done in time, by removing the cause of the complaint, all the symptoms will disappear of themselves.

Instead of giving preparations of opium, it will be found, in the majority of cases, better to administer calomel in minute doses, which is well known to possess peculiar efficacy in promoting absorption in these parts. I know not that I can set the advantages of this method in a stronger light than by relating the following circumstance, which I state from indubitable authority.

A lady, whose husband's residence was at one of our settlements abroad, where the best medical assistance was not to be procured, had lost several children by dentition. At length, she determined to visit England with her only surviving child, and consult a surgeon of eminence on the subject. By the method before recommended, her child's life was preserved; and, after being taught by the surgeon how to divide the gum, if needed, in future, the

happy

happy parent returned home. Some years had elapsed when the lady wrote to her friend, that she attributed the existence of all her three children to this apparently trifling, but really important, operation.

CHARLES SEVERN.

Manor Row, Tower Hill.

P.S. In the account of the discovery of Roman remains at Northleigh, your compositor has represented the clergyman as travelling, instead of traversing, the field in search of game.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN reply to Amicus, page 322 of our last volume, take the following extract from Mr. Stockdale Hardy's late pamphlet relative to marriage licenses, p. 17:—

A husband must take his wife's relations in the same manner as his own; and,

therefore, the prohibition touching affinity must be carried as far as that respecting consanguinity; man and wife after marriage being considered as one flesh.—A license, therefore, cannot be granted to an applicant who is related to his intended within any of the prohibited degrees; for, if it be, and the parties are joined in wedlock under it, they will not only render themselves liable to the infliction of ecclesiastical censures for incest; but, if their marriage be dissolved in the life-time of both of them, their children will be illegitimate.

The above extract appears to contain a short, yet full, answer to your correspondent's questions. I never heard of any pecuniary grant being able to prevent the law having its course, and should think no such thing ever occurred.

BENEDICT.

Nov. 10, 1818.

For the Monthly Magazine.

METEOROLOGICAL ABSTRACT for the last TWELVE MONTHS at CARLISLE.

	THERMOMETER.			BAROMETER.			RAINF.	Days of Rain, Snow, &c.	WIND.		
	High.	Low.	Mean.	High.	Low.	Mean.			W. S.W. S.E.	N.E. N. N.W.	
January.....	52	27	39.3	30.37	28.96	29.63	3.51	25	29	2	
February	51	18	36.7	30.25	28.90	29.615	1.67	14	25	3	
March	50	32	38.65	30.52	28.24	29.453	6.10	28	26	5	
April	60	31	42.4	30.62	29.05	29.778	2.56	14	10	20	
May	71	41	53.	30.51	29.38	30.	1.11	12	6	25	
June	79	48	60.3	30.51	29.40	30.02	1.75	12	23	7	
July	79	48	62.1	30.37	29.74	30.065	4.11	13	22	9	
August	76	43	57.2	30.56	29.37	30.097	1.85	8	12	19	
September	68	40	54.1	30.28	29.27	29.75	3.66	18	22	8	
October.....	65	40	53.4	30.37	29.21	29.846	3.49	11	24	7	
November.....	59	36	48.55	30.27	29.40	29.80	3.50	11	24	6	
December.....	53	26	40.06	30.71	29.31	30.01	1.60	9	20	11	
Annual Mean....	48.812			Annual Mean..29.841			34.71	175	243	122	
							Total.	Tot.	Tot.	Tot.	

General Remarks on the Weather, &c. observed at Carlisle during the year 1818.

JANUARY was extremely wet and stormy, the wind was generally westerly, and at times blew violent hurricanes, accompanied with very heavy rain, when the rivers here frequently overflowed their banks and adjoining low grounds, to a greater extent than we have witnessed for many years; some hoar frost occurred in the mornings, which was often succeeded by storms of hail and sleet. In the night of the 14th we had much thunder and lightning, and on the morning of the 17th a light fall of snow, which soon dissolved;

the surrounding mountains were generally clothed in white.

February.—The first six days were severe frost, accompanied with falls of snow, which amounted to about three inches in depth, when all the surrounding country was perfectly white. On the 8th the weather became mild, when the snow, in this neighbourhood, was all dissolved; it was afterwards fair and seasonable till the 18th; the remainder was variable, but chiefly stormy, with showers of hail and sleet. During the last day of the month, we had a dreadful hurricane from the S.W. with heavy rain.

March.—The weather during the greater

greater part of this month was marked by violent and destructive hurricanes, accompanied with very heavy falls of snow, hail, and sleet; considerable damage was experienced here from the extreme violence of the wind, and the frequent and immense overflowing of the rivers. On the mornings of the 23d and 25th, we had falls of snow, which, together, amounted to about ten inches in depth; but, in the mountainous districts, it was drifted to the depth of many yards. The only mild and seasonable weather was two or three days at the end of the month. The quantity of fall, 6.1 inches, is chiefly melted snow and hail, and is nearly the greatest that has fallen here, in one month, during the period of this register. This is a remarkable circumstance, as March is, in this climate, generally the dryest month in the year.

April.—The first five days were fair, with cold, parching, northerly winds; from the 6th till the 13th, we had frequent heavy falls of snow, which drifted, in many places, to the depth of upwards of fifteen feet, when the public roads, in every direction, were at times completely blocked up, and travelling, particularly northwards, was impeded for several days. On the 9th the rivers, from the melting of the snow from the mountains, overflowed their banks to an alarming extent. From the 13th till the 21st was fair, but very cold and ungenial, with frosty nights; the next four days were extremely cold, with snow and sleet. The 27th was mild, with light rain, when in the night we had incessant lightning; the remainder was seasonable and pleasant.

May.—The weather was mild and exceedingly favorable for the season. The former half of the month was rather gloomy, with light showers. The latter half was fair and brilliant, with intensely hot sunshine, when, during this period, the difference between mid-day and night temperature was very great; in one instance it amounted to 29 degrees.

June.—The fair, brilliant, and intensely-hot weather which commenced on the 17th of last month, continued till the 13th of the present month, during which period of twenty-six days, the sun was scarcely ever obscured by a cloud. On the 12th, and for several succeeding days, distant thunder was heard here, when, in some of the neighbouring districts, the lightning struck the roofs of several dwelling-houses, and was

productive of some very melancholy circumstances. From the 18th till the end of the month, the weather was at times rather cold, with light showers.

July was temperate and pleasant till the 7th, when we were visited by a most dreadful storm of thunder, lightning, and rain; which continued, at intervals, throughout the day. It afterwards was fair and brilliant till the 19th, when we had another tremendous thunder-storm, which commenced at mid-day and continued upwards of four hours; the lightning was extremely vivid, the thunder loud and appalling, and rain fell in torrents. From the 14th till the end of the month, the weather was remarkably hot, and after the last thunder-storm we had some heavy rains; the average temperature $62^{\circ}.1$ is the highest since 1808, when that of the same month was 64° .

August.—The weather was exceedingly favourable for the harvest, which commenced here the beginning of this month, and is the earliest we ever remember. The extreme drought experienced in the southern parts of the kingdom was scarcely felt here, and the crops were very productive. The small quantity of rain 1.85 inches fell chiefly in the nights; hence the reaping, or securing of the grain, was never interrupted a whole day.

September.—Although the quantity of rain this month, 3.66 inches, exceeds the monthly average, yet we had a sufficient portion of fair and extremely fine weather for finishing the harvest. The thermometer and barometer were, for several successive days, nearly stationary; lightning was, at times, observed in the nights.

October was extremely mild for the season; the average temperature, $53^{\circ}.4$, is upwards of 12° higher than that of the same month last year. The weather was, at times, remarkably sultry and oppressive; the quantity of rain, 3.49 inches, fell chiefly in the former part of the month. In the night of the 31st, the northern hemisphere was illuminated with an aurora borealis.

November.—The weather continued most unseasonably mild during the whole of this month. The wind, which was chiefly westerly, was always moderate, and often perfectly calm; and the weather was, on the whole, exceedingly pleasant. The summer and autumn season, this year, has been remarkable for high temperature, and exceeds

exceeds any former year, of the same period, since the commencement of this register.

December.—In the former part of this month the temperature was very variable; on the 1st the thermometer was 53°; on the 2d, 32°; and, on the 3d, 46°. The weather continued calm and pleasant, with intervals of hoar-frost and mild showers. On the 10th the ponds were coated with ice, for the first time this season. On the morning of the 15th the thermometer was as low as 26°; the 20th (thermometer 51°) was rather stormy, with heavy rain; and on the following morning the river Eden overflowed its banks and part of the adjoining low grounds in the neighbourhood of this city. The remainder was fair, and, towards the end of the month, we had three or four days of moderate frost: during the greater part of the month, the air was marked by a dead calm, and accompanied with a light fog; but, on the whole, the weather was extremely fine for the season.

Carlisle;

W. PITT.

January 2, 1819.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT is with extreme pleasure I find, in a late number of your Magazine, the suggestion of a *Society for diminishing the Cruelties to Animals*, which I am persuaded would prove highly beneficial. I regret exceedingly that my situation puts it little in my power to be useful in promoting such a design; but I am encouraged to take the liberty of addressing you, by your desire to hear from those who can give any information on the subject.

An excellent novel, entitled *MORRISON*, written for the purpose of promoting humanity to inferior creatures, was recently published,—and I wish to mention it to your readers, lest it should not have fallen under their notice. Though it may never be popular, yet it has been much admired, and has, in various instances, had great effect in restraining cruelty; I therefore regret that it is not generally read, and conceive that this reference to it, in your Magazine, would materially promote its circulation; while the influence of the work might be essentially useful in preparing the minds of individuals for the adoption of the society proposed.

A. B.

MONTHLY MAG. No. 322.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR correspondent, Th. N. R. (Magazine for Sept. 1815, p. 110.) uses the word *Caddis*, and may therefore be able to explain the two passages in Shakspeare, first part of Henry IV. act 2, scene 4, and Winter's Tale, act 4, scene 3, in which that word occurs; and, by doing so, relieve the commentators from the trouble of guessing.

P. H.

For the Monthly Magazine.

L'APE ITALIANA.

No. X.

Dov'ape susurrando
Nei mattutini falbori
Volta suggendo i rugiadosi umori.

Chiarini.

Where the bee at early dawn
Murmuring sips the dews of morn.

GIOVANNI VILLANI continued.

LIB. VI. CAP. I.

Of the Coronation of the Emperor Frederic II. of Suabia; and of the Novelties which ensued between him and the Church: and of his Descendants: and of the Affairs of Italy.

ON St. Cecilia's day, in the year of Jesus Christ MCCXX, Frederic II., King of Sicily, and son of the Emperor Henry of Suabia, and of the Empress Constance, was crowned and consecrated Emperor at Rome, with great pomp, by Pope Honorius III. This man, at first, was a friend to the church: as indeed he was in duty bound to be, on account of the many favours and benefits he had received from her: for it was through the church that his father obtained his wife Constance, who was Queen of Sicily, and had that kingdom, together with the realm of Apulia, for her dowry. And, after the death of his father, when he was left a little child, he was guarded, and protected, and defended by the church with the care of a mother; and afterwards caused to be elected King of the Romans in opposition to Otto IV., at that time Emperor; and finally crowned Emperor, as we have just related. But he, like an ungrateful son,* regarding the church as a malevolent step-mother, rather than as a parent, shewed himself in all things a persecutor and an adversary towards her, even more than his predecessors: both he and his descendants, as we shall hereafter make mention. This Frederic reigned emperor for thirty years; and was a man of business and of great

* Figliuolo d'ingratitude.

D

ability:

ability: well read,* and of a sound natural understanding. He was an universal genius, for, besides the Latin and Italian languages, he was acquainted with German, French, Greek, and Arabic; and was endowed with every suining quality. He was courteous and liberal in his donations, valiant and skilful in arms, and was greatly feared. He was much addicted to sensual indulgencies, and gave himself up to every species of corporeal pleasure, keeping many concubines and mameukes after the manner of the Saracens, and leading a sort of Epicurean life, as not making account that there was any life after this. And this was one principal cause of his enmity to the clergy and the holy church, which he greatly reduced and injured, seizing upon her possessions and applying them to his own evil purposes; and destroying many monasteries and churches in his kingdoms of Sicily and Apulia, and all over Italy; owing either to his own vices and crimes, and to the rulers of the church, who were unable, or unwilling, to treat with him, and to allow him the just rights of the empire, or to the will of Divine Providence, because the rulers of the church were the occasion of his being born from Constance, who had been consecrated as a nun: not regarding the persecutions which his father Henry and his grandfather Frederic had carried on against the holy church.

He did many notable things in his time, for in all the principal cities of Sicily and Apulia he built strong and magnificent castles which are still remaining: as the Castello Capovano in Naples, and the tower and gates of the bridge over the river Volturno at Capua, which are very wonderful works. He made the park for hawking at the Pantano di Foggia in Apulia, and the hunting park near Gravina, together with that on the mountains of Melfi. At the former, he amused himself, in winter, in hawking; and in summer he took the diversion of hunting on the mountains. He also caused the castle of Prato to be built, and the fortress of

San Miniato: and many other notable things did he do, as we shall make mention hereafter.

By his first wife he had two sons, Henry and Conrad, both of whom, in succession, he caused to be elected Kings of the Romans in his life-time. He had also posterity by other ladies; and, from them, the Kings of Antioch derived their descent, as did also King Hersius and King Manfred, who were also enemies of the holy church.

Both he and his sons reigned with much worldly glory during their lives; but they all ended badly, and were finally extinguished, as we shall hereafter make mention.

CAP. II.

How the first War between the Pisans and Florentines began.

At the aforesaid coronation of the Emperor Frederic, splendid embassies were sent from all the cities of Italy: and among them were many persons of distinction from Florence, and also from Pisa. Now it happened, that the Florentine ambassadors were one day invited to an entertainment by a cardinal of high rank, who wished to shew them respect; and one of them, seeing a pretty lap-dog* in the room, begged it of the cardinal, who desired him to send for it whenever he pleased. The day following, the Pisan ambassadors received a similar invitation; and one of them, happening in like manner to take a fancy to the little dog, the cardinal, not recollecting that he had before given it to the Florentine ambassador, promised it also to the Pisan. After the party broke up, the Florentine ambassador sent for the little dog, which was delivered to him; and the Pisan ambassador, applying soon after, and finding that the Florentine had got it, considered himself as affronted, not being aware how it had happened. And meeting each other in the streets of Rome, a dispute arose about the dog, which brought on high words, and from words they came to blows; in which affray the Florentines came off with the worst of it, the ambassadors of Pisa having fifty soldiers with them. On hearing of this, all the Florentines that were at the courts of the pope and emperor, who were not a few in number, with Messire Odingo de' Pisanti at their head, together with all those who had come out of curiosity, concerted together and attacked the ambassadors of Pisa, and took signal revenge upon them. The Pisans, ac-

* *Savio di scrittura, e di senno naturale.* There is a little ambiguity about the first expression, which may signify also, *versed in scripture*: an accomplishment of which the emperors sometimes availed themselves against the popes.—*Vide Lib. 5, Cap. 3.* of our last number: or an *able writer*: but, from its connection with the latter part of the sentence, I have rendered it as above.

* *Cattellino di camera.*

ordingly, wrote home an account of the insult and violence done to them by the Florentines; on which the magistracy, of that city, immediately caused all the merchandize of the Florentines at that time in Pisa, which was very considerable, to be seized.* In the hope of regaining the property of their merchants, the Florentines sent many embassies to Pisa, entreating them, out of regard to the long friendship which had subsisted between the cities, to restore their merchandize; but the Pisans would not consent, alleging, that the said merchandize had been disposed of. At last the Florentines came down so low in their demands, that they requested the Pisans to send them the same number of bales of rubbish, or any thing whatever, merely to save their honour. If they refused to do this, the Florentines declared that all amity between them must be at an end, and that war would be commenced; and in this state matters remained for some time. The Pisans, however, in their pride, imagined themselves to be masters both by land and sea; and they therefore returned answer to the Florentines, that, whenever they chose to send an army against them, they would meet them half-way. The Florentines, therefore, unable any longer to endure the disgrace and injury done to them by the Pisans, commenced hostilities against them.

This account of the cause and commencement of the war aforesaid, we have truly learned from some of our elder citizens, whose fathers were present at these transactions, and who had heard them make mention of the same.

CAP. III.

How the Pisans were Discomfited by the Florentines at Castello Del Bosco.

It came to pass in the year of Christ mcccxxii, that the Florentines equipped an expedition against the city of Pisa. They left Florence in the month of July; and the Pisans, as they had promised, came to meet them at a place called Castello del Bosco in the territory of Pisa. Here they drew up in front of each other; and had a great battle on

the twenty-first of July, in the aforesaid year. In the end, the Pisans were discomfited by the Florentines, and great numbers of them were killed; and as many as thirteen hundred of the principal inhabitants of Pisa were taken prisoners, and brought in bonds to Florence. And thus their pride, and arrogance, and ingratitude, met, through Divine Providence, with its just chastisement.

We have spoken thus at length concerning this matter of the Florentines and Pisans, in order that it may be known to every one, that all the war and dissension which afterwards ensued, and which was the cause of so much danger, adversity, and bloodshed, to all Italy, and more especially to Tuscany; and to the cities of Florence and Pisa, arose from so trifling a thing as the beauty of a dog: which we may say was the devil in the shape of a dog,* of so great mischief was he the cause, as we shall hereafter make mention.

CAP. XXX.

Of a great Miracle which happened in Spain.

About this time (mcccxxxviii.) there happened a great miracle in Spain worthy of particular notice, and to be had in great reverence by every Christian; and though it is to be found in other chronicles, we shall not omit to commemorate it in this.

During the reign of Ferdinand, King of Castile, and of Spain,† as a Jew was digging away a bank, in the neighbourhood of Toledo, to enlarge his vineyard, he found in the earth a large stone; which appeared, externally, quite solid and without any crack. On breaking it, however, the Jew found the said stone hollow within; and, in the cavity, exactly fitted as it were to the stone, he found a book, the leaves of which were like very thin pieces of wood. It was, in bulk, about the size of a Psalter, and was written in three languages, Hebrew, Greek, and Latin, containing an account of the world in three divisions, from Adam to Antichrist, together with the characters of men who should live in those several times. At the beginning of the third world, or age, it said thus: *in this third world shall be born the son of*

* *Il quale si può dire ch'è fosse il diavolo in specie di cagnuolo.*

† Ferdinand, III., one of the saints of the Romish Calendar. He was contemporary with, and related to, Louis IX. (St. Louis) of France.

* The whole maritime commerce of Florence was at that time carried on through Pisa, which is situated at the mouth of the Arno, near the sea; and, it was owing to this, that the Pisans treated the Florentines so haughtily, supposing them to be at their mercy. The port of Leghorn was constructed by the grand Dukes of Tuscany some centuries after.

God, of a virgin named Mary, who shall suffer death for the human race. The Jew, on reading this, straightway became a Christian, with all his family, and was baptized. And it was also written, at the end of the said book, that it should be found in the time when King Ferdinand should reign in Castile. This miracle, which was witnessed by many persons worthy of credit, was related to the king, and recorded with great reverence. And the said book was carefully deposited and translated; and many great and true prophecies were found therein: so that, it must be supposed, that it was the will of God that this extraordinary thing should be brought to light: a similar miracle occurred under Constantine VI., which are so many supports and confirmations of our faith.*

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.
SIR,

ON the first introduction of the gas-lights to the streets of the metropolis, by Mr. Windsor, some fourteen years ago, it certainly did not meet with that support which it deserved. Like most national improvements, the inventor, who ought to have been upheld and supported by the public, was suffered to be neglected and go to ruin, whilst others stepped in and reaped the fruits of his long labour and lost property. However, as every great invention of public utility and economy must work its way into public notice and support, so it has proved by the gas-lights.

It now, however, merits inquiry, whether, as an individual can brew his own beer as well as he can be supplied from a public brewery, he might not make his own gas; or, if that should be an obstacle, there are needy men enough, who would find it to their advantage to do it for them?

It appears that Mr. Monteith, of Polloch Shaws, introduced it into his cotton-manufactory many years ago, and still continues it. Its great saving to him appears in the subsequent statement.

One hundred and forty-five candles, to burn three hours, will require 242 for five hours, the time the gas burns,—at 1½d. each, makes 11. 10s. 3d. If four hours per day be the averaged time of artificial light during the winter, the following is

* I have before observed, that the early Italian writers abound with grammatical inaccuracies; but I do not wish, unnecessarily, to alter even their singularities.

the difference of expense for a week, taking no notice of the coal put into the retort, as on them there is, if any thing, a saving to the proprietors:—

4 cwt. of coal will serve the furnace six nights	£	s.	d.
Allow for labour in charging the retort, and keeping fire to the furnace	0	1	6½

Total	0	7	6½
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To give the same number of lights from candles for six nights, it will require 1158, at 1½d. each	7	4	9
Deduct	0	7	6½

Saving	6	17	2½
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The Journal of Science and Arts, No. 1 and 2, states that lights by candle, which cost 2000l. may be better supplied by gas for 600l. including all other expenses, and that when coals were one-third dearer than at the present time.

A. E. I.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.
SIR,

STERRING accidentally, in your Magazine for May last, a letter from "A Father," describing the case of his son, who is afflicted with the scrofula, I would recommend to his notice a book, entitled, "An Essay on the Nature and Cure of Scrophulous Disorders," by the late John Morley, esq. of Halstead, in Essex. It was printed in 1790, for James Buckland, No. 57, Paternoster-row, London: it contains a variety of cases in the above disorder, with the methods of cure; and it is very probable something might be found in it that would be useful.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.
SIR,

WHILE the great increase of robberies and other crimes is shocking to contemplate, and almost excuses the severity of the criminal laws, it ought to be considered, that at no former period were distress and poverty so severely experienced as within the last few years. Hundreds have sunk into the grave, rather than commit any crime, unknown, unpitied, in silent despair; great numbers have perished for want in the streets of London and elsewhere, without offering to steal a morsel of food; and innumerable instances have occurred of unfortunate persons, who have known better days, expiring by their own hands, rather than beg, steal, or associate with the refuse of society.

in the parish work-house! Little are the rich and prosperous aware of the sufferings of extreme poverty, of the pangs of hunger, and the tortures of witnessing a family of children crying in vain for bread! Surely great allowances should be made for such offenders: it is shocking to humanity that so many persons should have the cruelty to prosecute starving wretches: the laws are most unequal and cruel in inflicting the same punishment for crimes of such different magnitude, as petty theft and those attended with atrocious cruelty.

A. C.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ACCORDING to the present practice of physic, we are to be cured of all our diseases only by taking the most deadly poisons, viz. arsenic, henbane, calomel, aconite, digitalis, hemlock, &c.; and these frightful remedies are entrusted to be compounded by ignorant shopmen and boys, who may easily mistake, if not the drug, the quantities in a prescription; which mistake may quickly send the patient off the stage. This physic also, is to be administered by nurses, who perhaps cannot read the directions sent with these poisons. I myself knew a lady, who, being directed to take one pill of henbane, thought she should be well sooner if she took two; and thus made her exit by her own mistake. Another lady, who had a night-draught to take; the nurse poured out, by mistake, another whole bottle of what was to be given by a few drops; and, if the patient had not known by the taste that it was laudanum, she too would have made a hasty exit. It is self-evident how greatly these mistakes must swell the bills of mortality. Calomel has slain its thousands, and will continue its ravages till the mighty tyrant Fashion commands a change: for in physic the tyrant is not less despotic than in all the follies of life.

A few hints on the subject may be salutary, and the Editor, by inserting them in the *Monthly Magazine*, may save some lives, and will certainly oblige one of its purchasers. E. P.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IAM induced to send you a brief description of a book I have had in my possession for some years, allowed by all who have seen it to be a great

curiosity. It is a brass book or tablet, consisting of four leaves, folding into each other after the manner of a screen, and divided into four compartments, each representing some incidents in our Saviour's life, with characters; which, if they could be decyphered, are no doubt illustrative of the events they are intended to represent. The figures, which are all raised; and in excellent preservation, are supposed to represent the appearance of the angel Gabriel to Mary; the visit of the wise men to Jesus; the presentation of Jesus in the Temple; Simeon blessing Jesus; John baptizing Jesus; the Transfiguration; the entrance of Jesus into Jerusalem; Christ cleansing the lepers; Jesus disputing with the doctors; the Ascension; Christ raising the widow's son: there are five other squares, but nothing sufficiently prominent to warrant any conjecture what they are designed to represent. Besides these, on the top of each leaf, which is of a gothic form, there are four other designs; but of which, except the first, representing the crucifixion, no conjecture can be formed; on the outside is a kind of ornamental frontispiece, with a number of characters interspersed.

Should you think the foregoing description worthy a place in your highly useful miscellany, I have enclosed an engraving of one of the leaves, for the inspection of the curious at your office.

Ipswich.

F. J. HOOKER.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THAT youth may be kept in perfect subordination, and their faculties developed with superior efficacy without the assistance of corporal punishment, is a fact which has been so frequently demonstrated by various philanthropic individuals during the last twelve or fifteen years, that I would not have attempted to occupy your pages with the subject, had I not found, in your October number, a correspondent gravely enquiring concerning the possibility of the fact.

The system, (if it deserves the name,) which is generally pursued in the government of day-schools, is neither more nor less than downright despotism; a succession of arbitrary, capricious, and often unreasonable commands, are imposed upon the pupil, and punctual performance expected; whilst the little trembler has no other motive to stimulate him to the discharge of his toilsome duty than untinged fear of corporal punishment! Is this the philosophy of the nineteenth century!

century! Is there not a more powerful passion in the human mind which may be made to answer the purposes of the preceptor, lighten the labours of the pupil, and strewn with flowers the path that leads to the temple of learning?

Oh yes—

“The love of praise,—an honorable thirst.”

But neither a few encomiums, bestowed in a moment of transient good humour, and withheld when “the day’s disasters” are visible “in the morning’s face,” the annual prize-medal or pecu of silver, nor the praises of a Christmas circle bestowed upon the neat ciphering-book of master John, and the astonishing flourishes of his erudite master, will ever accomplish this desirable object. A regular system must be adopted and invariably adhered to,—a system which will ensure to merit its daily and hourly rewards and distinctions; and, to dullness and indolence, corresponding obscurity and disgrace. A school is a sort of kingdom in miniature, and the same principles will serve for the proper government of both; the most important of which I conceive to be these:—laws, mild in spirit, and equally but strictly administered; ample employment for every member of the community; and sure rewards for industry and talent. Here is the desideratum of the old hurly-burly system; the teacher finds it impossible to employ his pupils one-tenth part of their time, without overburdening himself. When I say this, it will, perhaps, appear an exaggerated statement to those who are not skilled in the mysteries of school-government; but it is a truth which may be easily demonstrated. The master of a day-school, (to which class of seminaries these remarks are intended principally to apply,) if he feel the least propensity to indulge himself occasionally with the once-vulgar pastime of eating, must have, at least, forty pupils: this number may, possibly, net him nearly one hundred pounds a year; to maintain and pay an assistant, out of such an income, is not to be thought of, he alone must be the atlas of the concern. Out of the six hours during which the school is open, we will suppose, and it is a very liberal supposition, he devotes five, without interruption, to the instruction of his pupils; three hundred, divided by forty, gives seven and a-half minutes for the tuition of each boy; in which time he is to be taught reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, book-keeping, mensuration,

and all the long list of *et cetera*, which usually adorns the card or bill of terms! The tutor who could perform, by the old system, one-half of what he is obliged to profess, might laugh to scorn the Indian jugglers and the admirable Crichton! The fact is, boys learn comparatively little or nothing at the generality of day-schools: if they are able to scrawl a stiff unformed hand, spell five words with only four blunders, and produce a neat ciphering-book without being able to solve one question which it contains; this is about the sum of the attainments with which they enter the world. But to recur to the subject of discipline:—Whilst the master is endeavouring to make the best of these seven and a-half minutes for the benefit of one pupil, what are the other thirty-nine doing? If they are not playing at leap-frog, it is only because they have the fear of blith before their eyes: employment is out of the question, the master, as I have before shewn, dares not give them much of that, because he cannot do so without overburdening himself. The consequence of this is, he endeavours to give the semblance of learning where he finds it impossible to communicate the substance; and, as the parents of the majority of his pupils are probably unable to judge of the progress of their children, the chances are so far in his favour, and he is just able to keep famine from the door. I hope I shall not give offence to any well-meaning member of the profession by these unrestrained observations; the fault belongs not to them, but to the system.

I fear I shall occupy too much of your miscellany, but, having thus freely pointed out the defects of the prevailing system; I feel it incumbent upon me to suggest a remedy. I recommend then at once, with that confidence which conviction, founded on experience, inspires, an extended application of the Lancasterian principles—principles which are immutable, because they are founded in human nature. Divide your school into classes; appoint a teacher or monitor to each, selected from the ablest and most orderly of your pupils; supply them with lesson-books, properly prepared; let the little emoluments and distinctions which you have previously annexed to certain performances be attainable by all. The labour of teaching being thus divided, every boy may be kept in full employment, whilst the master will be at leisure to survey and regulate

regulate the whole. The result will be perfect subordination, and the most active industry throughout the school; and, so far from being obliged to have recourse to corporal punishment, if I may judge from my own daily experience, you will very seldom find occasion for any punishment whatever.

With respect to the progress of the pupil under this mode of tuition; I have no hesitation in asserting, that he will acquire more knowledge in one year, than he possibly can under the old hurly-burly system in two; and that knowledge will be radical. Here is no opportunity of fobbing, as the boys term it; for, as all are employed at the same moment, and all striving for the pre-eminence, no one is either at liberty or inclined to perform the duties of another. The consequence is, that, to avoid the disgrace of remaining at the bottom of his class, and to attain the honor and emolument of reaching the head of it, each individual endeavours to make himself master of the subject before him.

There is another important advantage belonging to this system—it saves the expence of assistants: one person is competent to the management of two or three hundred children, or more, and is consequently enabled to divide the advantages between himself and the public.

The co-operation of parents, however desirable, is an advantage which the experienced teacher cannot calculate upon; and, fortunately, the system which I recommend, renders it, comparatively, a matter of little importance: there is ample time, during school-hours,—for studying all the necessary lessons, and learning by this method is so highly attractive to the pupils, that the difficulty is not to get them to attend school, but to induce them to stay away. One of my boys positively declined accompanying his father in a chaise to Edmonton fair, that he might not even temporarily lose his rank in the class.

Permit an entire stranger to add his humble testimony to the excellence of Sir Richard Phillips's series of School-books, and the interrogative system annexed thereto; they are, indeed, calculated to work wonders upon the rising generation.

J. FIRCH.

Old Road, Stepney;

Oct. 30, 1818.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE various meanings of a Greek or Latin word, as used by classic

authors, generally speaking, appear to have more or less a connection with each other. In other words, there may generally be found a parent meaning which will comprehend all the other secondary meanings of the word. That this is an indisputable fact will appear evident, even to the most superficial enquirer into the theory of language. What I wish particularly to submit to the consideration of your readers is, the frequent exceptions which are met with in the classic writers to this general rule. A Greek or Latin author will sometimes use a word in a variety of senses, completely inconsistent and contradictory to each other. The word *αυχαλι* will afford a satisfactory illustration. The primary signification of this word is, to pray: but it also is frequently used in the sense of boasting. Homer, and the Greek tragedians, will furnish numerous examples. In the New Testament, (though the word is there used several times,) I believe *αυχαλι* does not once occur in the sense of boasting. Now, I ask, how should a word, whose primary meaning is praying, which is an act of humiliation and submission, come to signify boasting, which is an act of conceit and arrogance?

I have heard an explication of the difficulty attempted, which, to me, does not appear satisfactory. The ancients, it has been said, were accustomed to use boasting language in their supplications to their divinities. Homer often puts such language into the mouths of his heroes, as II. I. v. 37, x. τ. λ. and II. v. 412, x. τ. λ. and hence boasting became intimately connected with praying; and the Greek word, which expressed the one, might with propriety express the other.

The words *α* in Greek, and *et* in Latin, furnish additional illustrations of the remarks above made. Both signify *and*, which Mr. Horne Tooke has proved to be nothing more than *add*; and both signify also *but*, which has been proved by the same eminent philologist to be nothing more than *out*. How should the same words imply addition and subtraction? J.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAD your correspondent Idiota, (Magazine for Oct. 1815, p. 222.)

* It is worthy of remark, that the word arrogance, which is almost synonymous with boasting, is derived from a Latin word, which signifies asking or praying.

read

read Bishop Jewel's letter on the subject of marrying a wife's sister, he, perhaps, would not have so dogmatically pronounced that such marriages are not forbidden by the Levitical law. But, whether they be forbidden by that law or not, it is certain that they are voidable by our law; and I cannot see how a woman can consider herself as a wife who is daily liable to a process, which will declare her only a concubine, and will bastardise her children.

P. II.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I BEG to recommend the following remedy for chilblains:—Crude sal-ammoniac one ounce, vinegar half-a-pint; dissolve, and bathe the part, if not yet broken, two or three times a-day. If sal ammoniac is not at hand, alum or common salt will do, but not so effectually. If the chilblains are of very long continuance, and obstinate, touch them with equal parts of liquid opodeldoc (*linimentum gypsis*), and tincture of Spanish flies, or rather less of the latter. If the chilblains break, poultice or dress them with basilicon, and add turpentine if necessary. MEDICUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

VARIOUS have been the causes assigned for the production of gout, and all of them erroneous; as it appears by the following statement of facts—that gout proceeds from one cause, the acid of wine, or of cyder. That good eating is not productive of gout, is proved by the middling classes, tradesmen, farmers, &c. who eat of animal food plentifully, never having the disease, unless inherited from wine-drinking fathers. That want of exercise does not produce gout, is proved by the sedentary poor—mechanics, tailors, shoemakers, &c. never having the disease: that exercise, and a spare diet, do not prevent the disease, is proved by its frequency among the peasantry in the cyder counties. Many gentlemen of gouty constitutions have subdued the disease, by abstaining from wine, though they have indulged in luxurious eating; and to their comparative temperance in wine-drinking, is to be attributed the almost total exemption of females from the disease.

• Intemperate malt-liquor drinkers suffer from one train of symptoms and spirit-drinkers from another, but they

never have the gout; therefore it is clearly proved that the acid of wine, or of cyder, is necessary for the production of the disease in the climate of Great Britain. VERITAS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

FOXIANA;

Consisting of Selections from the Speeches of the late C. J. Fox.

84. WASHINGTON.

AND here, sir, I cannot help alluding to the president of the United States, General Washington, a character whose conduct has been so different from that which has been pursued by the ministers of this country. How infinitely wiser must appear the spirit and principles manifested in his late address to congress, than the policy of modern European courts. Illustrious man! deriving honour less from the splendour of his situation than from the dignity of his mind, before whom all borrowed greatness sinks into insignificance, and all the potentates of Europe, (excepting the members of our royal family,) become little and contemptible. He has had no occasion to have recourse to any tricks of policy or acts of alarm; his authority has been sufficiently supported by the same means by which it was acquired, and his conduct has uniformly been characterised by wisdom, moderation, and firmness.

I cannot help, indeed, admiring the wisdom and fortune of this great man: by the phrase "fortune," I mean not, in the smallest degree, to derogate from his merit. But, notwithstanding his extraordinary talents and exalted integrity, it must be considered as singularly fortunate, that he should have experienced a lot which so seldom falls to the portion of humanity, and have passed through such a variety of scenes without stain and without reproach. If must, indeed, create astonishment, that, placed in circumstances so critical, and filling for a series of years a station so conspicuous, his character should never once have been called in question; that he should, in no one instance, have been accused either of improper insolence, or of mean submission in his transactions with foreign nations. For him it has been reserved to run the race of glory, without experiencing the smallest interruption to the brilliancy of his career.

Happy Americans, while the whirlwind spreads desolation over one quarter of

of the globe, you remain protected from its baneful effects, by your own virtues, and the wisdom of your government! Separated from Europe by an immense ocean, you feel not the effects of those prejudices and passions which convert the boasted seats of civilization into scenes of horror and bloodshed! You profit by the folly and madness of contending nations, and afford in your more congenial clime an asylum to those blessings and virtues which they wantonly condemn, or wickedly exclude from their bosom. Cultivating the arts of peace under the influence of freedom, you advance by rapid strides to opulence and distinction; and, if by any accident you should be compelled to take part in the present unhappy contest; if you should find it necessary to avenge insult, or repel injury, the world will bear witness to the equity of your sentiments and the moderation of your views; and the success of your arms will, no doubt, be proportioned to the justice of your cause.

85. CONQUESTS.

States in possession, whether monarchical or republican, will claim indemnity in proportion to their success; and it will never be so much inquired, by what right they gained possession, as by what means they can be prevented from enlarging their depredations. Such is the safe practice of the world; and such ought to have been the conduct of the powers when the reduction of Savoy made them coalesce.

86. FORM OF GOVERNMENT.

I think the people of France, as well as every other people, ought to have the government which they like best themselves; and the form of that government, or the persons who hold it in their hands, should never be an obstacle with me to treat with the nation for peace, or to live with them in amity.

No, Sir, these are not the maxims by which governments are actuated. They do not inquire so much into the means by which power may have been acquired, as into the fact of where the power resides.

87. REVOLUTIONS.

Whoever heard that, in revolutions, the oath of fidelity to the former government was ever regarded; or, even when violated, that it was imputed to the persons as a crime? In times of revolution, men who take up arms are called rebels; if they fail, they are adjudged to be traitors; but who ever heard before of their being perjured?

MONTHLY MAG. No. 322.

I must beg leave to dwell a moment on the venerable George Washington, though I know that it is impossible for me to bestow any thing like adequate praise on a character which gave us, more than any other human being, the example of a perfect man: yet, good, great, and unexampled, as General Washington was, I can remember the time when he was not better spoken of in this house than Bonaparte is now. Does not the right honorable gentleman, Mr. Dundas, recollect with what marks of indignation any member was stigmatised as an enemy to his country, who mentioned, with common respect, the name of General Washington? If a negotiation had then been proposed to be opened with that great man, what would have been said?—Would you treat with a rebel, a traitor! What an example would you not give by such an act!

88. JUSTICE THE BEST POLICY.

Whatever the shifting gale of luck and fortune may suggest to feeble minds, be assured, that justice is the best policy and the soundest principle.

89. HONOUR.

Of this I am sure, that, among individuals, and much more among nations, honour is the most essential means of safety; as it is the first, and I had almost said, the only, legitimate ground of war.

90. PRINCIPLES.

The right honourable gentleman who spoke last alludes to the principles and power of France. Of the former he is no longer afraid, though he is of the latter. If this be the case, is it not rather strange that he should think of assailing principles by guns, and pikes, and cannon; but that, when he is afraid of the power of France, he would make peace? Sir, principles never were, and never will be, annihilated by force.

91. CHARACTER OF THE DUKE OF BEDFORD.

From the blame of selfishness no man was ever so eminently free as the Duke of Bedford; no man put his own gratification so low, that of others so high, in his estimation. To contribute to the welfare of his fellow-citizens was the constant pursuit of his life; by his example and his beneficence to render them better, wiser, and happier. — To be useful, whether to the public at large, whether to his relations and nearer friends, or even to any individual of his species, was the ruling passion of his life.

I have already noticed, that prosperity could not corrupt him. He had now to undergo

undergo a trial of an opposite nature. But in every instance he was alike true to his character; and, in moments of extreme bodily pain and approaching dissolution, when it might be expected that a man's every feeling would be concentrated in his personal sufferings,—his every thought occupied by the awful event impending,—even in these moments he put by all selfish considerations: kindness to his friends was the sentiment still uppermost in his mind; and he employed himself, to the last hour of his life, in making the most considerate arrangements for the happiness and comfort of those who were to survive him. While in the enjoyment of prosperity, he had learned and practised all those milder virtues which adversity alone is supposed capable of teaching; and in the hour of pain and approaching death, he had that calmness and serenity which are thought to belong exclusively to health of body and a mind at ease.

92. OPINIONS.

Mr. Fox said, it was his sentiment, that, let a man be a native of France, or of England, or of any other country, observe but the duties of good neighbourhood, and submission to the laws, he ought never to be molested for his opinions, in what corner of the world soever he should retire for refuge. Crimes alone could bring him under the judicial cognizance of any just government. To deny any man, be his condition or rank what it might, or coming from whatever part of the globe, the rights of hospitality for his political principles, would be cruel, cowardly, and totally unworthy of the British character.

93. WORDS.

It must always be remembered that words are very fleeting, very liable to misconception, and to be imperfectly reported; that, in short, they are of little or no value, unless when they are accompanied by acts.

94. WILLIAM III.

King William was unquestionably a great man; I may say the greatest that ever filled the throne of this or any other country.

95. BLACKSTONE.

With regard to Blackstone, I beg, in the first instance, to differ from his authority as a great constitutional writer, and to state that the municipal law is laid down by him with uncommon perspicuity, and that he dilates upon it with great eloquence. I also admit, that his purity of style I particularly admire.

He is distinguished as much for simplicity and strength as any writer in the English language. He is perfectly free from all gallicisms and ridiculous affectations, for which so many of our modern authors and orators are so remarkable.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN this age of improvement, it is astonishing that the better ventilation of crowded rooms should not have engaged the attention of the ingenious. Any plan that could be adopted for that purpose would contribute to health and comfort beyond calculation. A volume might be filled with describing the deleterious effects of contaminated and heated air on the human body: most probably the great increase of nervous diseases among the higher ranks of late years is chiefly to be attributed to that cause and late hours.

Our ancestors were hardy plants,—we are tender exotics: they were content with seeing a few friends at a time, with a few candles; had open fire-places, window frames and doors that admitted fresh air in abundance; went to bed and rose early. We crowd our rooms to suffocation, and light them to dazzling; have stove-grates, double doors, air-tight windows, and double carpets and curtains; live at night and sleep by day. The pleasure in attending public places and private parties is greatly diminished, if not entirely destroyed, by the oppressive effects of heat and bad air.* Some method of introducing pure oxygen gas, by means of pipes, into crowded rooms, would be the most effectual means of restoring the atmosphere: Dr. Darwin has suggested the idea in his *Zoonomia*.

Rumford's stove grates diminish the consumption of coal at the expense of health and comfort, and rooms are rendered intolerably hot; a few frosty days in severe winters excepted. Some more recent inventions seem to threaten the total exclusion of fresh air by the chimney.

The immense importance of pure air to health is shewn by the pallid, debilitated appearance of persons crowded together in workshops and manufacto-

* Every person and every candle consumes the vital principle in a gallon of air in a minute: how immense, therefore, must be the demand in crowded rooms for a constant fresh supply!

ries;

ries: poor country children and labourers, though not near so well fed, are, nevertheless, infinitely better-looking; and how different is the swarthy complexion of the London carmen and others to the ruddy-checked country peasant! The Dutch are a striking proof of the good effects of cool rooms and warm clothing; coughs and colds being very rare in Holland, notwithstanding the dampness of the climate. English ladies would do well to preserve warmth by more clothing, instead of heated rooms: In Germany, where apartments are violently heated by stoves, coughs and colds are as prevalent as in England. A. C.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A GENTLEMAN in the neighbourhood of Burntisland has completely succeeded in taming a seal: its singularities daily continue to attract the curiosity of strangers. It appears to possess all the sagacity of the dog, lives in its master's house, and eats from his hand: he usually takes it away with him in his fishing excursions, upon which occasion it affords no small entertainment. When thrown into the water, it will follow for miles the track of the boat; and, although thrust back by the oars, it never relinquishes its purpose. Indeed it struggles so hard to regain its seat, that one would imagine its fondness for its master had entirely overcome the natural predilection for its native element.—*Edinburgh Weekly Journal.*

The above paragraph corroborates the account of a Newfoundland dog having suckled two young seals, which fact (from a gentleman of the strictest veracity, the owner of the dog,) was sent to the Editor of the Monthly Magazine by the writer. When mentioned to some persons, who seem to consider animals as mere machines, incapable of imbibing new habits, an incredulous expression of countenance has mortified the relater; and another instance was so questioned, that it was quite suppressed, till corroborated by a similar case, so notorious as to enforce belief.

Five-and-thirty years ago the writer frequently saw a young horse, which preferred roasted or boiled meat to grass and corn. His dam was killed by an unfortunate accident, when the foal was five weeks old: he was fed by the dairy-maid with cow's milk, and soon familiarly followed her to the

kitchen. He began to gnaw bones in mere playfulness; but his carnivorous taste was not suspected, till the remains of a piece of roast-beef, set to cool in the pantry-window, was carried away. Nobody imputed the theft to the colt; and the housekeeper, determined to convict the pilferer, watched while another bit of meat was left in the same spot from whence the beef was taken. She soon saw the colt stretch his fore feet up, till they rested on the outside of the window, took out the fragment, and gallop to a wood at some distance. She afterwards offered him slices of beef, mutton, veal, or lamb, which he accepted like a dog: he did not like pork, but all kinds of fowl or game were highly agreeable to him.

To confirm this statement by parallel evidence, permit me to remind your readers, that in different parts of India the horses in an encampment are served with boiled sheep's heads, as a mess more nutritive than grain, when they have any extraordinary fatigue to undergo. May not the whole account admit of practical application? When grain and fodder are scarce, the worst cattle might be killed, and boiled into strong soup, cutting the flesh small, among straw, hay, or other vegetable provender. During scarcity the cattle of Iceland go to the shores, and feed on fish.

B. G.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IF you think the present morsel would be acceptable to any of your philosophical friends, it is much at your service; it serves to prove, as far as it goes, that heat is a specific fluid, and that it is not produced by the vibrations of ponderable matter.

Sir Humphrey Davy, in his admirable *Elements of Chemical Philosophy*, page 87, says, "If one part of steam or aqueous gas, at 212°, be mixed with six parts by weight of water at 62°, the whole of the steam will be condensed, and the temperature of the fluid will be about 212°; so that there is an immense increase of the heat of temperature, and 900° may be considered as taken from the steam and added to the water."

If the terms of this fact are differently stated, it will be seen that no such inference can be drawn from it.

If one pound of water, equal to one pint, be dissolved in fluidum (which may be measured, but cannot be weighed),

ed), and converted into steam at 212° , it will occupy a space equal to 1800 pints: divide these terms by six, and we have 300 pints of steam at 212° , and one pint of water at 62° ; which being mixed, the whole of the steam will be condensed, and the temperature of the fluid will be about 212° : so that there is an increase of temperature of 150° , which may be considered as taken from the steam, and as added to the water, and which is by no means wonderful when we consider this effect is produced by the agency of $299\frac{1}{2}$ pints of that imponderable substance, the matter of heat, or fluidum, being set free; a small part of which is received by the water, the remainder passing in all directions through the sides of the vessel.

Birmingham.

J. LUCKCOCK.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
I CANNOT but wish that your correspondent P. M. had entered into a fuller investigation of the subject, in what he says in the way of objection to what I advanced, in a former number, upon the inefficacy of sleep in cases of insanity; it being of great consequence, in the treating of diseases, that we should clearly distinguish betwixt causes and effects. I well know it is the general opinion, and it once was mine, that composed and sound sleep is the cause of convalescence in these cases; it is now my opinion that it is only the effect. I am not of a temper to be at all displeased with those that shall prove that I am wrong in any of my opinions; but when they are founded upon careful and repeated observations, conviction of error is the more difficult.

P. M. is content to abandon the idea of drawing any certain conclusions from uncertain reasoning, and to rest his opinion upon having detected a fallacy in my attempt to support my opinion from observations; but, upon a perusal of my letter, he will find that he has misunderstood me: I never said that I had drawn any conclusion from observing the effects of insanity when the patient was asleep; I never once thought of drawing any conclusions from my observations of the insane while asleep; for I never found that, in this state, there was any visible difference betwixt the insane and the sane. I simply said, that I had drawn any conclusions from observing the effects of sleep upon the insane; which is very different. I

have, in a great number of instances, been particular in observing the patient's state previous to falling asleep, and immediately after awaking, and have come to one important conclusion, viz. that the patient's being as well or better immediately after awaking out of sound sleep, is a symptom of permanent convalescence, but not the cause of it; for, if it were, we might expect that the patient would be uniformly better immediately after sound sleep,—and the very opposite of this is often the case. Nor can I agree that sleep suspends the cause of insanity, entertaining, as I do, an opinion that insanity is simply the effect of a diseased action, or rather a diseased habit of the involuntary thoughts and mental feelings, which is occasioned by a morbid excitement of the nervous system; and it is admitted that nervous disorder, in its incipient state, increases more while the patient is asleep than when awake, or, in other words, that “nervous irritability accumulates during sleep.”

Much has been written upon the means of escaping from the danger occasioned by fires, and much that may prove useful; for, certainly, the more we reason and think on the means of averting a danger, the more fruitful we shall be in expedients in a real emergency. A few weeks since, a female was burnt to death at Liverpool; she had time to escape out of the window, but had not resolution to throw herself down. If any of the useless spectators had been regular readers of the *Monthly Magazine*, it must have occurred to them, that, if they had held out a feather-bed by the four corners, it would have given the poor affrighted creature confidence, and a chance for escaping with life; but, unless those engaged at a fire have had experience, or have previously thought and conversed upon the subject, there is always a want of the necessary presence of mind.

It is very obvious, that, at the commencement of a fire, other means, besides the application of water, may prove effectual for extinguishing it, such as casting upon it ashes, or sand, or earth, or any wet substance that may be at hand. Yet, when water is not to be had, how stupidly the people stand, and do nothing, and lament that nothing can be done. I lately saw a low-roofed thatched cottage on fire, and, though there was water within fifty yards of it, and a number of people to

carry

carry it, and throw it high enough, yet it would have been burned to the ground, but for the expedient of three or four of the men taking spades, and casting earth upon the roof: this remaining where it was cast, and, stopping the current of air, was the principal means of the fire being got under, and of saving the cottage, with most part of the humble furniture, and a great number of children from being turned out.

But, for one that suffers from actual fire, ten thousand suffer from the dread of fire; and, as a means of preventing either, all houses should have fire-proof stairs,—(I could not live in a house that had not fire-proof stairs;) and, as a means of escape, the single rope recommended by one of your correspondents is, I think, by far the best; the rope to have knots or tufts of worsted, or tow, at the distance of from every nine inches to twelve. Every bed-room to be furnished with one coiled up, and one end made fast near a window, and the coil ready to be thrown out, so as to unfold itself in the fall: the whole might be covered with a piece of furniture, so as to be no eye-sore.

Spring Vale, Stone. T. BAKEWELL.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
I HAVE frequently regarded, as too much tinged with mysticism, the suggestions of grammarians concerning the probable origin of the terms *verse* and *stanza*, as employed in poetic compositions.

Mr. Grant says, “A *verse* is a line of poetry, consisting of a certain definite series of emphatic syllables and unemphatic.” Certain numbers of syllables are said to be named *feet*, “because, by their aid, the voice steps along, as it were, through the verse in a measured pace.” The Greeks may have derived their notions of *rhythm* (as depending on *thesis* and *arsis*,) from the action of *walking* or *dancing*; and hence, probably, the introduction of the term *foot* into their prosody. Hence also, perhaps, the application of the term *verse* or *term* to a certain denomination of poetical measure, at the close of which we *turn* to the beginning of another; and, on similar principles, *strophe*, or *turning*, appears to have been applied to a complete specimen of the varied measures of a poem: a word indicating a different modification of action, but corresponding to our old term *stave*, and the modern

Italian word *stanza* or *stand*, generally applied to such portions as indicate the completion of all the varieties, where there may be supposed to be a *halt* or *stand*, and thence a return to the commencement of a similar series.” (Gram. p. 382.)

Professor Barron says, “Verse is an artificial modulation of the lines of the composition,” (Lectures ii. p. 124;) and Dr. Blair passes it over in a general description of poetry.

Dr. Fry, in his *Pantography*, gives a *Specimen of Ancient British Poetry*, (reprinted at p. 294 of Storer’s *Printer’s Grammar*,) graven on sticks or rods, —a method that appears to have been common in the early ages, as the prophet Ezekiel refers thereto, chap. xxxvii. v. 16-20. These sticks were cut either square or triangular, according to the nature of the composition, as consisting of triads, or of four-line stanzas; the former also being employed for general subjects. A series of these sticks were fixed, like bars, into two vertical rods or sticks, the end of each alternate stick being outside the vertical connecting stick, that the reader might thereby turn the graven stick, to read each line in regular succession. Now, as at the conclusion of each line it became needful to turn the stick, in order that the next line might be obvious, I am of opinion that the term *verse*, in poetry, originated in this employment of the stick (*verto*, *verse*, to turn). Again, when all the lines on the stick had been read, it would be requisite to commence afresh with another; and the one read would be left to stand in a certain position for another reading. Now, from this may have come the modern *stanza*; but it cannot be doubted, I think, that hence originated the old term *stave*, (still occasionally heard in village chapels,) to denote the number of lines written together; and, formerly, the whole of what was written on one stick. There cannot be a doubt that our separation of stanzas has originated herein. And, when we hear writers on *belles lettres* mentioning the structure of language, of verses, &c. we must imagine that the reference was primarily to some corresponding arrangement.

I think the above is a more probable origin of the words than any I have seen; and, if you regard the remarks as calculated to benefit your readers, you will insert them.

S. SHAW.

Hanley Grammar-School.

For

For the Monthly Magazine.

THE GERMAN STUDENT.

No. VI.

DURING the sixteenth century arose in Germany the additional universities of Wittenberg, Frankfurt-on-the-Oder, Königsberg, Jena, Marburg, Helmstadt, Altdorf, Gatz, and Paderborn. To the pernicious multiplicity of these institutions may be ascribed the want of a public or national spirit in German literature. The genius of the country, diffused over a wide and faint galaxy, could not bring attention to settle on any one local constellation of these satellites of preferment. A pedantic character of writing was another necessary consequence: where every man of letters had a professorship for his eventual object, every book aimed at the exhaustive completeness of a course of lectures, and every opinion was promulgated with the dictatorial dogmatism of a doctor. Publishing in Latin became the fashion among these professors, because it announced the ambition of European reputation. But a foreign diction is unfavourable to domestic instruction; this Latin learning flourished, like an exotic in a flower-pot, with barren fragrance: there was no earth about in which to cast its seeds. Numerous and heavy tomes crept with slow perseverance through the press, to attain only the notice of professional men. Erudition performed her most difficult feats, for the sake of the toil still more than of the praise. The vernacular public removed unmoved, and gazed at the labours of authorship, as Londoners at the opera, which has subsisted for a century without provoking the addition of a single stock-play to our English national drama. Leibnitz was the most illustrious ornament of this Latin age of Germany.

At length, in 1748, J. C. Gottsched, who had for the previous fourteen years been professor of logic at Leipzig, published a thick German Grammar. The Germans are not an imitative but they are a listening people; they can do nothing without directions, and anything with them. As soon as Gottsched's Rules for writing German correctly had made their appearance, everybody began to write German. Wolf, Baumgarten, Semler, published in German their lectures on jurisprudence, aesthetics, and theology. Swiss writers began to translate into German the Spectator, and many other English clas-

sics. Sulzer wrote a theory of the poetic art; and, as if for this again nothing but a directory was wanting, poets began to blossom by the dozen in Hamburg, Leipzig, Zurich, and to fill the local periodical publications with offerings on the altars of the Muses. Of the versifiers who now arose, many will require some detail of attention, as they assert the rank of European classics.

HAGEDORN.

In 1708 was born at Hamburg, on the 23d of April, Frederic Hagedorn: his father was a sort of consul, or resident, there, on behalf of the Danish court, and was hospitable to men of letters. The son was placed at the gymnasium of Hamburg during his boyhood, and removed at seventeen to the university of Jena, where he studied the law. Before the requisite terms were completed, his father died in disappointing circumstances, and some interest was necessary to make any provision for the young man. Baron Soehleuthal, however, who was going to London as ambassador from the court of Copenhagen, accepted Hagedorn as his secretary, and took him in 1729 over to England. There he acquired the English language so readily, as twice to have published in it statements connected with his official business. In 1731, Hagedorn returned with the recalled minister to Hamburg, and found himself left there without employment. His taste for English literature in general, and his passion for the poetry of Pope, led him to attempt various translations, which were deservedly applauded; a paraphrase of the Universal Prayer is the earliest of his remaining poems. These exertions, which led on to various original compositions, drew the attention of the British factory at Hamburg, (an institution which began in the thirteenth century, at the time of the Anseatic League,) and he became attached as secretary to this mercantile company, with a yearly salary of a hundred pounds. In this situation he continued quietly content, doing his work at the regular hours, and employing his leisure as regularly in adding to his stock of reading and of composition. In 1738 he published a volume of fables, which were well received; and was preparing a collective edition of his works in 1754, when he died unexpectedly, with a book in his hand. Friendship for his brother, who was employed in Saxony, and with whom he corresponded assiduously, especially on the theory

theory of the fine arts, (Christian Louis Hagedorn had published "On Painting,") was the strongest of his affections: but to a surgeon named Carpser, with whom he associated much, he was also warmly attached. His works were collected in three octavo volumes, of which the first contains, "Moral Poems and Epigrams;" the second, "Fables and Tales;" and the third, "Odes and Songs." A dissertation on the songs of the Greeks forms an elegant appendix. As the greater part of Hagedorn's poems are translations, and not peculiarly happy ones, from English originals, it is little worth while to give specimens, or enter on individual criticisms. Of his unborrowed effusions, the "Merry Soap-boiler" is, perhaps versified with most vivacity and grace. His rhimed panegyric of Hobbes indicates a diplomatic liberality of sentiment.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN reply to an enquirer, who puts five queries on the human hair, I shall beg leave to make a few observations; and first, by way of preface, it may be deemed necessary to say something concerning the nature of the article itself. A single hair, viewed through a microscope, will be seen to have a rugged outward appearance, and inward a hollow tube, filled with a fine balsamic fluid, derived from the pores of the skin, and designed by Nature to serve a two-fold purpose,—its nourishment and the production of its colour; in the same manner as plants and vegetables receive their nutriment from the earth; with this exception, that, when the tree dies, the branches also die, unless any of the shoots take root and become independent of their parent shrub; whereas, the human hair will continue to flourish for a considerable time after life is extinct.

Now, as this fluid is said to be composed of five different elements or bodies, each possessing some peculiar principle or virtue, it is but natural to suppose, that a superabundance or lack of one or more of these will, in general, determine its strength or its weakness. In this way, and in no other, can I account why "one person's head of hair is long and soft, and another's short and harsh."

With regard to the second question, which inquires "the cause of the decay or falling off of the hair in some, while in others it continues to flourish to old

age?" there are as many opinions as there are days in the year; a course of medicine and fevers, in general, cause the hair to fall off; confinement to the chamber, and whatever hinders the enjoyment of fresh air and exercise, tend to this end, inasmuch as there is a waste of the animal spirits and juices of the body, or depression of mind, which, in its effects, are the same, together with a total neglect of those wholesome and cleanly means made use of to preserve the human hair from the several diseases to which it is liable; add to these, baldness is sometimes hereditary and descends from father to son. Therefore, going must be considered as first cause, that often lay the groundwork for the argument adduced in reply to the first question.

I know of no effectual remedy for preventing the hair falling off except shaving; and I can assure the enquirer, that every hair that has not fallen off prior to the operation will return in a strong and healthy condition. In the course of my experience I have seen many, who have adopted this method at an early period, receive a beautiful curled head of hair, for one that was formerly straight: this does not often happen, and can only be accounted for in the preponderance of those elements that give that desirable property. I know of no book, save one, that has been written on the subject; and, had I not, on re-perusing the paper of the enquirer, perceived that he had no faith in the nostrums that are daily advertised, I should have considered him as the author of it; and his queries a means of bringing it and its antecedent (the famous Macassar oil,) into notice. Not that, I conceive, the Macassar oil, or any other advertised oil, to be injurious to the hair; on the contrary, I know them to be perfectly-innocent preparations, and, in some cases, of great service; but then nature must be favourable. It is really ridiculous to see advertisements, which tell you, that a certain portion of the Russia oil, properly applied, will prevent the severest attacks of rheumatism; and that, if his Majesty's subjects had taken a proper quantity of the same to the legs of Walcheren, they had all returned safe and sound! I recollect having once in my possession a shilling pamphlet, published in or about the year 1797 by Mr. Ross, entitled, "A Treatise on Bear's Grease;" which contained the most judicious remarks and the best direction

for the treatment of decayed hair I ever met with; independent of this, it was tastefully and classically written; and, were it not that it abounded with the most insulsome panegyrics on the fair sex, it would have been read both with pleasure and profit. I am sorry I cannot speak thus highly of Mr. Rowland's "Treatise." It may, nevertheless, be purchased of Sherwood and Co.; and is, I believe, a five-shilling volume.

There are many things that I could wish to say concerning the nature and treatment of hair in a state of decay, &c., but, for fear of extending this paper to too great a length, I shall defer it to another opportunity. W. M. TAYLOR.

Church Street, Whitechapel.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.
SIR,

THE manner in which the projected application to parliament for protecting duties (as they are called,) on the part of the occupiers of land has been conducted, affording no single opportunity (that I am aware of) for due consideration and open discussion, and the total suppression of what was advanced against this measure at the last annual meeting of the Bath and West-of-England Society, in the report given in the Farmer's Journal,—render it desirable that the sentiments of individuals interested in the subject should find some adequate channel for public expression, and I know of none more eligible than that of your excellent widely-circulating miscellany. I crave your permission, therefore, to explain my reasons for having given this measure the most decided opposition in my power, as well as to express my humble opinion of the way in which substantial relief might and ought to be obtained.

The object of the petitions (whatever pretences may be made to the contrary,) is to raise the value or sale-price of the produce of land in this country, so as to enable the British cultivator of the soil to obtain prices sufficient to remunerate him for his skill, his industry, and capital; which, the petitioners state, (and state justly,) is not the case at present. But why is this not the case? Why is it that the farmer in this country cannot afford to sell his corn at even double the price which the farmer gets in neighbouring countries? Is the land cursed with barrenness, or the cultivator of the soil with indolence?—or is the skill of the foreigner greater, or his exertions better directed? No, none

of these things happen! Calumny itself dares not insinuate any one of these as true. But (and it is the cause of numerous other evils in society,) the cause is inordinate taxation. The farm produce of the British farmer cannot cope with that of the foreign farmer, which is, comparatively, untaxed and untithed, even in British markets! The remedy prescribed for this in the petitions, is the imposition of such duties on foreign farming produce imported, as shall make it as dear as our native produce ought to be, to return a fair profit to the cultivator. But I would ask, what deadly sin have the people of this country committed that they are to be doomed to purchase the necessities of life at double or treble the price the people of other and neighbouring countries can procure them at? Can the middle and lower classes of society in this country afford to pay more for their bread than they at present do? Is not the labourer already compelled to go to the parish for assistance to enable him barely to subsist himself and family? And have not multitudes, even of the middle classes, been beaten down and degraded into the state and situation of paupers; so that the numbers of those who receive parochial relief, direct or indirect, amount, at present, to upwards of two millions of persons, in England and Wales alone? Is relief for one class to be sought then from that which must inevitably cause greater privations and distress, and throw additional burdens upon those who are so ill prepared to sustain them? 'I cannot view the operation of such a measure without horror, and, for this reason, (though no man living is more desirous of relieving the depressed state of agriculture, and no one is more convinced of the necessity of relief, than myself,) I enter my solemn protest against it. On the contrary, I am ready to join heart and hand in respectful, but earnest, application to the legislature, for real, permanent, and substantial relief;—a relief, not only complete for the farmer, but which will necessitate no sacrifice on the part of the middle and labouring classes of society; and this relief must be by a removal (at least in part) of the cause of the evil, by a material reduction of that overstrained taxation which transfers a too great portion of the capital and industry of the farmer to the government,—whereby his own profits are reduced or annihilated, and he is rendered incapable of employing so many labourers as he otherwise

wise

wise would do, or of giving to those he does employ wages sufficient to enable them to maintain themselves and families. This, too, would afford real relief to all classes of society, excepting those only who partake of the produce of the taxes, or who are benefited thereby. The consumer would have the necessaries of life cheaper, and the farmer would derive a profit, though he sold them at a lower rate.

It has been objected to this, that there are reasons of state why taxation cannot be reduced consistently with the well being of government. What! are the interests of government and the good of the people at variance in this happy country? Are the sacrifices, the privations, the sufferings, to be all on the side of the people?—Is the produce of the sinking-fund never to be applied for the benefit of those who have so long and so patiently, and so enormously, contributed thereto, according to the original contract? Are the expences of government (without reference to the amount paid to the public annuitants,) to remain at more than double what they were before the first war for the restoration of the Bourbons? No, these things cannot be; not only the vital interests of the people of this country forbid, but the best interests of government, and the tranquillity of the state; and, in conformity with this belief, and blessed expectation of relief, the country has been assured by the public act of the ministers of the "holy alliance," signed by Lord Castlereagh himself, and solemnly published in the face of the whole European world, that "henceforth" the members of this "holy alliance," "will consecrate all their efforts to the increase of the internal prosperity of their states."

J. H. MUGGERIDGE.

January 8, 1819.

For the Monthly Magazine.

SKETCHES written after an EXCURSION
to PARIS in the AUTUMN of 1818.

No. V.

(Continued from our last.)

AT different places on the road we passed large crucifixes, which had been set up as tributes of superstition, to commemorate particular incidents. They were from six to ten feet high, and on some of them were exhibited disgusting naked figures. They reminded us of those scutes in old English towns, designated by the name of "the Cross," parts of which are visible even at this day, in places where superstition has flourished without the agency of popery.

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I was told that, on the spots on which these French crosses are erected, some sudden death had taken place, or some murder or other crime had been committed. The special purpose of these crosses I am at a loss to conjecture; but, viewed as an emblem of religion, is there not more passion than prudence or wisdom in setting up the cross as a sign or token? Was it not at first introduced in sullen defiance of the taunts to which the early believers were exposed? And does not the same feeling of resentment occasion the Catholics still to adopt it as a divine emblem? In Spain, where they infect every road, I am told, persons are expected to make a formal reverence to them; and passengers riding must alight to perform this ceremony: but in France the crosses appear to be disregarded or derided, except by children, and the lowest vulgar, whose estimation can be the subject of no just pride. During the revolution they were for the most part destroyed; but, when Napoleon, in conformity to the established dogmas of state-craft, restored the influence of the priesthood, the crosses were also restored: and hence we found them in good order,—the crosses were fresh painted, of a black colour; and the figures affixed to them in mockery of the Deity were in various lively colours.

I have already mentioned that the harness and tackle of the horses are made of ropes; but this is not the only peculiarity. Many of the horses themselves are not, as with us, deprived of their virility, and are as wild as though they had just been caught in a forest. Hence they run from side to side, kick and neigh, creating constant disturbance and alarm; but, owing to the vigilance of the driver, they cause few accidents. The horse-collars and bridles form a singular feature of every French equipage. The former are made of wood, with high-flyers, or a sort of wings, projecting from the collar, often fantastically painted. On the collar covering the shoulders, and part of the neck, of the horse, is laid a full-curled sheep-skin; sometimes of its natural colour, but more often dyed of a blue or red colour. Nothing could be more impudacious, and nothing could prove more strongly how much man is the creature of unreasoning habit of instinct, than the use of these sheep-skins, while the thermometer was at 90°; yet I saw them in every part of France, and in nearly every kind of carriage. The bridle is as clumsy as the collar, the

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stays

straps being broad and thick, and the whicker and head-piece consisting of strips of dried skin, plaited over red cloth. These bridles of Normandy, many of which are also to be seen in Paris, enabled me more closely to identify the ancient royal bridle which I purchased a few years since at Purkis's cottage, on the spot in the New Forest where William Rufus was killed. My bridle, worn by the horse of Rufus in 1100, proved to be a counterpart of these Norman bridles; such is their antiquity, and such the force of that instinct, of which men as well as animals appear to be the patients, in spite of occasional scientific notions of volition and reason. I was of course pleased at being thus able to verify the attestation of the honest charcoal-maker, who delivered the Rufus bridle to me as a relique which had been in the Purkis' family in the same house for above 700 years.

A few miles before we arrived at Rotten we descended into a valley, improved in cultivation, and studded with villages, large erections, and churches. It reminded me of the manufacturing districts of Derbyshire, and it proved, on enquiry, to be the district which has given a manufacturing reputation to Rotten. Here I saw extensive ranges of buildings, which indicated the involvement of considerable capital, and the employment of a numerous population. Their general aspect, and their adjuncts of new cottages, and a swarming population, occasioned me to exclaim to my French companions, "*Ah! Voilà l'Angleterre!*" at which they seemed piqued, for they had announced our approach to this improved region, and had expected a volley of those "*superbes*" and "*magnifiques*" with which I had often flattered them on other parts of the road.

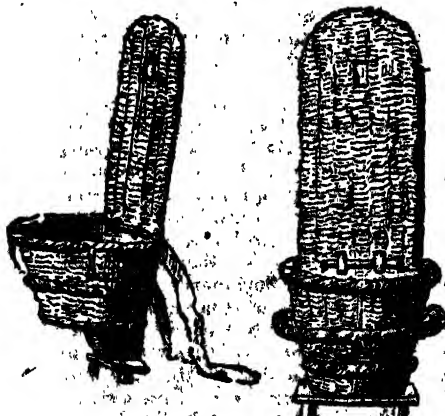
Accustomed to value every social arrangement in the exact proportion in which it promotes human happiness, I did not partake in the vulgar pleasure which is always expressed in viewing a great manufactory. Proximately, they are so many seats of misery, vice, and disease; and, while they combine great ingenuity in their details, they also combine, in their arrangements, all the social errors and unfeeling policy of selfish men. I was at a loss to discover why he, who is employed in the fabrication of any necessary article of dress or consumption, should be worse paid for his labour than any other industrious member of the community. Is it owing to the cupidity of the master-manufacturer, who presumes on his capital; or

owing to the eager competition of nations in this species of production; that the persons employed in large manufactories are wretched objects of universal commiseration? If the former, why do legislators and statesmen look on passively, and see thousands devoured by one? And, if the latter, why should a competition be raised which no ill-requires the competitors? The reward, however, is doubtless ample, but withheld from the multitude by avarice or miscalculation; and a better system ought to be organized whenever benevolence becomes the actuating principle of governments. No employer ought to be at liberty to depress the value of labour below such a standard as should enable the labourer to live in comfort by wholesome exertions; but I admit that, after he has done his duty liberally to those by whose labours his speculations are rendered efficient, he ought then to enjoy the benefit of any profits on those labours which, in vending his productions, he is able to exact from the community, or the world. A manufacturing system, conducted in conformity to these principles, would be a real blessing to the country which fostered it; but, if it should ever be used only as a means of enabling speculators in human labour to profit more largely than they could by the more complicated arrangements of agriculture, or as a contrivance for collecting what the labourer is underpaid into the coffers of a wasteful government; then, as a philanthropist and patriot, I deprecate its existence. Manufactured articles of dress, convenience, and luxury, are doubtless wanted in all countries, and all people ought to look for them at home; but the salutary ends ought not to be perverted by an abuse of the means through which they are attained.

The populous villages which line the roads through this busy and picturesque valley, are called Bassac, Deville, and Malaucay; and the chief manufacturers who occupy them are Messrs. Rawle, Adolphe (Amand), Adolphe (Benjamin), J. B. Pinel and Son, Ricard and Domarets. Mr. Rawle, the chief of them, is an Englishman, and I am told, one of the most ingenious mechanics in Europe. Not meeting with due encouragement for his inventions in England, he settled at this place, and is likely to realize an immense fortune, if the British interest in the French market should not induce a preference of English manufactures, and lead to the ruin of the splendid establishments in

in this district. In the time of Napoleon they afforded employment to nearly thirty thousand persons; but, under the Bourbons, various circumstances have tended to diminish the number, and lower the enterprising spirit, of the proprietors.

In passing through these villages, and in the several towns, I was struck with the superiority of the contrivances by which heavy loads are transported in France. Instead of placing them on the head, in the painful and dangerous manner commonly adopted in England, or in an awkward and irksome manner on the shoulders, the carrier is provided with a slight apparatus, sometimes formed of wood, like the frail used by glassmen in England, the ledge being broad enough to support a box or package; or sometimes made of wicker-work, with a basket or cavity instead of a ledge. They are called *hottes*, and hence, probably, our English word *hod*, for the somewhat similar contrivance with which bricklayer-labourers convey bricks and mortar. These *hottes* are fixed by a strap, passing round the shoulders, and it appeared to me that a man might carry double the weight with half the exertion that is required in England by the unskilful application of the head or shoulders. As I conceive these *hottes* may be introduced with great advantage into England for similar purposes, and as one useful hint is worth a hundred sentiments, I have annexed a front view and a profile of the wicker *hotte* used in Paris, where they cost about twelve or fifteen shillings, and form the stock-in-trade of thousands of industrious persons.—



One need not dwell on the evident anatomical and mechanical advantages of

then dividing a load between a direct pressure from the straps on the shoulders, and on the inclined plane of the back; the head, legs, and arms being, in this disposition of the load, perfectly at liberty, and much pain and distress being consequently saved to that class of our species who perform the useful duties of "bowmen of wood and drawers of water."

Nothing could be more imposing than our descent into the rich and populous city of Rouen: the fine declivity of the road was planted on each side with double rows of stately trees, having walks between them, for the use of the inhabitants. Being a fine evening, and the population being drawn out to enjoy its refreshing coolness, the entrance of the town resembled, in population, the swarms depicted in the engravings which accompany the account of Lord Macartney's embassy to China. On our left we passed an enclosed promenade, filled with groups of well-dressed persons, such as are to be seen in the parks about London on Sunday evenings; while on the right hand flowed the Seine, which at this place forms a magnificent river: the broad quays being covered with multitudes, who were enjoying themselves in front of various booths of mountebanks and merry-andrews.

After travelling so many miles through a country destitute of social objects, we were delighted with the gaiety by which, on a sudden, we found ourselves surrounded. On entering the streets we first beheld that feature of French cities which confers on them so lively an air, the well-lighted and thronged coffee-houses, tenebrade, fruit, and ice shops. The effect of these, and of the streets, crowded with passengers, was highly fascinating; and we began, for the first moment, to consider ourselves in that country so famed for its social gaiety.

Just as we were enjoying the spectacle presented by the vivacity of a large French city, our national pride was gratified by the appearance in our rear of an elegant London carriage and pair, driven by an English gentleman and his servant. The elasticity, lightness, and elegant form, of this vehicle, the spirit of the horses, and the taste and brilliancy of their accoutrements, presented such a contrast to all that we had seen of the same kind in France, that we could not help exulting at the manifest superiority of all the arts con-

cerned in producing such a combination of elegance. The feelings of the French populace seem to be in unison with our own; a crowd of them running after the curricles as a splendid novelty. At nine we were set down at the bureau of the diligence, when a couple of porters, taking our luggage on their *hottes*, conducted us to the *hotel de Normandie*, to which we had been recommended.

For the Monthly Magazine.

PHYSICO-MORAL and POLITICAL ILLUSTRATIONS and APOTHEGMS; written in the year 1797; by MR. LAWRENCE.

(Continued from p. 327 of our last vol.)

THE pretence is not only sophistical but farcical, that a republic, or government, constituted upon the principle of universal right, cannot be sufficiently strong, secret, or capable of the management and control of an extensive empire. The republic of France, in its purest state, exhibited no such defect. Should the times require an extraordinary latitude of discretion, is it not more truly politic to entrust it in hands, which, the occasion ceasing, are bound by law to the surrender of their extraordinary, but temporary powers. A sophism most dangerous and destructive of human rights has been currently adopted on the authority of Tacitus.—*Non aliud discordantes patriæ remedium fuisse, quam ut ab uno regeretur.*

English politicians, of a certain class, are in the habit of demanding, why those who aim at a reform of our system, will be content with nothing short of a change in the representation. Why not, say they, by other and more immediate means, seek to remedy those errors and grievances of which you complain? Rare politicians! What—expect reform and redress from those who so greatly profit by the abuse—leaving the seeming right, the power and the temptation to do wrong! These counsellors shew little knowledge of human nature, and too little attention to the character given by their oracle, Burke, of kings and persons in authority.

The unjust and profligate principle on which is grounded the spurious order of society, corrupts the ablest heads and hardens the most feeling hearts: this factitious order must be supported, although natural justice and humanity go to wreck. An eloquent and able judge was a strenuous advocate for the feudal system; was so determined an enemy to

the discussion of abstract principles, that he would prevent the exercise of such a liberty by the sword of the law; and so convinced that the labouring classes were a mere property of the rich, that he recommended, always, to keep them needy that they might be humble. Louis XVI. sacrificed his own life, and would, had it been in his power, or choice, have sacrificed Paris, nay, all France, in defence of priests, crucifixes, holy virgins, and of that chimæra which he had been taught to venerate, under the name of, *Social Order*.

The following anecdote of this martyr to social order and royalism, is said to be well authenticated. Charles, the eldest grandson and heir of Maria d'Este, Queen of James II. of England, empowered his natural daughter, Miss Walkingshaw, to act for the recovery of the arrears due from the English government, of the settlement made upon that queen. The lady prevailed upon Vergennes, then minister, to solicit the interest of Louis in this affair, through his ambassador, to the court of England. The king's refusal was couched in the following words—'*C'est une famille malheureuse, dont je ne veux plus entendre parler.*' Unconscious, in how few years the term *malheureuse* would be signally applicable to his own family, with the small probability that the ban could ever be taken off.

The many must necessarily be governed by the few, but it is equally necessary that the few be chosen by, and accountable to the many; such is the root of all policy. There is no instance upon record, of permanent retention of power in the aggregate or mass of the people, nor is it possible: such apprehension then, is chimerical, the result either of hypocrisy or a defect of political knowledge. Property, talent, the sword, and pen, of everlasting and indispensable use, must have everlasting preponderance.

Were the maxim infallible, that *kings can do no wrong*, their subjects would be fatally and effectually prevented in the last resort from doing right. Happily, however, this political dictum can have only a partial and ordinary operation, as is satisfactorily evinced by general experience and in the memorable cases of Charles I., James II., and Louis XVI. In the case of a king of England committing wilful murder, or seizing by force the wife or daughter of a subject, what is the nature of the remedy afforded by our laws?

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The demand of right is at no time improper; however contingencies may render it unseasonable. Right is never safe out of the custody of its legitimate proprietor.

It has been held, property is the creature of law, and law the creature of property; but with more truth and correctness, property is of the essence of self, and law ought to be the creature of justice. Fundamental right is not derived from law, but law from right.

Patience is recommended from the bench, the pulpit, and the press, to those who endure grievances; but how do they practise who preach it? How tenacious are men of their own rights, real or assumed; how cool, deliberative, and consoling, in question of the best grounded and most important rights of others.

The Italian proverb of the man who was well, and caught his death in the attempt to physic his body into a still better state, has long been the refuge of political ignorance. The well, applied to states, seldom extends beyond the classes of property, and with them includes not the idea of latent perils.

Of precisely the same nature, and equal moral use, is the application of Rousseau's idea of the small profit of revolutions, from the certain immediate mischiefs they occasion. This is merely to whistle political psalms: *revolutions will come, when they will come.* Excess has a spontaneous tendency towards its own remedy; the body politic, like the natural, laden with peccant humours, must either have artificial relief or its natural crisis will succeed: this may be slighted, or that delayed: health and wealth are too habitually arrogant and blind.

In the late and present contentions between the nations and their governments, the people have been invariably right and the governments wrong; because, the former acting upon the principle of just and equal rights, have demanded nothing to which they have not naturally and politically the clearest title; they have indeed, in few instances, demanded the full of their rights. Real representative democracy is but a compendious term for political justice, embracing universal humanity, and seeking not to exclude any from their just rights. Is it not inconsistent with the government of one, whether under the title of king or president, at the discretion of the majority, provided the rights of man be also included in the system.

Men will rush headlong into an unjust, murderous, and destructive war, for the veriest trifle; even for the pretended honour of a thing, called a king; and yet will not lift a hand, or incur the smallest risk, for the recovery or support of their dearest rights.

The enlightened rich and independent commit a great error, in declining to take the lead, whether in reformation or necessary revolution, whence they would secure their due share in the public proceedings, and their natural influence in the new state. The conduct of revolutions might so be kept from ignorant, profligate, and bloody instruments, which the needy men of talents, on whom the fearful duty of insurrection generally devolves, are compelled by stern necessity to employ; experience always shewing them more ready to co-operate with the higher ranks, whenever that is practicable. The example of Egalité, (Orleans,) so often quoted in *terrorum*, amounts to nothing. His imbecility and ignorance assured, and his utter want of probity deserved, the fate he experienced.

The sacred duty of insurrection has been decried, whilst the old English doctrine of resistance has passed unimproved. The reason is this.—The latter concerns only noblemen, gentlemen, clergy, and freeholders; the former includes, free MEN.

The use and currency of the following stupid apology for slavery, evince a most deplorable degree of ignorance. The negroes, it is asserted, are preserved by the slave-trade from immediate slaughter; and, moreover, are well used in the colonies. Liberty then, in the estimation of these calculating logicians, does not amount even to a unit; and the saving a man's life entitles you to his everlasting labour, to an absolute property in himself and his posterity!

The advocates for blood in revolutions pretend to justify their horrid system, and its late practice in France, from the bloody obstinacy with which all reform is, even at this hour, prevented. It never ought, indeed, to be forgotten, that the more straight the Gordian knot of aristocracy is drawn, the stronger and sharper must be the sword which divides it.

The best-meaning men are misled by the preposterous fear that evil will result from the attempt to do justice, and from the want of discrimination between the two species of evil: do right, and incur temporary evil for permanent good;

good; continue to do wrong, and lick the honey off its thorns, until in mature season they prick you to death.

In case of a demand for the redress of public grievances, it is strictly in precedent to say, we do not controvert the fact of their existence, but to grant a remedy for those would, only furnish a plea for farther demands; we therefore demur, or absolutely refuse. But the only true politic is, and I appeal to universal past experience, timely redress, and that to the very utmost extent of the pleader's right: at that instant, be prepared to unsheath the sword; assure yourself, from such honest conduct the sword will remain in its sheath. Also, from the opposite conduct, which deserves an opposite epithet, sooner or later, either upon yourself or your children, the sword must start from its scabbard with devouring fury. You must, at any rate, trust to the justice of your fellow men, and it must surely be most safe to do so with clean hands.

The love of our country does not necessarily include the love of man; but the love of the whole human race ever combines as much as is rational of the love of our country.

Inspid unmeaning forms, intrigues, and corruptions, in a state, occupy the time, and stand in the place of real business and the public weal.

In the old time, the world was governed either by personal, traditional, or written authority; within the last twenty or thirty years the discovery has been made, that human liberty is a general, equal, individual property. This discovery, however grand and important, is supposed to have been intimately connected with *stay-making*.

The comprehension of elements or principles is the most sublime attribute of the human intellect. Many whom Nature has not qualified to examine foundations, will descant most ably, diffusely, and elegantly, upon the superstructure. There is an ability of principle, and an ability of practice; the great profound, and the great superficial; able reasoners, able, imposing, and triumphant sophists; powers of condensation, and powers of diffusion. A politician or public man shall be extremely able, in such practice as he has derived from education and habit, without ever having been initiated. Early imbibed prejudices, and the fashion of the times, will occasion such a man to run hastily and heedlessly over the most glaring and important

truths; there is a moment of conversion, both for individuals and bodies of men. What ideas or apprehension had our old English liberty-bots, (with the exception of George Fox the Quaker,) of African slavery? What obscure and limited views of the general rights of humanity had Lords, St. John, Clarendon, or Mansfield of our own time, however great and extensive their mental capacity? Or what did Locke, Somers, Treachard, Gordon, Chatham, Camden, Wilkes, or Junius, intend by the term liberty, but a boon which was to be bestowed upon mankind, according to the discretion of the donors, through the medium of a something which they called a constitution, and which each assumed the authority to define in his own way. Rousseau, Helvetius, and their disciples, afford nothing sufficiently precise as a guide to human action, in the glorious career of liberty; their sublime and visionary, and not seldom extravagant, ideas of human nature, together with the tendency of their writings to the abasement of the sacred right of property, have served to deter one part of mankind, and mislead the other; but the charms of eloquence and wit, and the alluring beauties of composition, have, and ever will, obtain readers, independently of the consideration of moral benefits. The use of writers of this class, as of Des Cartes in another view, has been to expand and to excite the human mind to freedom of enquiry.

The grand difficulty with moralists and politicians seems to have been an inability from one or other cause, completely, to round the theorem of truth: each one has made some breach, either from defective comprehension, from selfish attachments, or in compliance with the resistless influence of a favourite prejudice. The mind of Erasmus would, perhaps, have made the tour complete, had he lived two or three centuries later. Locke's chief idea of truth was as it depended on authority, or was deducible from the operations of scholastic logic; his opinion of universal or equal right was, that its first act would be to destroy itself. The republican, Fletcher of Saffron, that renowned friend of human freedom, proposed the revival of slavery, as a means to extinguish the poor's rate. Both Hume and Smollet acknowledged republican justice, baring their own monarchical and aristocratic prejudices; the latter in his history, even favouring universal suffrage.

selfage. Gibbon would subject religion to the general laws of reason, and exempt the political system. Priestley, Price, Wakefield, and others, would subject politics, and exempt religion, meaning always their own ideas and interpretations of it; all others they charitably and cheerfully subjected. The high-famed Gibbon, who toiled throughout a whole life in the arduous labours of erudition, striving incessantly to attain the fruitless palm of an harmonious arrangement of words and sentences, nearly overlooked the exalted science of humanity; and, having written the history of man during many ages, died grossly ignorant of his rights, of which he left a condemning proof in the following recorded counsel, disgraceful even to a monk or a lawyer:—"To deny positive rights, lest their allowance should be made a precedent for the demand of others." The system of Thomas Paine halts in its universality on the great subject of property. A modern patriot, famous as an advocate of liberty, and of rare acuteness of intellect, deemed the elective franchise too great a luxury to be bestowed upon the base and needy (see his Letter to Lord Ashburton), because the rich have a greater right to liberty than the poor; a great all being dearer than a small one. This politician would make a two-guinea business of the chief of civil

rights, excluding (as though the nature of right admitted of exclusion or accordance,) the extremely miserable, extremely dependent, extremely ignorant, and extremely selfish? *Sed quis custodiet?* Who shall try these Cromwellian tryers? The expatriated Gerald, author of the Convention, once wrote in favour of negro slavery; and there may be probably, even now, staunch and consistent democrats prepared to defend that necessary system. A reverend nonconformist doctor, of great sectarian reputation, after condemning the religious tests and arbitrary restraints upon conscience imposed by the Anglican church, gravely and coolly delivers over to the secular arm, all atheists and infidels. How might this catalogue of consistency be extended!

As for those redoubtable modern politicians, the staunch defenders of all establishments, because they are established creeds; and of all who postulate that two and two make five, and proceed with the most fervid and ingratulating eloquence in the career of artificial logic, which will indifferently subserve the cause of either truth or falsehood, until they arrive at their dazzling conclusion; with those, the *argumentum ad factum* is short and sufficient: but, Messrs. Edmund Burke and Co. two and two do not make five.

(To be continued.)

MEMOIRS AND REMAINS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

ORIGINAL LETTER OF JANE HARRY TO HER FATHER, ON HER CONVERSION TO THE PRINCIPLES OF THE QUAKERS.

I SEND herewith, to the Editor of the Monthly Magazine, a truly interesting relic; a letter written to her father by Jane Harry, a young lady not wholly unknown to the world, from having been the object of a remarkable discourse between Dr. Johnson and Mary Knowles, on the subject of her conviction to the principles of the Quakers. This often-reprinted conversation must be known to many of your readers, and it may be recollected, it was a subject of the doctor's indignation that she did not continue of the religion of the state. Mary Knowles, with much good humour and lively fancy, embodied this state conscience, and described it as passing into the shades of Tartarus, there to be punished for its errors; which created a laugh at the doctor's

expense, who was, however, brought again, by a few strokes of cheerfulness and pleasantry, to a good humour, so as to pass the remainder of the evening, it being a tea party, agreeably.

This lady, after her conversion to Friends' principles, married Joseph Thresher, a very eminent surgeon of Worcester; and, by embracing those principles, made a noble sacrifice of a large fortune of 28,000l. Thirty being promised her by her father if she would relinquish and give them up, and two only if she embraced them, she preferred the latter; and, thankfully receiving them, said it was quite enough, shewing a devotedness to her principles that, with the sincere-hearted, must be much admired. A very few years after their marriage, this amiable woman died, and was buried at Worcester, her child dying a little before her; and in a year or two after died also, of a fever caught from one of his patients, Joseph Thresher,

40 *Original Letter of Jane Harry, relative to Mrs. Knowles. [Feb. 1*

by which I lost, with poignant sorrow, an accomplished and worthy master, in the second year of my apprenticeship.

I remain, with much
respect, thy friend,
BRACY CLARK.

Honoured Sir,

Before you receive this letter, you will, doubtless, have been acquainted with an event which has surprized you, and, perhaps, you may no longer think me worthy of that parental care and tenderness you have so evidently shewn me. I have already suffered much grief from the displeasure of my friends, whose favour and countenance I no longer enjoy. Should you, too, still add to my sorrow, by your disapprobation and resentment, much, very much indeed, will my afflictions be increased.

I will endeavour to give you a true and genuine account of myself and my actions; and I think, that, in order to set the matter in as clear a light as I can, it will be right to let you know the situation of my mind some time back, which I shall now do.

The acquaintance, to whom Mrs. Benfield and her family had introduced me, treated me with great respect, and some of them with much affection; they made me of some consequence among them at their places of public resort, where I was sometimes entertained; but I generally found, on my return home, that no solid good or satisfaction arose from such amusements; and those times in which I had been most caressed for the few accomplishments I possessed, were to me seasons of most dissatisfaction; for my vanity had been flattered, and I found that pride and ambition were powerful enemies to contend with.

Thus, however, I went on, encouraged and beloved by you and my friends; I had naturally a great thirst for learning, but could not easily pursue my inclination for reading and study at Cheltenham so much as I could have wished; but to this I submitted, and drawing began to engross much of my time and attention, as I found it more easy to engage myself in this employment than any literary one while I was there. I did, however, from my meditative turn of mind, make some progress in the study of ethics; and I flatter myself, (from the praises bestowed on me by yourself, and the rest of my friends,) that I had made some little

advances in the practical part of morality; but this was not sufficient to satisfy a mind that was in search after a solid heart-felt good it had never yet found.

On my dear sister's return from school in London, I thought it my duty, and made it my pleasure to instruct her; but, alas, I did not long enjoy this delightful employment, for she was soon seized with that complaint which put a period to her blooming years. This was an affliction I thought almost insupportable for some time, having (as it seemed,) lost a part of myself, for I had formed the most pleasing hopes of our future friendship and converse; when she died, I no longer wished to live, neither could I find any comfort from the dull dictates of philosophy which were then as a dead letter, and the most they could do was to sink the mind into a state of apathy. Religion, at length, (for a time) presented herself and taught me patience, resignation, and submission to my God, faith and confidence in that Lord to whose sufferings the greatest of ours is not to be compared. I was comforted, and my sorrows were turned into a calm remembrance of her; but my mind was still but little purified from the dregs of vain philosophical conjectures, and the most fantastic ideas would sometimes intrude concerning what might be her final state, sometimes, supposing her a guardian angel, at others, a nymph of Paradise, preparing a mansion for me, where I might again enjoy her company in the regions of immortal bliss. I made none of these ideas an object of faith; but it is evident, that those who mingle vain philosophy with Christian truths, must unavoidably shake the basis of the latter, and thereby the mind becomes litted up by a train of idle speculations and enquiries far above human nature to investigate. What a local Paradise was mine: yet, with these ideas, many entertain themselves; and I had often read of such a one, where it is the principal delight of created spirits to see each other again, rather than to behold that glorious being who illumines space and is to be to us the all in all! Religion (if such can be called religion,) is in a very weak and unfruitful state when it has not God for the sole object and spring of all its aims and endeavours. Hoping you will pardon this digression, I will now proceed with my little history.

My mind seemed at length to grow
easy

easy with regard to my sister's death, reflection and time had blunted the edge of sorrow; but it was still active in other respects. I began to perceive the folly of metaphysical reasoning, though it was very difficult to suppress it.

I knew that the plainest and simplest truths were to be found in the Scriptures, and I began to read them with pleasure: for I knew little of them before, beside the mere historical part, thinking (as, alas! the generality of people do,) that the Bible was a book for priests only to study, and that we might carelessly depend on their interpretation of it. But, when I began to try to read the New Testament for myself, I was naturally led to examine, by this test, the doctrines and usages of the Church of England; and began to conclude, that either the New Testament was spurious, or that those who in these days call themselves Christians, had greatly departed from them; and that the ecclesiastical observations of the established church were but the remains of Popish superstition.

In this state of mind, and about fifteen months ago, I came to Barnes, to visit Mr. and Mrs. Sprigg, who were very kind and very friendly to me, as I always told you they were; and Mr. Sprigg, finding I had a taste and genius for drawing, kindly let me have a drawing-master, for which I think myself much obliged.

In the course of my stay at Barnes there came a Quaker lady, a Mrs. Knowles: I have been told she has seen you, and it was at the time she was working the celebrated picture of the king. She is a woman of a fine understanding, highly cultivated, of an amiable disposition; condescending to converse familiarly with any, however inferior to herself in her various accomplishments.

Long before I had the pleasure of her acquaintance, I had heard Mrs. Sprigg and the family describe her in very high terms. Was it any wonder I should love and esteem a woman so praised by those I loved, and to whose opinions I had always given such a credit? She had a genius for painting, which she would doubtless have pursued more, had she not been restrained by her religious principles, which do not encourage this art; but allow it a little, while it remains an innocent amusement, not engrossing too much time, and confined to proper subjects.

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As I was engaged in painting while she was at Barnes, she obligingly favored me with many useful hints on this art, and with much of her conversation on other subjects. She made a second visit at Mr. Sprigg's while I was with them, and then knew no more of my religious sentiments than she did before, and, consequently, could not know any thing of my doubts; for I endeavoured to keep up my spirits, and to converse as usual. But before Mr. Sprigg I had always an awe about me, which made me reserved; and to this I attribute much of my present unhappiness; for, had it not been for this awe, I should have made my change of sentiment known to him much sooner, and more freely, than I did.

Mrs. Knowles invited me to make her and her husband (who is a physician, and a very sensible and agreeable man,) a visit; and accordingly I spent a few days with them; but, as their little boy was seized with a fever while I was there, it was inconvenient for me to stay any longer: however, they desired I would return when the child was well, which I did in a few weeks after, with Mr. Sprigg's permission.

I was about a fortnight on this visit, a great part of which was spent in painting; but, in the mean time, I saw many of the Quakers, and was much surprised when I discovered a genuine politeness, an amiable simplicity of manners, benevolence and integrity of heart, with knowledge both useful and ornamental, among a people whom the world in general despised, but whom (I have since found) the more liberal-minded and sensible part of mankind admire.

I knew that such virtues and qualifications united must take their rise from a pure source: I admired them in secret, and began to think that in their religion I might find what I was in search after,—a real and substantial good; and, as my mind was much unsettled, I thought it my duty to enquire into their principles, as I could not be reconciled to those of the established church; for I knew that it was not being accidentally born in any religious society that could make us true members of it, without a concurrence of the heart and understanding to its doctrines. I therefore disclosed my mind to Mrs. Knowles, telling her that I admired the Quakers much, as far as I knew them; and that I wanted to know something of their principles, for that I

had no faith in the ceremonies of the Church of England; but that I looked upon them as the remains of Popery, though I had never been told so by any one. She seemed surprised at what I said, and asked me if I had known any thing of the Quakers before? I said I knew a few of those whom I had seen at Cheltenham, and some who lived there; and that I had been at their meetings two or three times with Miss Benfield out of curiosity: that I had laughed much the first time, and a little the second; but that I listened with attention the third time, and was much pleased with a woman who had then preached.

I told her I was much indebted to those under whose care I was placed, and that I might probably disoblige them if I changed my religion; but that my internal peace was concerned, and that I would not give up my enquiries after truth for any thing in this world. She seemed rather thoughtful, and doubtful what answer to make: at length she said these, or nearly these, words,—“Jenny, there are good people of all denominations; it is not the name or the outward profession of any religion that can make us good, but a steady adherence to that which is right in our own consciences: thou may'st be a very good girl, professing the religion of thy education, as long as thou can'st be satisfied with it; but if thou can'st not, I would advise thee to have recourse to that inward light, which will guide thee into all truth.” She also recommended reading the Scriptures impartially.—This conversation was on the last day of my visit there, about an hour before I left the doctor's house, and I did not see them any more till I went to take my leave on returning to Cheltenham.

There is one thing I have forgot to mention, which is this, that on my return to Barnes, after my last visit at Dr. Knowles's, on my saying something in praise of the Quakers, Mr. Sprigg answered, (not quite in jest, nor yet in earnest,) “I suppose you are going to turn Quaker now; but I believe you had better not.” I returned, “Indeed, I admire the Quakers very much, and I think them a very clever, sensible people.” I felt what Mr. Sprigg had said more deeply than he imagined; it seemed a sad presage of what I was to suffer from his displeasure; however, I appeared with my usual cheerfulness, and none of my friends (that I know of)

suspected that I was enquiring after any religion besides that in which I was educated.

In the course of these things I happened to be on a visit at the house of Robert Barclay, and, as they are of the family of the Robert Barclay, who wrote the celebrated Apology for the Quakers, I requested them to lend it me, therein hoping to find their principles stated with fulness and precision. I read it diligently at every retired opportunity: I examined it by its true criterion, the New Testament, and found, to my exceeding comfort, they were perfectly consistent with each other.

Mrs. Knowles had been to Barnes during my absence; but, on my return, she did not visit there for some months; when she came, I had an opportunity of renewing my conversation with her. I informed her, that I had read Barclay's Apology, and was convinced of the principles it contained. She advised me, by all means, to make my sentiments known to my friends, and particularly to Mr. Sprigg, as he was more liberal in his opinions with regard to sects than the generality of people were: I dreaded the thoughts of such a discovery; but, as I intended to make it, I gave her reason to believe I should, and she was satisfied. While she was on this visit, the conversation frequently turned on religion, when Mr. Sprigg spoke highly of the Quakers, and said that they were the only Christians.

Some months after this, I went with Miss Benfield to make Dr. and Mrs. Knowles a visit; during which time, religious subjects were often introduced in conversation by Miss Benfield's laughing at some peculiarities of the Quakers; however, she afterwards ungenerously said, that these discourses, (though seemingly levelled at her,) were intended for me; not considering, at the same time, that she herself had introduced them; and it is very evident to me, that such a conduct could not answer any end to those who knew I was already convinced of their principles; and, therefore, this could only be a groundless conjecture of hers; but, as it seemed to make way for a discovery of my sentiments, I embraced the opportunity by assenting to some things on the side of the Quakers, and, among the rest, I objected to plays: Miss Benfield was much alarmed, and, on our return to Barnes, told Mr. Sprigg, she was afraid I was going to turn Quaker. I did not

then

then say I was, but told Mrs. Sprigg that there were some things I objected to: she said, as the Rev. Mr. Townley was coming to Barnes in a few days, he should talk to me. When he came, we had some conversation: I told him, I had read Robert Barclay's Apology, and that I was satisfied with the principles it contained: much was urged against the book, though he had never read it; and we entered into some controversial points, in which we could not agree. Mr. Sprigg was informed of this: he said but little the first evening, but the next morning he told me, he had heard I was going to turn Quaker; but, if I was, he would have nothing further to do with me. I think I spoke to this effect, "that I did not desire to be a Quaker merely for the sake of being one outwardly, but that I admired their principles, and thought them right." Mr. Sprigg seemed much displeased, as did the rest of my friends, but did not express themselves so much so as he did. It was said, that I had been talked to by the Quakers, and that they had shaken the foundation of my faith: but I assured my friends to the contrary, adding, that though I had discovered the state of my mind to Mrs. Knowles, I had had but little conversation with her, or any of the Quakers, on the subject of religion; and that I had doubts concerning some of the doctrines of the Church of England long before I knew them: to which they added, that all my doubts might have been satisfied long before, if I had reposed that confidence in them which was their due from me; but I thought it would not be in the power of the most learned person to have put an end to them. Mr. Townley and I had frequent conversations, but still disagreed.

Mr. Sprigg told me, that he would give me a fortnight to consider of it; and this he mentioned again, and that he should then expect a positive answer. Some days after, (about the expiration of the fortnight,) Mrs. Sprigg was very desirous of knowing the state of my mind; which, on enquiring, she found to be very far from what she wished it to be; and, as our conversation had then been in private, she afterwards began to speak to me before Mr. Sprigg, and asked me if I thought I could not go to Heaven any other way than by that of being a Quaker. I told her that any people of different religions might go to Heaven if they were good; but that I

believed in the Quakers' principles, and thought it my duty to profess them.

The next day after this, Mrs. Hibbert was sent for, and informed of the whole affair: she seemed very sorry, and wished much that I would consent to hear what might be said by an older and more experienced clergyman than Mr. Townley. I consented to satisfy my friends, but without any thoughts of being at all influenced by what he could say. Mrs. Spögg and Mrs. Hibbert went with me the next day to this Dr. Stebbing's, who would converse with me, he said, to oblige Mr. Sprigg; but that "he rarely could convince such people, for it was a disorder to the head." He told me he was sorry to hear of what had happened, and that he really thought I had done very wrong in not having acquainted my friends with my doubts, rather than a Quaker. He asked me some questions about my knowledge of them; to which I replied: he said much against them. He said they were a very awful people, and desired I would not have any thing more to do with them.

Very little was said on the points on which we differed; but he told me he had no doubt but I should be reconciled to every thing again, if I would agree to some things he should propose: I told him I would do what he thought proper. These were his conditions, "That I would not converse any more with Quakers on religious subjects; that I would not read any more of their books; and that I would suppress in my mind what I had read of Barclay." I promised him I would perform the two first; but, as I did not believe the last to be entirely in my own power, I could only promise him that I would endeavour at it. He gave me some directions how to conduct myself, and some books, desiring me to read them impartially: I told him I would, and he seemed satisfied, as well as Mrs. Sprigg; and said he should be at Barnes in a few days, when he intended calling, to see how I went on.

After all this, I went on with my drawing as usual, and my friends were kind to me. Dr. Stebbing came to Barnes, and I told him I had read the books, and was well pleased with them. He desired I would read them again; I promised him I would, and every thing went on seemingly well: yet, as my mind became more recollected, and left to itself, I began to feel deep remorse

for my late temporising conduct, (to wit, from the time I was taken to Dr. Stebbing's;) conscience awakened in me, and exposed me to myself: I was deeply wounded, but knew not what step to take.

Notwithstanding my efforts to suppress the Quakers' principles, they still arose; still I opposed them, and began again to read the books the clergyman had recommended to me: but it would not do, for the cloud I had so industriously gathered round my own understanding was in a good degree mercifully dispersed, and I saw the emptiness of the arguments contained therein. Now, though I was very unhappy in this state, I endeavoured to put on the appearance of cheerfulness, that I might not again alarm my friends; and I went on a visit to an acquaintance of their's in town; (I must here tell you, I had not conversed with any Quaker since my visit to Dr. Stebbing.) While I was on this visit I met with Burnett's Treatise on the State of Departed Souls, which I read, but was amazed at the grossness of some of the ideas in this deep cavern of metaphysics, and I had now a surfeit of all mere natural speculations on the subject of religion, and resolved from that time to follow the dictates of my own conscience, without listening to human devices any more.

I was in this state of mind when I was visited by Mrs. Knowles, whom I had not seen a long time, and her company then was accidental, to deliver a message to me from Sir Joshua Reynolds, about a picture he had lent me. She drank tea with the family I was visiting, and I had an opportunity of telling her what had happened to me, and of the displeasure of my friends; and that, though I once flattered myself with the hopes of returning again to the established church, I then found I could not. She told me she was sorry for me, but could only advise me to do that which would sit easiest upon my conscience, for that would be right. She left me, and I did not see her any more till I had quitted Barnes.

I dreaded a discovery a second time, knowing how very angry Mr. Sprigg would be; but I thought a state of hypocrisy intolerable. I saw the avenging hand of the Almighty on all those who profess themselves to be what they are not; I feared his wrath, and beheld myself an ingrate, slighting his counsels and the manifestations of his truth in my heart. This was a dreadful conflict, and having in vain endeavoured to re-

concile myself to the thoughts of declaring my mind to Mr. Sprigg in person, I at length thought of leaving him, and then writing to him: many objections started up against this step at first, but I concluded that it would be more practicable than any other method of informing him, and by that means I should not any more be embarrassed by those importunities, which had before triumphed over my weakness.

This was my conclusion when I went to town to attend my drawing-master; and, when I came there, I went to the house of a Quaker, where I had been once before with Mrs. Knowles and Miss Benfield: and there, without telling the person any particulars, I desired she would give me leave to write a letter to a friend, telling her I was in haste, and could not conveniently write it any where else, adding, I had been there once before; upon which she gave me leave, and I wrote an account of myself to Mr. Sprigg.

I then was at a loss what to do for a lodging, not expecting or desiring to find an asylum among the Quakers, as I had fled from my friends; however, I told the good woman part of my story, enough to satisfy her respecting the cause of my thus absenting myself. She being an honest woman, gave me much good advice; that she was sorry I had left my friends, and begged of me to return: I told her I would think of it in two or three days, but could not return that night; and, if she would not get me a creditable lodging for a night or two, I must seek one for myself. She (no doubt alarmed at a young woman seeking a lodging in such a place as London,) said she would endeavour to get me one at a respectable house, as I had told her it was my intention to return; and so she got me a very decent one.

Now I have not yet mentioned one circumstance which I think necessary, because the nature of my departure from Barnes was misunderstood, and, as such, may have been misrepresented to you; for it was at first imagined by my friends that the doctor and Mrs. Knowles were privy to my departure, and accessory to it; but they were entirely ignorant and innocent of both: that matter has been so indubitably proved, that Mrs. Sprigg has acknowledged to me, they now believe them both totally clear of any knowledge of it.

I was soon found at my lodgings, and taken back to Mr. Sprigg, who much upbraided

upbraided me with ingratitude, and I find still continues to do so: he told me I might stay there till I could find a lodging, and there I should go till he had heard from you, for I should not live with them.

In a day or two Miss Benfield got me a lodging at a grocer's near London Bridge, where I now am. I must, dear sir, leave you to imagine my distress on being made to depart from those among

whom I had passed many years with much satisfaction, and whom I had never wilfully offended.*

* * * * *

Your dutiful daughter,

JANE MARRY.

* We have suppressed here a few passages of mere tender sentiment.

CORNUCOPIA.

Under this superscription it is intended to scatter detached flowers and fruits of Literature, similar to those deposited in the first forty Volumes of the Monthly Magazine, with the title Port-folio.—Ovid tells us, in his Fasti, that the she-goat which suckled Jupiter broke off one horn against a tree; that his nurse Amalthea picked it up, varnished it with garlands, filled it with grapes and oranges, and thus presented it to young Jove, who made it his favourite play-thing. When he was grown up, and had acquired the dominion of the heavens, he remembered his horn of sweet-meats, made a constellation in memory of it, and promoted Amalthea to be the Goddess of Plenty, or Fortune, whose symbol it became. This horn is called CORNUCOPIA, and is feigned by the mythologists incessantly to shed a variety of good things.

IDIOCY.

OUR laws give many singular prerogatives to the king, and, among others, that of pocketing the income of an idiot's estate, after providing the little that is necessary for his maintenance. What is the consequence? That jurors are directed to miscale the man a lunatic, who is really an idiot; and thus the Court of Chancery is tricked into confining persons, who might safely range at large. A great reform is wanted in the technical phrases which define the various degrees of insanity; and jurors should always state whether they deem coercion of the person, or mere sequestration of the estate, to be a sufficient remedy.

BROWN'S NORTHERN COURTS.

This work contains annotated versions of two curious pieces of history:—1. Count Rantzau's somewhat libellous Narrative of the Transactions at the Court of Denmark, which led to the execution of Count Struensee, and to the divorce and exile of the Queen Matilda. 2. A secret history of the court of Sweden, from the birth of Gustavus the Third, until the deposition of Gustavus the Fourth in 1809. This chronicle, though anonymous, is by a common report ascribed to the Swedish poet Edlercrantz, who is supposed to have written under the auspices of Prince Charles, the brother of Gustavus the Third.

SUICIDE.

In Burdon's "Materials for Think-

ing," a book full of good sense, the following passage occurs about suicide:—"To be unable to bear trouble and distress is a proof of a gloomy and impatient disposition, and is therefore inconsistent with the dictates of wisdom and philosophy; but surely society, if they had the power, can never have a right to punish any man because he chooses to fly from misfortune. And it is mean and pitiful to shew indignity to a dead body, particularly since it is found to be useless as an example. To confiscate the goods of the deceased is unjust, because the punishment falls on the innocent.

LINES WRITTEN UNDER AN ENGRAVING OF BONAPARTE.

Par quel destin faut-il, par quelle étrange loi,

Qu'à tous ceux qui sont nés pour porter la couronne,

Ce soit l'usurpateur qui donne

L'exemple des vertus que doit avoir un roi?

GILBERT WAKFIELD.

In the defence of this estimable man on his malignant prosecution, he made the following affecting and eloquent, though useless, appeal to a packed or special jury:—

"We live in the midst of perturbations and suspicious most singular and unexampled. Former days, in other countries, and in these respects, were far better than our own: nay, even the reign of our second Charles was more liberal than this. John Milton, an angel of eloquence, a prophet of liberty, and a saint in life, after a bold apology for the father's murderers, and

and the bitterest invectives against kings and kingly government, was generously permitted, by the unresentful son, to close the evening of his days in the calm sunshine of peace and glory. These rude oppressions of laborious and pacific students are as sure a proof of merit, as a luminous body is certainly inferred from the shadow of an interposing object: most assuredly, my life, at least, proclaims me an enemy to all violence in human things, but the tranquil violence of reason, directed to the docile understanding, and uncorrupted heart. If an administration charge a subject of my habits and occupations as a 'seditious and ill disposed person,' ye have a presumption, depending on certainty, that the fault resides in this administration, —not in me: I need not punishment, but they correction. Consider whether your hours of solitude, and darkness, and decaying nature, will be cheered, and brightened, and supported, by congratulating yourself, on your equity, your tenderness, your charitable judgment, in consigning such an one as me to the inexorable cruelties of law, and the gloomy horrors of a prison. For myself, I tell you freely, no sentence of this court, or any other terrestrial tribunal, — no malice of an illiberal accuser, with all his opprobriums and propensities of injustice and oppression, — no persecutions, no fines, no imprisonments, shall tear from my breast the glorious consolations of this day, — the glory of resisting and exposing a system, as I esteem it, of inebriation, venality, and murder; at the hazard of all personal convenience, with resolution unshaken, and integrity unswerving. I could go out, I trust, from this court, with complacency and exultation, even to the scaffold, in the cause of humanity and the Gospel, of civil freedom, and its associate, civil happiness, in opposition to all the malignity of their mercenary and depraved adversaries: so that the worst which can befall me will come upon a soul prepared to endure and triumph. Every opportunity of worldly elevation and ecclesiastical emolument have I promptly and largely sacrificed on the altar of liberty and conscience; and I stand alone, like a hermit in the wilderness, reaping a scanty harvest from the hard and barren soil of learning — unpreferred, unpatronized, unpensioned, unregarded, amidst my contemporaries, whom I see risen, and rising round me daily, to the highest situations in church and state, with original pretensions to distinction, far less flattering than my own."

UTILITY OF RELIGION.

The following passage of Cicero has been applied to the case of the Christian religion by various high authorities:—*Utiles esse opiniones has quis negat, cum intelligat quam multa fermentur jureju-*

rando; quanta salutis sint fœderum religiones, quam multos divini supplicii metu a scelere revocaret, quamque sancta fides, societas cœcum inter ipsos, Diis immortalibus interpositis tum iudicibus tum testibus.

TOBACCO.

'The Marrow of Compliment (London 1654.) contains the following song in Praise of Tobacco:—

Much meat doth gluttony procure,
To feed men fat as swine;
But he's a frugal man indeed
That with a leaf can dine
He needs no napkin for his hands,
His fingers' ends to wipe,
That hath his kitchen in a box,
His roast-meat in a pipe.

CURIOUS PROCLAMATION.

The following is the form of the Proclamation made at this day by the city clerk at the ancient court of hustings, held every Tuesday by the lord mayor and sheriffs at Guildhall, London. It is now a mere form, for it does not lead to any transaction of business above once in a century. The court meet, the proclamation is made, the members bow to each other, and adjourn.

All manner of persons that have been five times called by virtue of any exigent, directed to the sheriffs of London, and have not surrendered their bodies to the same sheriffs, this court doth adjudge the men to be outlawed, and the women to be waived.

All manner of persons that have any thing more to do at this hustings of Common Pleas (Pleas of Land), may depart hence for this time, and give their attendance here again at the next hustings of Common Pleas (Pleas of Land).—God save the king!

MULIERIANA: OR, ANECDOTES CONCERNING THE FAIR SEX.

(Selected from French Authors.)

A young man one day asked his mistress, whether he might not introduce himself into her house? "You may well hope it, (said she,) for my heart is well disposed." "How adorable you are (exclaimed the young man); but in what manner, and which way, must I come in?" "*By the church,*" answered his charmer.

A humorous fellow one day said, "Chastity was women's most precious treasure; and, nevertheless, the greater number suffer themselves to be robbed of it."—"It is a hard matter (replied a lady,) to keep a treasure that every man has got a key to."

A husband neglecting to lie regularly with his wife, she at last upbraided him with

with this proof of his indifference; "and don't you see, (said he,) that it proves I don't wish to make use of you every day?"—"With all my heart, (said she,) but then you may make use of me every night."

"I would swear by heaven, by hell, and all the saints in Paradise, (says one fellow to another,) that our women never once gave so much as a scratch to conjugal fidelity."—"Oh! I can say as much too (replies the other); and I wish I may be damned if what I say be not true."—"Now don't swear so, (answered their wives, who happened to be present,) you make us tremble with your oaths."

Philip the Second, King of Macedonia,

coming from a banquet, a woman came to demand justice: he listened to the affair, and then gave judgment against her. "I appeal," said the woman: "And to whom do you appeal?" said the king. "To Philip fasting," replied she. Struck with these words, the king examined the business again, and gave judgment in her favour.

Another woman, soliciting him about a very pressing affair, he put her off from day to day. At length, tired out with his delays, "Cease being a king, (said she, in a dignified manner,) if you will not render justice to your subjects." Far from being displeased with her boldness, Philip immediately decided on her complaint.

NOVELTIES OF FRENCH LITERATURE.

Under this head we purpose regularly to present our Readers with an account of such RECENTLY-PUBLISHED FRENCH WORKS as are most worthy of attention, and particularly those which, from their high price, may not so readily find their way among the British public. The limited space which we can allot to this new department of our Miscellany will not admit of our giving more than a general idea of their contents, and, when occasion may require it, a brief notice of their respective Authors. In adopting this plan, it is not our intention to enter on a formal review of these works, but merely to introduce them to the knowledge of our Readers, by an outline of their leading features, accompanied by such extracts as may blend instruction with amusement. Those who are sufficiently interested by our specimens to desire to purchase the works, may procure them, through their booksellers, at the *Dépôts* of Trévise and Barts, and of other French houses in and near Soho-square.

Description de l'Égypte, ou Recueil des Observations, &c.—A Description of Egypt, or a Collection of Observations and Researches made in Egypt during the Expedition of the French Army, published by Order of the Government.—Vol. folio of text, and 840 plates, in 9 vols. large atlas, together with a Geographical Atlas, containing fifty sheets.

IN a former number we slightly mentioned this splendid work, the first and second *livraisons* of which were published in 1802 and 1811, "by order of his Majesty the Emperor Napoleon the Great." The recent publication of the sequel, by order of the present

government of France, now induces us to enter into a detailed notice of its contents.

Among all the great projects engendered, revived, or adopted, by the ambition of Bonaparte, none perhaps excited, at the moment, greater astonishment than the conquest of Egypt. Amidst the convulsions occasioned by the widely-spread hostilities which then agitated the continent, that celebrated country, whence civilized nations have derived the first principles of laws, sciences, and arts, seemed almost forgotten, when the success of the French expedition to the banks of the Nile, in 1798, roused the attention of Europe. Histories, travels, and maps, were eagerly consulted, and every one was anxious to become acquainted with this new theatre of war. But, though the illustrious Nelson, in some measure, soon consoled the British nation for the neglect of its ministers, by his signal victory over the fleet of France in the Bay of Aboukir, yet her tri-coloured banners were still waving in the plains

* "He is called great, (said Mr. Fox in the House of Commons,) and, as far as I have the means of judging, I think Bonaparte merits the appellation; for all his projects and conceptions bear the stamp of greatness; his means too are, generally speaking, equal to his ends, and his efforts to the emergencies of his situation." To reverse the medal now would be to insult misfortune.

of Egypt, and, after a few sharp conflicts, all its principal cities were successively reduced, and its provinces over-run by her army.

Egypt has been the subject of several descriptions, and of a great number of works. Nevertheless, till of late years, it had not been possible to obtain an accurate knowledge of every thing worthy of notice in that "wonder-bearing" country. It required a long interval of time, the most favourable circumstances, and the concurrence of a great number of skilful observers, to complete what was wanting, in order to gratify curiosity in this respect. Such an opportunity was afforded by the French expedition; and the able and comprehensive manner in which Bonaparte availed himself of it, by means of the host of talent that he had previously selected from the various departments of science and of art in Paris, combined with his alleged motives for the enterprise, and the political advantages to be derived from its success, forms a picture too interesting to be withheld from the view of our readers. Unfortunately, our limits will not permit us to enter into these subjects, and, at the same time, give so ample an account of this magnificent collection as it justly demands, from its immediate and relative importance. We shall, therefore, reserve the former for a future number of our Magazine, and here confine ourselves to the latter. To avoid the risk of inaccuracy, in describing so costly a work, we shall take the particulars from the original official advertisement.

"Immediately after the return of the French army from Egypt, the government ordered that the memoirs, the maps, the drawings, and all the observations relative to the sciences and the arts, should be collected in a general work, and published at the expense of the public treasury. The persons who had co-operated in these researches were invited to propose the writings and the drawings which were to form this collection. At the same time, the care of superintending the execution was intrusted to a commission, consisting of eight persons, appointed by the minister of the interior, on the presentation of the meeting of the authors. This same meeting afterwards chose, by ballot, one of its members, who was to compose the preface. MM. Berthollet, Conté, Costaz, Desgenettes, Fourier, Girard, Lancret, and Monge, were no-

minated members of the commission, which exercises a general superintendence over the different parts of the work, regulates the expenses thereof, and proposes them to the approbation of the minister. MM. Conté and Lancret have been successively replaced by MM. Jomard and Jollois, and MM. Delille and Devilliers were added to this commission at the beginning of the year 1810.

"It was necessary that a special commissioner should be charged to regulate immediately the details of the execution, and to preserve economy and uniformity in all parts of the labour, to arrange the materials according to the order adopted; to choose the engravers, to receive their engagements, and to submit them to the examination of the commission; to present the account of the expenses, and of the successive progress of the work: in short, to direct the different labours of the engraving and printing of the plates. The minister named, to fulfil this task, M. Conté, whose death has occasioned such just regret, and who has rendered to the state and to the sciences memorable services, which it has been deemed a duty to mention in the historical preface. M. Michel-Ange Lancret, engineer of bridges and highways, had succeeded him at the end of the year 1805; he had for a long time distinguished himself by his very rare knowledge in the higher branches of geometry, and in all the branches of natural philosophy; he sunk under a slow and painful disease towards the end of the year 1807, after having given repeated proofs of zeal, which cannot be too warmly acknowledged. He was replaced by M. Jomard, formerly an engineer of the land-registry office, and of the *Dépôt de la Guerre*, who, since the death of M. Conté, has devoted to this labour the most unremitting attention. The commission entrusted with the management of the publication, has chosen among its members, and with the approbation of the minister of the interior, a secretary, charged with the general correspondence, who digests the deliberations, immediately superintends the printing of the memoirs, and concurs, with the special commissioner, in the composition and the correction of the plates. This duty has been successively entrusted to MM. Lancret and Jomard; it is at present performed by M. Jollois, engineer of bridges and highways. Those authors who are in

Paris

Paris attend to the engraving of their drawings, in concert with the commissioner appointed by the minister.

"In composing this collection, it has been a primary object to present methodically the results which concern the antiquities, the present state, the natural history, and the geography of Egypt, that is to say, to collect the fundamental elements of the study of that country. This immense labour has been distributed among a great number of co-operators, and there has been formed, by the assemblage of their works, the complete description that was intended. It was thought necessary that each part of this collection should be examined by the authors assembled; there is not one of the memoirs or of the drawings that has not been presented separately to the general meeting, and subjected to an attentive deliberation. The object of this common discussion is to guarantee the accuracy of facts, to reject, and to modify erroneous or incorrect works; it gives to those which are received the stamp of authenticity, the publication of them not being allowed till after they are admitted by ballot, by the majority of votes; but the examination in question does not extend to the opinions which the authors of the memoirs have adopted, or to the consequences which they have deduced from their researches; and it would be an essential error to conclude, that those opinions are participated by the meeting of the co-operators, or by the commission that has managed the publication of the work.

"In the last part of the *Description of Egypt*, will be inserted the list of all the persons who have co-operated in this collection. It is then only that this general list of the authors can be composed with correctness; it will replace the partial lists which have been annexed to each *livraison*; it will also contain the names of the co-operators whose labours have been interrupted by death, whether after the return of the army of the East, or during the continuance of the expedition.

"The execution of this great undertaking has been favoured by the constant protection of the government. It has procured valuable encouragement to the French engravers, by requiring the assiduous concurrence of more than eighty artists; in short, it has occasioned progressive improvement in this branch of the art of design. The engraving of

topography and of natural history, and above all of architecture, has acquired a remarkable degree of perfection; and in this work will be found several models, in a style the most pure and the most correct. In the practice of expressing the grand character of the monuments of Egypt, young artists have been formed, and already distinguish themselves by rare talents. New methods have also been devised for the printing of the coloured plates; the manufacture of vellum paper has been improved; and it was necessary to construct presses of an unusual size. In fact, the extensiveness of the Egyptian monuments, which it has been determined to represent all on the same scale, required in the paper intended for the printing of the plates extraordinary dimensions. Successful efforts have been made to develop this branch of French industry, and the produce that has been obtained equals, if not surpasses, that of foreign manufacture. But of all the new results to which this work has given rise, or of which the arts in France had not made any application, the most useful is that for which we are indebted to the inventive talent of M. Conté. The serenity of the sky in Egypt could not be well expressed but by tints of great extent, and subjected to a uniform shading off. It was likewise necessary, in order to represent the smooth and spacious surfaces that serve as a ground to the Egyptian bas-reliefs, to employ equal tints, which, seen at a little distance, produce the same effect as a wash. Means have been contrived to engrave the skies and the grounds, by the help of a machine, which supplies the place of a long and expensive labour; and the beauty of the execution surpasses every thing that might be expected from the most experienced artist. Thus the use of this instrument, which has been extremely serviceable in the execution of the plates of architecture, has at once procured the most satisfactory results, and a considerable saving in the expense of engraving and in the employment of time.*

"Independently of the geographical maps,

* Without detracting from the merit of the late M. Conté, it is but justice to state, that our scientific engraver, Mr. Lowry, invented a machine of this kind twenty-eight years ago. Truth requires us to add, that General Andréossi, formerly

maps, which are all finished, and the publication of which is postponed, the *Atlas of the Description of Egypt* contains more than eight hundred plates. In it, subjects of minor importance are not represented separately; but, on the contrary, the greatest possible number of drawings have been assembled on the same sheet. They have there been distributed with order and symmetry, and means have been found to give a regular and uniform aspect to a whole composed of a multiplicity of parts, and to which a great number of persons have contributed.

"This collection ought rather to be considered as a work intended for study, than as a work of luxury. The kind of beauty that was most suitable to it, consisted in a precise and correct execution. This is, in fact, the peculiar character strictly intended to be given to it, and nothing has been omitted that could in any way contribute to its accuracy. The care that has been taken to assemble without confusion, subjects of the same kind, has considerably diminished the expense and the number of the plates; and has allowed of comprising, in the *Atlas*, upwards of three thousand particular drawings.

Division of the Work.

"The *Description of Egypt* is composed of three parts, which are distinguished by the following names:—1. *Antiquities*. 2. *Modern State*. 3. *Natural History*.

"In the first two, the places are described according to their geographical position, in going from the south to the north, from the Island of Philæ to the Mediterranean, and from the east to the west, from Pelusium to Alexandria. In the *Natural History*, the mineralogy has even been arranged from the south to the north. The other divisions are arranged according to the families. The *Antiquities* comprise all the monuments anterior to the conquest of Egypt by the Arabs; every thing that is posterior to that epoch is comprehended in the *Modern State*. "Each of these three parts has several corresponding volumes of plates and of text."

Of the Plates. &c

"The first volume of *Antiquities* com-

merly French ambassador at our court, on his return to Paris in 1803, carried back several specimens, as the results produced in engraving by Mr. Lowry's machine. Might not the sight of these have stimulated the inventive powers of the French artists?

prehends, independently of the Island of Philæ, all the country situated between the last cataract and the city of Thebes; namely, Syene, Elephantina, Ombos, Selâsch, Elethya, Edfû, Esneh, and Erment. The second and third volumes are formed entirely of the antiquities of Thebes, and they comprise all the papyri, the paintings, and other subjects found in the sepulchral chambers. The fourth and fifth volumes contain all the monuments of the places situated below Thebes; namely, Dendera, Abydos, Antæopolis, Hermopolis Magna, Antinoc, Fayoum, Memphis, the grottoes, and the rest of the Heptanomid; Lower Egypt, Heliopolis, Canopus, Alexandria, and Taposiris. To these are added the collections of hieroglyphics, inscriptions, medals, vases, statues, and other antiques.

"The first volume of the *Modern State*, comprehends Upper and Middle Egypt; Cairo, and Lower Egypt; and the isthmus of Suez and the environs. The second volume comprises Alexandria, the collection of arts and trades, that of costumes and portraits, that of vases, household furniture, and instruments; lastly, that of inscriptions, coins, and medals.

"The two volumes of *Natural History* are composed of the *mammifera*, the birds, and the fishes of the Nile, of the Red Sea, and of the Mediterranean; of the insects of Egypt and of Syria; of the *vermes*, *mollusca*, and *zooophytes*; of the plants; and of the rocks, the simple minerals, and fossils of Egypt, and of the peninsula of Mount Sinai.

"The plates are distributed for each place in the following order, which has been principally observed in regard to the *Antiquities*:—1. General and topographical plans. 2. Particular plans of edifices, sections, and elevations. 3. Details of architecture. 4. Bas-reliefs, paintings, statues, ornaments, &c.

"It has sometimes been thought necessary to add perspective views.

"Besides the finished engravings, there are placed in the plates, details etched. There are also published etched plates of the astronomical monuments, independently of the finished engravings."

The *Antiquities* furnish four hundred and twenty plates, distributed in five volumes; the *Modern State*, one hundred and seventy plates, in two volumes; and the *Natural History*, two hundred and fifty plates, in two volumes. The total number of plates is eight hundred and forty, forming nine volumes, exclusively of the *Geographical Atlas*, in fifty sheets, forming a separate section.

Of the Text.

"The text is composed:—

"1. Of an historical preface, and of an explanation of the plates; forming a tenth volume

volume of the same size as the engravings, that is, *large-atlas*.

"The object of this explanation of the plates is to facilitate the use of the *Atlas*, and the study of the subjects therein represented. It contains details which engraving could not express; here are indicated the ornamental parts which have been restored in the architectural drawings, and the motives for that restoration. 2. Of several volumes of descriptions and of memoirs, divided into three classes, corresponding to those of the plates, and distinguished, like them, by the title of *Antiquities*, *Modern State*, and *Natural History*. These volumes are all of the size of *medium folio*.

"The *Descriptions* of the cities, and of the monuments, form as many chapters as there are places described or represented, and are arranged in the same order as the plates. Their object is to make known the ancient and the present state of the places; and this exposition is accompanied by historical and geographical remarks.

"The *Memoirs* consist of researches and dissertations on general or particular subjects; such as the physical state of Egypt, the history and geography of the country, legislation and manners, religion, language, astronomy, arts, and agriculture, among the antient and modern Egyptians. These memoirs are placed one after the other without any determined order, like the *Academical Collections*."

The work is published in three *livraisons*.

The first *livraison*, which appeared in 1809, comprehends one hundred and seventy plates, namely:—1. The first volume of *Antiquities*, composed of ninety-seven plates, which represent the monuments of Philæ, &c. before enumerated. 2. A half volume of *Modern State*, composed of thirty-seven plates, subjects chosen in Upper and Lower Egypt, &c. 3. A quarter-volume of *Natural History*, composed of thirty-one plates, consisting of birds, fishes, botany, and mineralogy.

The text of the first *livraison* comprehends:—1. A volume containing the historical preface, the advertisement, and the explanation of the plates of antiquities, &c. 2. Descriptions of the monuments before designated, with memoirs on antiquity, on the modern state, and on natural history. The price in London of this first *livraison* is, on fine paper 50*l*, on vellum paper 75*l*.

The second *livraison*, which appeared in 1811, comprehends 270 plates.

1. The second and third volumes of the

plates of *Antiquities*; entirely consecrated to the city of Thebes; and containing the paintings, &c. already mentioned. 2. A half-volume of plates of the *Modern State*, relative to Cairo and to Lower Egypt, &c. 3. A half-volume of plates of natural history. 4. The engraved frontispiece.

The text of this second *livraison* contains the sequel of the descriptions of antiquities, and the sequel of the memoirs, with the explanation of the plates. The London price of this second *livraison* is, on fine paper 75*l*, on vellum paper 112*l*.

The third *livraison*, when complete, will contain 400 plates.

1. The fourth volume of plates of *Antiquities*, containing the monuments of Dendera, &c. before particularized, and the fifth and last volume comprehending the pyramids, the antiquities of Memphis, of Heliopolis, and of all the ancient cities of Lower Egypt, &c. 2. A volume of plates relative to the *Modern State*, consisting of subjects taken in Upper and Lower Egypt, &c. 3. A volume and a quarter of plates of natural history.

The text of this third *livraison*, when complete, will contain the remainder of the descriptions and memoirs, with the explanation of the plates.

The first section of this *livraison*, which has just been published, is composed of the fourth volume of the *Antiquities* before-mentioned, and contains sixty plates; and of the sequel of the second volume of the *Modern State*, containing one hundred and thirteen plates. The corresponding text consists of descriptions and memoirs.

The price here of this first section of the third *livraison* is, on fine paper 63*l*; on vellum paper 100*l*.

The second section of this *livraison* will complete the work.

This magnificent collection does infinite honour to all the parties concerned, and, as a national work, is certainly *unique*; for history never before presented to admiration such gratifying results from the hitherto unusual association of sciences, literature, arts, and arms. It is affirmed, that Bonaparte, in the first instance, appropriated no less than 6 million of francs (*circa*, 41,000*l*, sterling) to forward its publication, and, to the last, fostered its progress. Since his fall, his successor, on the throne of France, has not failed to derive from it whatever merit he could, by flattering the national pride in continuing to grant the funds necessary for its completion.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

LINES WRITTEN IN VIEW OF VINEGAR HILL:

By THOMAS FURLONG.

WHEN first in the days of my childhood
I wander'd

"O'er yonder rough rocks, that are frowning
and bare,

I wept while I thought of the blood that was
squander'd,

In the last closing struggle for liberty there,
I sigh'd while I heard of the lives that were
wasted,

For a light that just sparkled, and sunk on
our shore,

For a draught that but merely for a moment
was tasted,

Then fell from the lip to be tasted no more.

Oh! Liberty, here there were men who beheld
thee

With a zeal that no symptom of danger
could smother;

But here there were recreants who meanly
repell'd thee,

And bade thee go bless the abode of another.
If thy friend stretch'd the sword o'er the scene
of his birth,

Thy foe was as eager to be seen at his side;
If the blood of a freeman but flow'd on the
earth,

The reins of a slave still polluted the tide.

So closely our good and our ill are united,

That one grave may enclose both our pride
and our shame;

Here slumbers the soul that in Freedom de-
lighted,

And there is the clod that detested her name.

On the dross of the latter let us carelessly
tread,

Let us bless in the former the bones of a
brother;

O'er the one let the tears of affection be shed,
While the curses of hatred shall drop round
the other.

Now here do they rest, and yet Candor will
cry,

Oh censure with caution, for both were to
blame;

For each was deceiv'd by an ill judging eye,
Though the object they sought for was
nearly the same.

The one lov'd the *yellow*, the other the *green*,
The badge of a party, their bane and their
boast;

They struggled, while a stranger just stepp'd
in between,

And the cause of their ill-fated country was
lost.

Bolton-street, Dublin.

"* This writer's proposed sketches of the
manners and customs of the peasantry, with
remarks on the scenery, &c. &c. in the neigh-
bourhood of Vinegar-hill, will be acceptable.

ODE TO ZEPHYR.

GENTLE Zephyr, magic power,
Whispering round my leafy bower,
Rest awhile thy rapid wing,
Tell me, strange, mysterious thing,

What thou art, and whence arise
All thy hollow-murmuring sighs?
Does my fancy guess aright,
Art thou not a sylphid sprite,
One of Heaven's aerial minions?
Yes, thou art,—and 'tis thy pinions
That, with fluttering fitful sway,
Move the trembling air to play;
Borne on which thou float'st along,
Warbling many a plaintive song.

But, whate'er thy nature be,
Or the murmurs breath'd by thee,
This, at least, my heart can tell,
Gentle breeze, I love thee well:
Yes,—I love to hear thee play
With the rustling leafy spray;
Yes,—I love to hear thee sweep
O'er the distant billowy deep.
Oh! I love to feel thy power
Wafting sweets from every flower;
Or, when Summer's heat oppresses,
Breathing freshly thro' my tresses.
But whence'er thy sighs respire
O'er the soft *Æolian* lyre,
Swelling now in loudest numbers,
Sinking now in mimic slumbers:
Then, indeed, my soul is thine;
Zephyr! thou art then divine.

Such the bounties you dispense,
Gentle power, to charm the sense:
And when these are number'd o'er,
Can I, can I, ask for more?
Yet another I request,
Dearer far than all the rest—
Haste away, my *Rosa* seek,
Gently fan her blooming cheek;
Then, wheft thou hast stolen a kiss,
Waft to me the balmy bliss;
And as I its fragrance sip,
Breathing o'er my thirsty lip,
Let me think,—extatic pleasure,
Rosa's self bestows the treasure. E. W.

SONG OF LIBERTY.

PATRIOTS rise! your country calls you,
Arm'd with Freedom's sword and shield,
Fearless of what fate befalls you,
Obey her summons,—to the field;
To fight,—to fall,—but not to yield.
Hark! the trumpet sounds to strife;
Hark! the war-horns' echoes swell.
Liberty! arise to life,
Tyrants tremble at your knell.

See! around her banners swarming,
Marshall'd by the murmuring drum,
What collected numbers arming,
Thick as ocean billows come;
A mighty tide of valour forming,
With hearts of fire, with crests of foam:
Impetuous course,—they come,—they come,
To sweep usurpers from their throne.

ANACREON, ODE XXVIII.

(See Moore's 16.)

COME thou, whose plastic hand beneath
My mimic *Venus* seems to breathe,
With all the fire of *Rhodian* art,
Portray the charmer of my heart;

He

Her beauties hear, and let me see
 The darling girl that's far from me.
 First paint her jetty locks divine,
 That court the breeze in silky twine;
 And, if your rich and mellow hues
 Can aught of breathing balm diffuse,
 Oh! let each spicy lock of hair
 With perfumes scent the purpled air,
 Where shadowy curls luxuriant play
 Upon her brow of snowy ray;
 Let purest iv'ry's polish bright
 Supply her forehead's spotless white;
 Let her sweet eyebrows then be made,
 Two arching lines in jet array'd,
 And blend th' extremes with lordly art,
 Nor let them join, nor let them part,
 That piercing eyes may scarce decide,
 Whether they mingle or divide.
 And now to form each rolling eye,
 Where smiling Loves in ambush lie;
 Let them diffuse that azure beam,
 With which Bellona's glances stream,
 And float, and languish, and desire,
 Like Venus' melting eyes of fire.
 Soft white and glowing red confuse;
 To catch her cheeks' ethereal hues,
 Such mingling tints as roses show,
 Immured in milk or virgin snow.
 Then on her lip of crimson swell
 Let fair Persuasion fondly dwell,
 Where rapturous kisses part and rove,
 And fire the melting heart to love.
 Beneath her chin of softness deck
 With airy charms her marble neck,
 While all that's heavenly, all that's sweet,
 In the voluptuous bosom meet.
 Now let the robe that round her swims
 Lightly o'er shade her peeping limbs,
 Some charm must pierce the lucid vest,
 That Fancy's quill may sketch the best.
 Enough! what farther can I seek?
 It breathes,—it moves,—it seems to speak.
 D. H.
 Clonmell.

SONNET.

STILL is the last faint song of ling'ring day,
 And o'er the hill, and dale, and gliding
 stream,

Slow moves the form of dunky-visag'd
 Night,
 While Cynthia, seated on her throne of
 light,
 Flings o'er the sleeping earth her silent beam,
 And draws the heavens beneath her peaceful
 sway.

Hail, hour of calm! sacred to solemn thought,
 And musings of the pure immortal mind;
 Musings from holy Meditation caught,
 That range the eternal regions unconfin'd.

Hail, Hour of Calm! the secret sorrowing
 breast
 Thy influence owns, and feels a soft relief;
 Touch'd by thy charm the passions sink to
 rest,
 And joy serene relieves the reign of grief.
 JUVENILIS

SONNET BY PETRARCH, WHEN ABSENT
FROM LAURA.

YE hours of pensiveness, how fair ye seem,
 When kind ye bring that much-lov'd
 form to view;
 Mild as the opening glance of Cynthia's
 beam,
 With eyes of heavenly modest-tinted blue;
 With locks that shame the morn's rich
 orient hue,
 Down her fair neck in clustering wreaths
 entwin'd;
 With look of elegance that speaks the mind,
 Sweeter than poet's pencil ever drew!
 And oh those lips, chaste ripening rose-buds,
 —too,
 Her cheeks, to which the pink's wild blush is
 given;
 That bosom, throne of every virtue true;
 That voice, whose harmony seems stol'n from
 Heaven.
 Yes, pensive hours, ye cheer this heart
 awhile,
 Like sunbeams glittering round some dark
 fall'n pile.

ENORT SMITH. •

NEW PATENTS AND MECHANICAL INVENTIONS.

To MR. DANIEL TOWERS SHEARS, of
 Fleet Market, Copper-smith; for a
 Machine for the cooling of Liquids,
 and which may be applied to the Con-
 densation of Vapour, and may be of
 great Utility in the condensing of
 Spirits in the Process of Distillation,
 and cooling Worts, Beer, and other
 Liquids.

THIS invention consists of connect-
 ing and associating together a
 number of distinct or separate shallow
 or flat vessels or chambers, (the size or
 form of the materials of which they are
 composed is not material, provided they
 are suited for, and capable of holding
 vapour or fluid,) each distinct or separate

vessel or chamber having one or more
 in-let and out-let for the passage of such
 fluid or vapour as may be required to
 pass in or out of such vessel or chamber.
 In the construction of such vessels, and
 connecting and fixing them together,
 Mr. S. employs any of the common well-
 known methods of uniting or connecting
 bodies together, by which vapours or
 fluids may be held or contained. When
 any number of such vessels are con-
 nected and united together, (and he does
 not recommend less than six, nor more
 than forty vessels, although less or more
 may do,) they then assume the character
 of a machine for the purpose of cooling
 fluids or condensing vapours. And, al-
 though

though these vessels are thus associated, and although there are distinct in-lets and out-lets in each vessel, yet they are so placed that the out-let of one vessel becomes the means of feeding or supplying the in-let of the alternate or next vessel but one, into and through which the fluid or vapour is to pass. In a machine that is composed of six of these vessels, for the cooling of the fluid or for the condensing of a vapour, there will be three of the vessels to be occupied with cold water, and three to be occupied with vapour or wort, as may be required; and those six vessels will be placed in an alternate situation with each other, while the machine of forty vessels will have twenty for water and twenty for vapour or wort.

It is necessary that the vessels for holding cold water must have their inlet and outlet passages, by which a consistent current of water is kept up, and made to pass from water-vessel to water-vessel, compelling every particle of water in its journey through the machine to pass in and out of every water-vessel, of which a machine is composed, until the water makes its ultimate and final escape from the machine; and the vessels that are to be occupied with vapour or wort must also have their in-let and out-let passages, and the fluids must be made to pass in the same manner, and in the same order, in and out of the vapour or wort vessels, as the water is made to pass in the vessels assigned for its journey, except that I would recommend that the water and the vapour, or wort, should be made to pass in opposite directions. A machine thus constituted, under a variety of modifications and proportions, (it being susceptible of a variety of modifications as to size, form, materials, and modes of uniting,) will furnish the means of cooling fluids, and of condensing vapours, with a facility and effect not hitherto accomplished by any of the implements in use for cooling fluids or condensing vapours.

To JAMES IRIN, of William-street, Surrey, Mechanist: for an Improved Method or Methods of constructing or manufacturing Fire or Furnace Bars, or Gratings.

This method of constructing the bar or grating, consists in leaving a channel or passage through each bar longitudinally, so that water or any other fluid may be passed through, in order to keep the grating cool, and this

may be done as follows. In the first place, by connecting the several bars of the grating together, which may best be done by casting it of iron, in one piece, jointed at the ends, and having open spaces between the bars for the admission of the air.

And in the second place, in forming a hollow cavity, passage, conveyance, or channel, which—entering at one end of the bars of the grating, and being continued through the body of each several bar, turning for this purpose at the ends of the grating, where the bars are united,—finishes or ends at another opening. The channel thus formed through the grating is for the conveyance of a current of water, or other fluid, which may be brought from any convenient reservoir (it being necessary only, that it be sufficiently elevated to enable the water or other fluid to force its way through the grating,) by means of a tube made of copper, lead, iron, or other material, to be attached to one of the openings, while another tube, fixed to the other, will carry off the water or other fluid that has passed through the grating.

The success of this improvement depending on the circumstance of the channel in the grating being constantly filled with water or other fluid, it is not necessary that the stream be always re-conducted into the vessel from whence it came: where water is abundant, it may be suffered to go to waste, or, where hot water is useful, it may be conveyed away and applied. It is immaterial what shape the holes or passage through the bars are made, also of what metal or material the grating is made, provided it be fit for the purpose. This must be left to the judgment of the manufacturer.

The benefits arising from this invention are very important: first, the grating is so preserved by it that an intense fire will not cause it to burn or to bend, or even to become red; secondly, it prevents the clinkers from adhering to the grating; thirdly it opposes the escape into the ash-pit of the heat which ought to ascend; and, fourthly, a constant supply of hot water is provided to be used, or not used, as occasion may require.

LIST OF NEW PATENTS; and we earnestly solicit the Patentees to favour us with copies or extracts of their Specifications.

T. JONES, of Bradford-street, Birmingham, Warwickshire, iron-founder; and C. PLIMLEY, of Birmingham, refiner; for an improvement

improvement to blast engines and steam-engines.—May 7, 1818.

WM. BUSH, jun. of Bermondsey, engineer; for an improvement in drying and preparing of malt, wheat, and other grain.—May 5.

W. BENJAMIN, of Plymouth-dock, Devonshire, umbrella-manufacturer; for a composition, varying in colour, for the purpose of rendering canvas, linen, and cloth durable, pliable, free from cracking, and water-proof; and also for preserving every description of wood from wind or weather.—May 5.

T. TONN, of Swansea, Glamorganshire, organ-builder; for certain improvements in rolling of iron, and making wire, nails, brads, and screws.—May 7.

WM. CHURCH, of Turner-street, Commercial-road; for certain improvements in the machinery for making nails and spikes of various forms and dimensions, and also wire and screws of iron, cop-

per, brass, or any other suitable metal.—May 7.

H. C. JENNINGS, of Carburton-street, Fitzroy-square, St. Mary-le-bone, esq.; for an improvement in the mariner's compass.—May 7.

R. ECCLES, of Edinburgh, esq.; for certain improvements in the masts, sails, and rigging of ships or sailing vessels.—May 9.

T. B. MILNES, of Lenton, Nottinghamshire, bleacher; for certain improvements on machinery for the finishing of cotton, angola, and lamb's-wool stockings.—May 19.

M. ST. LEGER, of St. Giles's, Camberwell, Surrey, gentleman; for an improved method of making lime.—May 19.

T. HILLS, of Bromley, merchant, and UNIAN HADDOCK, of the City-terrace, City-road, chemist; for an improvement in the manufacture of sulphuric acid.—May 19.

PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC SOCIETIES.

Astronomical observations and experiments, selected for the purpose of ascertaining the relative distances of clusters of stars, and of investigating how far the power of our telescopes may be expected to reach into space, when directed to ambiguous celestial objects; by SIR WILLIAM HERSCHELL, Knt. Guelph. LL.D. F.R.S.

IN my last paper on the local arrangement of the celestial bodies in space, I have shown how, by an equalization of the light of stars of different brightness, we may ascertain their relative distances from the observer, in the direction of the line in which they are seen; and from this equalization, a method of turning the space-penetrating power of a telescope into a gradually increasing series of gaging powers has been deduced, by which means the profundity in space, of every object consisting of stars, can be ascertained, as far as the light of the instrument which is used upon this occasion will reach.

In order to represent the profundity of celestial objects in space, I shall have recourse to the construction of an astronomical globe, on the surface of which the situations of the heavenly bodies are pointed out to us in the given two dimensions of right ascension and polar distance; but, as their distance from an eye placed in the centre of the globe cannot be expressed by their situation on the surface, I shall endeavour to show that this deficiency may be artificially supplied in a figure representing such a

globe, by the addition of lines that are of a length which is proportional to the diameter of it.

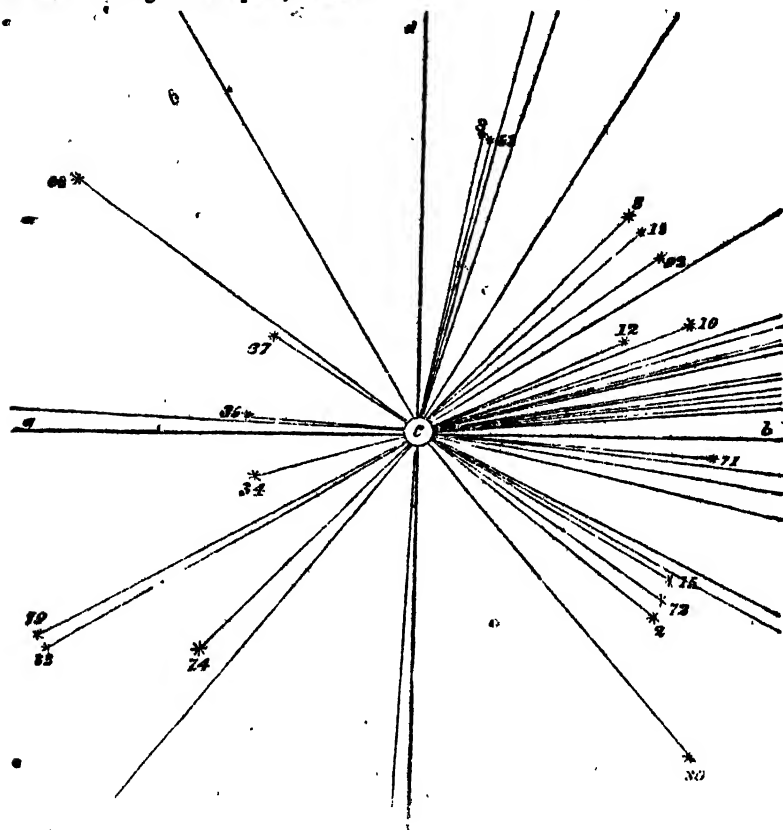
It has been shown in my last paper, that all the stars which may be seen in the clearest nights, are probably contained within a globular space, of which the radius does not exceed the 12th order of distances; I shall, therefore, suppose the circle c in the centre of the figure* to represent a celestial globe, containing all the stars that are generally marked on its surface; their arrangement within this globular space, however, must be supposed to be according to their order of distances, the stars of the first order being placed nearest the centre, and those of the 2d, 3d, and 4th, &c. gradually farther off; but they must all be placed in their well ascertained directions, so that a line from the centre drawn through any one of them may come to the surface at the place where its situation is marked.

According to this assumption it follows, that all those celestial objects which are farther than the 12th order of distances from the centre, must be represented as being at the outside of the globular space; but, as our celestial globes represent not only the situation

* This cut contains but a THIRD of the space represented in the plate in the Transactions; but it is sufficient to show the nature of Sir William's principle, and its application to a considerable number of stars.

of the stars of the heavens, but give us also many additional objects, such as clusters of stars, nebulae, and the milky way, it is evident that the point where the line of sight, from the centre to any one of these distant objects, leaves the surface of the globular space, is ascer-

tained; and, since any celestial object not inserted on our globes, of which the right ascension and polar distance are given, may be easily added, the position of the visual ray directed to such an object will thereby also be determined.



In my last paper I have drawn the attention of astronomers to the condition of the milky way, as being the most brilliant, and beyond all comparison the most extensive sidereal system; and have also shown that the globular space containing all our visible stars, is situated within its compass; I shall therefore now make the plane of it the principal dimension of my figure; then if the line *a b* represent this plane, a perpendicular drawn from the centre *c* of the figure to *d* and to *e*, will be directed towards the north and south poles of it, and the situation of the globular space in the figure will be like that of a celestial globe adjusted to the latitude of thirty degrees, having the milky way in the horizon, the 190th degree of right ascension in the

meridian, and the sixtieth degree of north polar distance in the zenith.

From this description of the arrangement of the stars within the globular space, and its situation in the plane of the milky way, it is evident that, having already an expression for the position of a celestial object in two dimensions, the addition of the third, which is its profundity or central distance, may be represented by a line of a length that is proportional to the diameter of the globular space; and, if this line be a continuation of the direction in which the object is seen from the centre, its termination will show the real place of the object, and point out its situation with respect to the great sidereal stratum of the milky way.

The

The following table is the result of a set of calculations made for the purpose of obtaining the above-mentioned particulars.

Clusters of Stars taken from the Connoissance des Temps.

	Profundity.	Elevation.	
2.....	243.....	35° 29'	S.
3.....	243.....	78	29 N.
5.....	243.....	45	36 N.
10.....	243.....	22	11 N.
11.....	144.....	3	10 S.
12.....	186.....	25	26 N.
13.....	243.....	41	19 N.
15.....	243.....	26	38 S.
30.....	344.....	47	26 S.
33.....	344.....	29	25 S.
34.....	144.....	13	48 S.
35.....	144.....	3	13 N.
55.....	243.....	77	38 N.
67.....	144.....	31	44 N.
68.....	344.....	34	19 N.
71.....	243.....	4	10 S.
72.....	243.....	32	58 S.
74.....	243.....	43	53 S.
79.....	344.....	29	25 S.
92.....	243.....	35	33 N.

Sir William's table contains double the number, and extends to a profundity of 950 and 980!

The first column points out the class and number, where the clusters taken from my catalogues are to be found.

The second column contains the distance of the same cluster from an eye placed in the centre of the globular space, the profundity of which is 243, as determined by the observations that have been given.

The third column gives the angle of elevation of the cluster, which in the present instance is 76° 58' above the northern plane of the milky way.

The profundity of the cluster, as has already been noticed, is expressed by the continuation of the line of elevation to 243, such parts as the radius of the globular space contains 12; and it may not be amiss, by way of assisting our conception of the vast distance of the situation at which this cluster is placed, to state, that, if a line directed to it were added to an eighteen-inch globe, supposed to contain all the visible stars of the heavens, its length to express this distance would be above fifteen feet.

When the nature or construction of a celestial object is called ambiguous, this expression may be looked upon as referring either to the eye of the observer, or to the telescope by which it has been examined.

If a cluster of stars in a very small telescope will appear like a star with rather a larger diameter than stars of the

same size generally have, we shall certainly be authorized to conclude, that an object seen in a larger and more perfect telescope as a star with rather a larger diameter, is also an ambiguous object, and might possibly be proved to be a cluster of stars, had we a superior instrument by which we could examine its nature and construction.

This seems to throw some light upon a species of objects called stellar nebulae, one hundred and forty of which have been inserted in my catalogues. For, as it has just been mentioned that a ten-feet telescope may become a finder to a twenty-feet one, the twenty-feet telescope itself will be but a finder to objects that are so far out of its reach as not to appear otherwise than ambiguous; nay, the forty-feet telescope, when it is but just powerful enough to show the existence of an object which decidedly differs from the appearance of a star, may then truly be called a finder.

Celestial objects can only be said to remain ambiguous, when the telescopes that have been directed to them leave it undetermined whether they are composed of stars or of nebulous matter.

In ten observations the gages applied to the milky way were found to be arrested in their progress by the extreme smallness and faintness of the stars; this can, however, leave no doubt of the progressive extent of the starry regions; for, when in one of the observations a faint nebulosity was suspected, the application of a higher magnifying power evinced, that the doubtful appearance was owing to an intermixture of many stars that were too minute to be distinctly perceived with the lower power; hence we may conclude, that when our gages will no longer resolve the milky way into stars, it is not because its nature is ambiguous, but because it is fathomless.

In the depth of the celestial regions, we have hitherto only been acquainted with two different principles,—the nebulous and the sidereal. The light of the nebulous matter is comparatively very faint, and, except in a few instances, invisible to the eye. It is also in general widely diffused over a great expanse of space, in which, by an increase of faintness, it generally escapes the sight: the light of stars, on the contrary, is comparatively very brilliant, and confined to a small point, except when many of them are collected together in clusters, when their united lustre sometimes takes up a considerable number of minutes of space;

space; but in this case the stars of them may be seen in our telescopes; and by the observations that have been given, it appears that when they are viewed with instruments gradually inferior to those which prove them to be clusters of stars, their diameters, seen with less light and a smaller magnifying power, are generally contracted; a globular cluster is reduced to a cometic appearance; to an ill-defined star surrounded by nebulosity, and to a mere small star with rather a larger diameter than stars of the same size generally have. In consequence of these considerations, it seems to be highly probable that some of the cometic, many of the planetary, and a considerable number of the stellar nebulae, are clusters of stars in disguise, on account of their being so deeply immersed in space, that none of the gaging powers of our telescopes have hitherto been able to reach them. The distance of objects of the same appearances, but which are of a nebulous origin, on the contrary, must be so much less than that of the former, that their profundity in

space may probably not exceed the 900th order.

The method of equalising the light of stars on which the gaging power of telescopes has been established, may also be applied to give us an estimate of the extent of their power to reach ambiguous celestial objects.

When the united light of a cluster of stars is visible to the eye, there will then be a certain maximum of distance to which the same cluster might be removed, so as still to remain visible in a telescope of a given space-penetrating power; and, if the distance of this cluster can be ascertained by the gaging power of any instrument that will just show the stars of it, the order of the profundity, at which the cluster could still be seen as an ambiguous object, may be ascertained by the space-penetrating power of the telescope through which it is observed. But as the aggregate brightness of the stars depends entirely on their number and arrangement, this method can only be used with clusters of stars that have been actually observed.

NEW PUBLICATIONS IN JANUARY;

With an HISTORICAL and CRITICAL PROŒMIUM.

*. * *Authors or Publishers, desirous of seeing an early notice of their works, are requested to transmit copies before the 18th of the month.*

Mr. ROBERT OWEN, whose perseverance is highly commendable, and whose labours cannot fail to be useful, by drawing attention to the state of the poor, has collected some tracts relative to his new view of society. Among them he has re-printed Beller's "Proposals for raising a college of industry of all useful trades and husbandry, with profit for the rich; a plentiful living for the poor, and a good education for youth, which will be advantage to the government, by the increase of the people and their riches.—1696." This tract substracts from Mr. Owen the merit of originality, while it confers on his plans the recommendation of long standing.

M. GENTZ, a favourite with the allied sovereigns, and their secretary at Aix-la-Chapelle, has published a pamphlet at Vienna, which has been translated and re-published in London, containing, among other equally extraordinary doctrines, the following strictures on the state of the press of this country:—

"The constitution produced the freedom of the press; but it did not overlook the abuses and the dangers of that free-

dom; it has, during a whole century, prosecuted them by inadequate penal laws and impotent forms; it has at length been compelled to abandon the field to them, and if it still subsist, it is because it has maintained itself, not by, but in spite of, the degenerate liberty of the press. But why should a question of this kind be driven to its utmost extremity? Why calculate how large a dose of corrupting and destroying matter a state may receive without accomplishing its destruction? If the licentiousness of the press do not actually threaten the existence of England, is it no evil to poison all the sources, both public and private, of her moral life? The disorganizing principles which the periodical pamphleteers, particularly those of the common order, instil into the lower classes of the people, are truly alarming in their nature; but still more alarming when it is considered that the men who promulgate them exercise an unbounded control over the opinion of millions of readers, who cannot procure the antidote of better writings. These perfidious demagogues incessantly address the people in declamations on violated rights, deluded hopes, and real or imaginary sufferings. Every burthen which may fall heavy on individuals,

vidual, every accidental difficulty, every inconvenience produced by the change of times and circumstances, is represented as the immediate effect of the incapability, selfishness, and culpable blundering of the administration. The most criminal and absurd designs are imputed to the ministers; and, lest the oppressed should delay to seek redress at their own hands, the future is painted to them in blacker colours than the present; thus a thick cloud of dejection, bitterness, and discontent is spread over the nation; men's minds are filled with hostile aversions and gloomy anxieties; and the poor man is at last deprived of comfort, cheerfulness, and all enjoyment of life. Every feeling of satisfaction and security, and of confidence in the government, the tranquil and willing obedience of the people, their steady resignation under unavoidable sacrifices, and all the fruits and ornaments of a good constitution are falsified, perverted, and discouraged by the harpy hands of these iniquitous scribblers. That neither the intellectual nor moral cultivation of the people can prosper in such a state of political corruption is self-evident."

The only abuse of the press in England arises from the policy of judges, who frequently seek, by every means, to baffle individuals in their attempts to obtain redress for private libels, for the purpose of confounding the free use of the press on legitimate public objects, with its abuses on private subjects, and rendering it generally obnoxious. This is the only just ground of objection to the liberty of the press in England; but it has no connection with its legitimate use in animadverting on the public conduct of public men, and in advocating the truth on all subjects of public interest. M. Gentz is one of those base, though adroit sycophants of power, who hopes, by the aid of special pleading, misrepresentation, and sophistry, to turn from its natural course that current of reason which happily threatens all usurpations and abuses of power in every part of Europe. He is, as an author, playing the part of Gifford, Croker, and Southey, in England; and has undertaken to conduct a court review in Germany, on the plan of that infamous Quarterly Review, which disgraces the press of London, and insults the principles of the English nation.

Mr. Z. JACKSON has printed, in an octavo volume, a series of most ingenious criticisms, under the title of, *Shakespeare's Genius Justified*; it consists of restorations and illustrations of seven hundred passages in Shakespeare's Plays, which have afforded abundant

scope for critical animadversion, and hitherto held at defiance the penetration of all Shakespeare's commentators. Having already presented our readers with several specimens of the success of Mr. JACKSON's critical powers, we need not add any further commendation of his enlarged worth.

Dr. CHARLES MACLEAN, a gentleman whose name is respectably known to the medical public, as a teacher and writer, has published a very useful practical volume on the treatment of fevers, dysentery, hepatitis, and plain, as treated according to the doctrine of excitation. The volume consists of a series of cases, which have occurred within the practice of the author and those of Dr. William Yates, Dr. James Robertson, Mr. Syme, Mr. Crout, and Dr. William Dick. The volume cannot fail to be highly useful to students, to active practitioners, and to non-medical Europeans, residing in hot climates.

Mr. ELLISTON'S *Letters to the Lord Chamberlain*, in reply to the claims of Drury-Lane and Covent-Garden, constitute one of the most spirited productions which has, at any time, issued from the press on the state of the drama, and will always form a portion of dramatic history. The following passage ably sets forth the disgraceful compromise which has taken place between the managers of the two national theatres, and the great and small vulgar:—

"The real truth, my lord, is, that, instead of complaining that the Olympic and Sans Pareil theatres "have become theatres for the performance of the regular drama," they should have told your lordship that the patent theatres have become theatres for the display of the irregular drama: that the encroachment was, in truth, committed by the patent theatres on the minor theatres; and not by the minor theatres on the patent theatres; and that it was, in the rage of engrossing the whole store of stage exhibition, from the deepest pathos of tragedy to the highest flights of tight-rope dancing, from the amblings of the poet to the amblings of the riding-house, from the splendid illusions of the scene-painter to the sloppings of the stage with "real water," from the attic playfulness of "Congreve," to the more congenial playfulness of "Puss in Boots," that the memorialists had, on this occasion, resolved to call in question your lordship's good conduct and good sense: to ask your lordship to nullify, and to stultify, your own acts: to beat down, altogether, if they could, their neighbours' fences; and, at any rate, to try to strip those neighbours of the slight descriptions of attraction they

possess; which, homely as they are, are not too homely to be an object of jealousy and emulation, to the self-called "supporters" and dispensers of "the dignities of the national drama!"

The strictures on a late article in the *Edinburgh Review*, on the state of parties, which were extensively read in DRAKARD'S Stamford paper, have been re-printed in a pamphlet. We agree with the writer that the Whigs, as a party, ought to be abandoned, and that a new denomination of the friends of reform is necessary to give consistency to their operations. The public appear to be exhausted by the jargon of parties; and, as parliamentary reform appears to be the *summum bonum* of politics, it appears to us that the generic name of every honest politician, ought to be that of "parliamentary reformer."

GEORGE CARR, esq. has appeared as a political moderator in a treatise entitled, *Rational Reform on Constitutional Principles*; the object of which is to prove, by special pleading, that very little, if any reform, is necessary. Mr. Carr employs so many words in a heavy legal style, and qualifies his conclusions by so many doubts and provisos, that we confess we are at a loss to discover the extent of his principles; but we conceive there is no danger of their becoming very popular. At the same time, as the work of a lawyer, it assembles many valuable facts, and may be useful to sedulous political enquirers.

MISS HUTTON, whose literary productions have frequently extorted our warm recommendation, has compiled a General Tour through Africa, from the works of the various Europeans who have visited that interesting quarter of the world. Her accuracy and taste are visible in every page, and, as the objects described are of the highest interest, we conceive there are few volumes in the language which lay claim to more universal reading. It unites the vivacity and variety of a novel with the most agreeable features of philosophical enquiry.

• A definition of political parties has been suggested in the lectures of Mr. THIELWALL, which points at the source of the divisions which have existed in English society for nearly eight centuries. He suggests, that the friends of civil liberty ought to be denominated the *Saxon party*, and its enemies the *Norman party*; as indicating at once the sufferers, and the usurpers and oppressors.

Dr. BOSTOCK, late of Liverpool, but now of London, has published a perspicacious account of the Science of Galvanism, a work which has long been a desideratum. Dr. B. gives a preference to the chemical hypothesis, and draws the following conclusions:—

"The chemical differs very essentially from the electrical hypothesis with respect to the supposed state of the contiguous metals; the electrical supposes that they can have different states of electricity while they are in contact; the chemical takes it for granted, that, while they are in contact, their electrical states must be similar. The chemical hypothesis satisfactorily explains all the facts that have been observed, respecting the necessity of oxygen for the action of the apparatus; it explains the reason why the metals must differ in their degree of oxidability, and why the fluid must be one that will act differently upon the two metals. The facts that have been noticed respecting the different effects of the interposed fluids may be explained by referring to three circumstances, which all coincide with the chemical hypothesis, but which seem to have no relation to any electrical action: 1. That the fluid acts only upon one of the metals: 2. That the surface of one of the metals is oxidated with a certain degree of rapidity: 3. That the oxide is removed so as to present a fresh surface to the fluid. If acids be employed, those are the best that dissolve the oxide; or if neutral salts, those which form triple compounds with the oxide which is produced. The chemical hypothesis affords a plausible method of accounting for the different effects of the apparatus, whether we use large or small plates: for it is not unreasonable to suppose that the electricity will become more intense or concentrated at every successive transmission through a new oxidating surface, while its absolute quantity will depend upon the amount of oxide that is formed.

It will be perceived, that much discordance of opinion still exists upon the subject, and that some strong objections attach to every hypothesis which has yet been proposed. The most important points to ascertain are, the difference between electricity, as excited by the friction of the common machine, and that modification of it which is strictly called galvanism. For this purpose, the nature of electric intensity should be further investigated; for it would appear that, if we were able to attach a more precise idea to this term, a considerable insight would be gained into the cause of this difference. Experiments somewhat similar to those of De Luc should be prosecuted, in which the electrical and chemical effects of the pile

are separated from each other, and a more accurate measure of the proper galvanic power should, if possible, be obtained, than any of which we are now possessed. The conducting power of the fluids concerned in the galvanic apparatus should be carefully examined, and the relation of their chemical action to their conducting power should be ascertained."

Harvest, a poem, by CHARLOTTE CAROLINE RICHARDSON, although hastily written and disfigured by many blemishes, not only in style but in grammar, is not without considerable merit. The authoress evinces taste and feeling in her delineation of the rural festival, which is the subject of her poem. The style is of that low, unambitious order, which too frequently degenerates into common place, but possesses, nevertheless, in some parts, great simplicity and nature. Some of the smaller poems are very pleasing.

Navigate, and other poems, by the Rev. Dr. HALLORAN, cannot fail to excite a considerable sensation in favour of their unfortunate author. It is not for us at present to canvass the justice of Dr. H.'s sentence; but we can assure our readers, that the person who is thus lost to his country is a man of taste and genius, and displays in the pamphlet before us much of the true poet. "The secrets of the prison-house" he has painted with striking and frightful fidelity, and occasionally with touches of genuine pathos. The testimonials subjoined, as to the character of the author, are numerous, and uncommonly creditable.

A collection of documents has been re-published in London, on the reformation of the Catholic church in Germany, particularly in Baden and Bavaria. Of course, we rejoice in the prospects of mental emancipation, which the facts disclose.—We hope that the recent death of the Grand Duke of Baden will produce no change in the policy of that court.

MR. ISRAEL WORSLEY having preached an eloquent sermon at Plymouth, on the death of Sir Samuel Romilly, has published the same for the gratification of the Christian and literary world.

The romance of M. LOURDOUEIX, called *Charenton, or Folies of the Age*, has been translated with great spirit. As an exhibition of the errors and foibles of which mankind are the unavoidable patients, it may be read with some of the works of Voltaire and of our own Swift.

ARTS.

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THEOLOGY.

A Dissertation on the Scheme of Human Redemption, as developed in the Law and in the Gospel; by the Rev. John Leveson Hamilton, B.A. 8vo. 12s.

Sermons on the Parables and Miracles of Jesus Christ; by Edward William Grinstead, M.A. 8vo. 10s.

Plain and Practical Sermons; by the Rev. John Bondier, M.A. 8vo. 9s.

Real Charity and Popular Charity: a discourse, delivered in Charter-house Chapel, London, on Friday, the 12th December, 1818, being founder's day; by the Rev. Josiah Thomas, M.A. 1s.

The Claims of the Church of England to the Fidelity of its Members, calmly, fairly, and plainly stated: a sermon, for distribution; by the Rev. R. Warner. 6d.

Old Church of England Principles opposed to the "New Light;" in a series of plain, doctrinal, and practical sermons, on the first lesson in the morning service of the different Sundays and great festivals

throughout the year, &c.; by the Rev. R. Warner. Vols. II. and III. 12mo. 14s.

The Christian Remembrancer; or, the Churchman's Biblical, Ecclesiastical, and Literary Miscellany. No. I. 8vo. 1s. 6d.

Discourses on the Principles of Religious Worship, and Subjects connected with them; particularly the Liturgy of the Church of England; with notes illustrative and explanatory; by the Rev. C. Mayo, LL.B. 7s.

TOPOGRAPHY.

A Classical Tour through Italy and Sicily, tending to illustrate some districts which have not been described by Mr. Eustace in his Classical Tour; by Sir H. C. Hoare, bart. 4to. 2l. 2s.

TYPOGRAPHY.

Annals of Parisian Typography: containing an account of the earliest typographical establishments, and notices and illustrations of the most remarkable productions of the Parisian Gothic press; compiled principally to show its general character, and its particular influence upon the early English Press; by the Rev. W. P. Gresswell. 8vo. 19s.

VOYAGES.

Narrative of an Attempt to discover a Passage over the North Pole to Behring's Straits; by Capt. David Buchan. 4to. with plates.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Sonata for the Piano-forte; by Doctor Cogan. 5s.

IN this Sonata, accompanied by a violin part separately printed, Dr. Cogan has displayed abilities and a fund of science and knowledge of the instruments for which he writes, which reflect honor on his professional character. The piece consists of three movements, an *Allegro con Spirito*, in common time of four crotchets;—a *Largo*, in common time of two crotchets;—and a *Rondo Pastorale*, in compound common time, of six quavers.

The opening subject of the first movement, if not remarkably original, is bold and spirited. In many instances, the bass is judiciously chosen and skillfully blended with the superior part; while the general effect manifests force and clearness of conception, and judgment in combination. We, however, are far from approving, and can by no means sanction by our silence; the licentious modulation in which Dr. Cogan has indulged, in the course of this movement. The sharp fifth of a major key, necessarily introduced as the proper seventh to the relative minor, offers but a bald apology for the abrupt

adoption of the third of the original key in the major mode: and we do not think that Dr. C. has returned from his violent digression in a style sufficiently happy to compensate the irregularity. The air of *Grammachee Molly*, (the theme of the second movement,) is treated ably and tastefully, and fashioned into a specimen of ornamented and sentimental execution, calculated to please every cultivated ear. In the subject of the rondo, or finale, we find a simplicity and liveliness, if not a novelty of imagination; and think the digressive strains pleasingly and appropriately conceived. Viewed generally, this piece may be said to compete with the best sonatas of our times; and, of course, to place its author in the first rank of living composers.

The Grand Overture to the Caravan; arranged with a New Rondo for the Piano-Forte. Inscribed to Miss Reeves; by John Parry. 2s. 6d.

In this overture now performing, as we are informed, at Paris, we find many passages to justify the applause with which it is said to be there received; whose production it is, the title page does not state; but, from the general cast of the

the movement, (for the piece consists but of one,) we should judge that the composer possesses more genius than science, and a little more affectation than genius. With the unprepared crudity of the twenty-fifth bar we were particularly struck; and scarcely less so with its anomalous resolution, if a resolution it can justly be said to have. The movement, nevertheless, regarded in the aggregate, is sprightly and attractive, and certainly calculated to gratify the generality of hearers. The rondo, announced as new, is, we presume, Mr. Parry's. Of whatever pen it is the production, we feel ourselves called upon to award our praise to the novelty of its subject, and the address with which the digressions are introduced and relinquished. Speaking in reference to the whole of this publication, we cannot in justice but say, that it is spirited, fanciful, and entitled to our commendation.

The Blue Bells of Scotland; arranged with Variations for the Flute, with an Accompaniment (ad lib.) for the Piano-Forte; by James Denman. 3s.

Mr. Denman having transposed this popular little air, leads it off with the flute in *alt.* The variations, extending to seven, are conceived with fancy, and conducted with a due regard to order and progressive execution. The accompaniment (announced, by the bye, *ad libitum*;) largely partakes of the melody or subject matter, and affords a variety of effect that adds much to the gratification of the general ear. Mr. D., in this effort, has undoubtedly turned "the Blue Bells" to very good account: they ring their changes boldly, freely, and fancifully; and, without deserting their own character, present us with every admissible diversity, both in manner and execution. Flute and

piano-forte practitioners will find this production a pleasing and improving exercise.

"Oh, what is Sweeter than Love!" *A Ballad, arranged with Accompaniments for the Harp or Piano-Forte; by C. M. Sola. 1s. 6d.*

We readily award the melody of this ballad the praise of ease and simplicity; and are willing to admit the taste and propriety of the accompaniment; but must be allowed to remark, that it has the demerit of being somewhat monotonous, and includes some intervals that are rather instrumental than vocal; and others, that are anomalous, or, at least, injudiciously chosen. The passage, for instance, with which each of the verses closes, comprehends a distance that (in vocal music especially,) is without example in good composers, and not only has never been, but never will be, tolerated. It ought, however, in justice to Mr. S. to be noticed, that the air, as purely Hungarian, is no reproach to the science of the arranger, whose appointed and limited task was to apply and accompany a melody selected by Mr. O'Meara, the author of the words.

"Like the Gloom of Night Retiring." *Sung by Miss Stephens. Composed by Henry R. Bishop, esq. 2s.*

Mr. Bishop, in this air, has indulged a happy vein of fancy. An appropriate sprightliness is sustained throughout, and, throughout, expression and playfulness are kept in union. On the novelty of the composition we will not insist; but, by good management, something very like an originality of effect is obtained; something that claims our applausive acknowledgment, in as much as it demonstrates the efficiency of science when aided by the resources of art.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL,

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

A GREAT and salutary change has recently taken place in the metropolis, in the extent and variety of dramatic representations. Till within these few years these were strictly limited to the two great theatres of DRURY-LANE and COVENT-GARDEN; and, so operative was the jealousy of these companies, and so yielding was the public to its influence, that we all remember how illiberally and successfully the establishment of the Royalty Theatre; at the east end of the town, was opposed by the two ancient patentees. The present

policy of the court has, however, with a better spirit, consulted the gratification and amusement of the public; and the Lord Chamberlain has very properly licensed several other theatrical exhibitions, in different parts of the town, for contemporary performances during the winter season. For the information of our readers, we shall specify the present capabilities of London in this particular:—

1. DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

2. COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.

For the performance of every species of

of dramatic entertainment,—tragedy, comedy, opera, farce, and pantomime. These theatres gratify between five and six thousand persons per night, and their joint average receipts may be estimated at 900*l.* though they are capable of holding 1200*l.* There are also open every evening—

3. The OLYMPIC THEATRE, under the management of Mr. ELLISTON, capable, when full, of containing 150*l.*

4. The SANS PAREIL, of Miss SCOTT, 120*l.*

5. The SURREY, of Mr. DIBDIN, 300*l.*

6. The ROYALTY, Goodman's Fields, 250*l.*

And 7. The COBBOURGE, of Mr. JONES, 150*l.*

—The performances of these five theatres are restricted, by their licenses, to spectacle, burletta, and pantomime. They accommodate an aggregate of about four thousand persons, and their nightly receipts may be estimated at from six to seven hundred pounds.—There is also open, two nights in the week, the magnificent establishment of the ITALIAN OPERA; where four thousand persons pay about fifteen hundred pounds per night for Italian performances and French dancing.—Over and above the preceding, there are various minor and temporary exhibitions; and, among interesting ones, we may mention, the THEATRE OF ARTS in Spring Gardens, and the illuminated exhibition of ANCIENT ARMOUR in Pall Mall.—Thus it appears that the several winter theatres of London receive from the public, during their season of about thirty weeks, a sum little short of 13,000*l.* per week, or about 400,000*l.* per annum; giving employment to at least one thousand persons, as stage-performers, musicians, authors, clerks, artists, and artisans.—And if, for the sake of a general total of the annual receipts, and of comparison with those of the French metropolis, we estimate the receipts of our Summer theatres at a fourth of that amount, we shall find the total annual receipts of the London theatres amount to half a million, or to 300,000*l.* more than the total annual receipts of the numerous theatres of the French metropolis.—These nightly exhibitions, supported and attended as they are by so considerable a proportion of the inhabitants of London, might be made as instrumental in promoting the cause of virtue as either the pulpit or the press, were they under a direction less accommodated to vulgar prejudices than is the case at present. A fondness for showy spectacle has always been characteristic of

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the numerous classes of society constituting the great and small vulgar; and hence the interested competition of various managers to excel each other in showy processions, crowded stages, and noisy and bustling scenes. A conformity to the taste of the multitude was rendered necessary by the enormous size of the new theatres; in which it was found expedient to accommodate the performances to the eye rather than to the ear. The system, has since spread through the theatres of every dimension; and a consequent neglect of the legitimate drama, and of dramatic writing, has led to a general deterioration of theatrical exhibitions, which it should be the business of good taste to arrest in its progress. The legitimate drama, and all its best purposes, have therefore, for some time past, been neglected or abandoned. Even if a play of Shakspeare, or any other classical author, should be performed, it has little chance of success, unless it be accompanied by processions, showy scenery, and dresses, never contemplated by the author. For dramatic novelties, we have, therefore, few pieces besides melodramas, romantic operas, chivalrous romances, and pantomimes filled with ghosts, hobgoblins, conjurations, and absurd mythologies; all of them calculated to sustain the grossest superstition, and to pervert and barbarize the public mind. Such, we are sorry to say, is the actual state of the London drama. If the vast sums now expended on scenery and parade were, on the contrary, bestowed on superior actors and original authors, the character of the stage might, in our day, be raised as much above its character in its best periods, as the modern patronage is superior to the patronage of any former age. At the same time, it is proper to state that these strictures apply rather to the commercial spirit, than to the taste or industry, of the several managers. The unthinking majority of the people prefer show to sense; and the managers, in complying with this untaught predilection, fill their treasuries, and obtain better returns on their capital. Another vice of theatrical management, which tends to destroy the theatrical habits of the public, and which more particularly attaches to the managers themselves, is the continued repetition, for weeks together, of the same stale and often worthless entertainments. A rotation of good representations, in which the same piece, whatever might be

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be its attractions, should not be repeated within six nights, might give more trouble than the present system; but that trouble is due to the public; and we are persuaded that it would be the means of doubling the returns of a season. Abating these mis-calculation, the several theatres must, nevertheless, be considered as being, at this time, under able direction: the committee of Drury-Lane have to contend against many prejudices, and the contradictory expectations of interested proprietors; Covent-Garden is ably sustained by the half-century's experience of Mr. Harris; the Olympic, by the increasing energy, as manager and actor, of Mr. Elliston; the Sans Pareil, by the taste and genius of Miss Scott; the Surrey, by the varied powers of Mr. Dibdin: while the Italian opera is well supported by its own peculiar attractions, and by the influence of supreme fashion.

In our last we noticed the prosecutions pending against venders of Scottish or irregularly-printed Bibles and Common Prayer-books; and at that time we had, as we believed, good authority for stating, that the prosecutions were directed against contumacy, and not against inadvertency. The contrary proves, however, to be the fact; for a great number of expensive suits in Chancery have, within the month, been commenced in a very bad spirit against scores of small venders, whose whole stock-in-trade is scarcely equal to the cost of the first process. Peculiar blame attaches of course to these transactions, because they have taken place in connexion with the name of the Bible and of religion. The indignation which they have excited will doubtless end in the extinction of patent privileges, so insolently asserted. The booksellers, and other venders, have held meetings for their common defence; committees have been appointed, and we trust the subject will be submitted to a higher tribunal than a court of law. No compromise ought to be entered into until the expenses of these vexatious proceedings have been paid by those who instituted them; nor till the right of printing Bibles for public use has been extended to every printing-office.

Dr. CLARKE's *Travels through Denmark, Sweden, Lapland, Finland, Norway, and Russia*, will be published in February.

C. MILLS, esq. author of "a History of Muhammedanism," is preparing a History of the Crusades, undertaken

for the Recovery of the Holy Land; a view of the Latin States in Syria and Palestine; the constitutions and laws of the kingdom of Jerusalem; the military orders which sprang from the wars between the Christians and Mussulmans; and the consequences of the Crusades upon the morals, literature, politics, and manners, of Europe.

In a few weeks will be published, Tom Crib's Memorial to Congress, with a preface, notes, and appendix; by one of the Fancy. The appendix will contain, among other flash articles, Chaunts, by Bob Gregson, the present poet-laureat of the Fancy. We presume this work may be referred to the same pen as "the Fudge Family at Paris."

A Voyage in the Persian Gulph, and a Journey over Land from India to England, in 1817, is preparing for publication, in one volume, quarto, illustrated by plates; containing an account of Arabia Felix, Arabia Deserta, Persia, Mesopotamia, Babylon, Bagdad, Koor-dortan, Armenia, Asia Minor, &c. &c.; by WILLIAM HENDE, esq. of the Madras Military Establishment.

Mr. PETER NICHOLSON, author of many esteemed mathematical works, is preparing for early publication, a popular Course of the Mathematical Sciences; which is adapted to succeed to the study of arithmetic in public schools. It will comprise the entire elements of pure and mixed mathematics, and every part will be accompanied by numerous questions, examples, and cases, for the exercise of the pupil.

A translation is printing in London of the Abbé GUILLE's Treatise on the Amusement and Instruction of the Blind, with engravings. It is well known that this gentleman is the conductor of the famous national establishment for the blind at Paris, and in this volume he has presented the world with the interesting results of his experience.

A novel, from the pen of a lady of quality, whose name we are not at liberty to disclose, will appear in a few days, under the title of *Mondeouro*.

A volume of sermons, chiefly designed to illustrate and enforce the Principle of Christian Responsibility, will be published in a few days.

Mr. BRITTON announces a History and Description of Lichfield Cathedral; to be illustrated with sixteen engravings, from drawings by F. MACKENZIE; among which is one representing the justly-famed monument by Chantrey, of the two children of Mrs.

Robinson.

Robinson. This history is to be finished in the present year, and will form a portion of the author's series of the "Cathedral Antiquities of England."

A volume of Letters are preparing for publication, written by the Hon. Lady Spencer to her niece, the late amiable Duchess of Devonshire, shortly after her marriage.

The new volume of Sermons, by Dr. CHALMERS, of Glasgow, is expected to appear in the course of February.

Sir GILBERT BLANE, physician-extraordinary to his Majesty, has in the press, and nearly ready for publication, a Treatise on Medical Logic, founded on practice, with facts and observations.

Mr. JOHN POWER, surgeon and accoucheur, has in the press, a Treatise on Midwifery, developing a new principle, by which, it is said, labour is shortened, and the sufferings of the patient alleviated.

The Lectures of the St. George's Medical, Chemical, and Chirurgical School, will recommence the first and second weeks of February, in their proper order;—by B. C. Brodie, F.R.S. assistant-surgeon to St. George's Hospital; by George Pearson, M.D. F.R.S. senior physician to St. George's Hospital; by W. F. Brande, Sec. R.S. and Professor of Chemistry to the Royal Institution; and by Sir E. Home, who will continue his lectures gratuitously to the pupils of St. George's Hospital.

Mr. RENNELL, Christian Advocate in the University of Cambridge, and vicar of Kensington, has in the press, Remarks on Scepticism, especially as it is connected with the subject of organization and life; being an answer to some recent works of French and English physiologists.

It is worthy of observation, in connexion with the above, to state, that the learned editors of the Medical and Physical Journal assert that the phenomena of animal life are only to be accounted for on the new theory which ascribes all inferior motions to the transfer of superior ones; and they infer, therefore, that that theory is the true system of Nature, and that the powers called attractive, gravitating, and centrifugal, are as unnecessary in Nature as they are gratuitous and absurd in Science.

C. DIDDIN, esq. will publish shortly, Young Arthur, or the Child of Mystery, a metrical romance.

Decision, a tale, is preparing for the press, by the author of Correction.

The sale of the first portion of the late Mr. BINDLEY's books commenced at Mr. Evans's, in Pall-Mall, on the 7th of December. We shall select a few specimens of the extraordinary prices obtained for some rare articles; and, in making these extracts, we purposely abstain from noticing the solid works of literature, and confine them to such articles as will interest the feelings of bibliomaniacs, or which are distinguished by their rarity:—

No. 69, Sir W. Alexander's (Lord Sterline) Tragedies. 12mo. 32l. 11s.

152, Annalia Dulrensis, or Cotswold's Games. 4to. 12l. 12s.

173, Art of Good Living. Imprent at Paris. 19l.

450, Bastard's Epigrams. 12mo. 1598, 15l. 4s. 6d.

455, Belvidere, or Garden of the Muses. 12mo. 1600, 13l. 2s. 6d.

540, Aratus, 1559, with Milton's Autograph. 8l. 8s.

743, Breton's Floorish upon Fancie. 42l.

745, Bankes's Bay Horse. 13l. 5s.

976, Carter's History of Cambridge. 8vo. 18l. 18s.

1103, Brown's Warning Piece for England. 10l. 10s.

1192, Crompton's Oyl of Epigrams. 12mo. 11l. 11s.

1193, Crompton's Muse's Mount. 12h. 15s.

1697, Floore of the Commandments; printed by Wynkyn de Worde. 17l. 10s.

1769, Denny's Pellicanidium. 8vo. 13l.

1775, Davies's Muses's Sacrifice. 12mo. 20l.

1878, Gamble's Ayres. 11l. 15s.

1880, Gray the Poet's Directions to Dodsley, for the Publication of his Poems. 17l. 17s.

2133, Expedition of the Duke of Somerset into Scotland. 12mo. 17l. 17s.

2203, Chute's Beantie Dishonoured, or Shore's Wife. 4to. 1593, 34l. 13s.

The second portion of the catalogue is particularly rich in old English poetry; and we shall, next month, duly record the prices which the most distinguished articles have obtained.

A new and enlarged edition of the Tutor's Key to the School Books on the Interrogative System, will be published in a few days.

The subscription to Mr. VALPY's edition of the *Delphin and Variorum Classics*, will close on the publication of Part I. which will appear on the 6th of this month. Each Part will then be raised to 19s.; on the first of April to 20s.; and on the first of June, 1819, to 21s.; the large paper to double. The present subscription is 603, large and small. The present price is 18s.

each part, small; and 11. 16s. large. The work will, as it were, incorporate the *Delphin Variorum* and *Bipont* editions. The best text will be used, and not the *Delphin*. The notes in the best *variorum* edition will be printed at the end of each author; the *Delphin* notes interpretatio, and various readings, under the text. The best indices will also be adapted. The reference will be to the book and chapter, which will apply to all other editions. The *Literaria Notitia*, from the *Bipont* editions, continued to the present time, will be added.

It is with peculiar satisfaction that we announce the speedy appearance of a careful literal translation of the Penal Code of Napoleon. It will appear early in the present month, and will be calculated equally to interest professional and general readers.

Speedily will be published, by Mr. GEORGE SAMOUELLE, associate of the Linnæan Society of London, the *Entomologist's Pocket Compendium*; containing, an introduction to the knowledge of British insects; together with the modern method of arranging the classes crustacea, myriapoda, spiders, mites, and insects, according to their affinities and structure, after the system of Dr. Leach.

No. VII. of Mr. DYER's *Lives of Illustrious Men* is nearly ready for publication.

The Rev. JOHN EVANS has in the press, *Essays, Biographical, Literary, Moral, and Critical*, which will be published in the course of February.

A volume of *Familiar Dissertations on Theological and Moral Subjects*, by the Rev. Dr. WM. BARROW, prebendary of Southwell, is in the press, and will shortly appear.

Maternal Conversations, by Madame DUFRESNOY; on beauty, passion, courage, justice, clemency, moderation, perseverance, riches, love of country, &c. &c. will be published in February.

Dr. CLUTTERBUCK, one of the physicians to the General Dispensary, &c. will shortly publish, *Observations on the Nature and Treatment of the Epidemic Fever*, at present prevailing in the metropolis, as well as in most parts of the United Kingdom.

A new edition of LORD BACON's works, in twelve volumes, foolscap, enriched with portraits with the Latin part of them translated into English; by Dr. PETER SHAW, M.D. will appear in February.

As matter of record and literary curiosity, we subjoin a list of the numbers purchased on the last day of every month, by the first bookselling establishment in Paternoster-row, and perhaps in the world, for distribution among their retail correspondents. It serves to shew the proportions of general sale; and it must surprise foreigners to learn, that this is the consumption of only one (though the chief) of the many wholesale establishments who send monthly parcels to every part of the world:—

650 Monthly Magazine.
550 Gentleman's Magazine.
450 Monthly Review.
350 Sporting Magazine.
300 British Critic.
300 European Magazine.
300 Ladies' Magazine.
275 New Monthly Magazine.
225 London Medical Journal.
200 Eclectic Review.
175 Thomson's Annals.
175 Medical Repository.
150 Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine.
125 Philosophical Magazine.
125 Repertory.
125 Ackerman's Repository.
75 Literary Panorama.

These numbers, as the regular monthly consumption of one wholesale house, will appear the more extraordinary when we state, that, on the decease of the late M. MILKIN at Paris, we discovered that the total monthly sale of the *Annales Encyclopediques*, the best journal in France, did not exceed 350 copies; and that that of the new *Journal des Savans*, set up by the Bourbon party, did not exceed 200 copies,—a fourth of each being sold in Great Britain.

J. BROWN, esq. has in the press a poem, entitled, *the Stage*; addressed to Mr. Farren; containing strictures on various actors.

A new edition of *Family Prayers*, by the late Dr. PIERSON, with a life of the author, is in the press.

SIR ARTHUR CLARKE has nearly ready for publication, an *Essay on Warm, Cold, and Vapour Bathing*; with practical observations on Sea Bathing, Diseases of the Skin, Bilious, Liver Complaints, and Dropsy.

Mr. BOILEAU will shortly publish the *Art of French Conversation*, exemplified on a new plan, with an introduction, &c.

Questions on the Chronology of English History, adapted to Dr. Valpy's *Poetical Chronology*, by the Rev. J. EVANS, will be published early in February.

A Series of Engravings, representing the Bones of the Human Skeleton, with the Skeletons of some of the Lower Animals; by EDWARD MITCHELL, engraver, Edinburgh; with explanatory references by John Barclay, M.D. will speedily be published.

Mr. G. H. TOULMIN has in the press, and will publish in the course of the ensuing month, a book of poems, the principal one of which is entitled, *Illustrations of Affection*.

The *Recollections of Japan*, by Capt. GLOWNIN, are expected to appear in the course of a few days, and he accompanied by a chronological account of the Rise, Decline, and Renewal, of British commercial intercourse with that country.

On the publication of No. VII. of STEPHEN'S Greek Thesaurus, the price is expected to be raised to future new subscribers; no more of this work being printed than were actually subscribed for originally, so that only the copies of deceased subscribers are on sale.

First Lessons in Latin, designed as an introduction to Eutropius and Phœdrus, by the Rev. JOHN EVANS, will be published very soon.

The third edition, with considerable additions, of Dr. SCUDAMORE'S Treatise on the Nature and Cure of Gout and Rheumatism, including general considerations on Morbid States of the Digestive Organs, and some remarks on Regimen, is nearly ready for publication.

Mr. WARREN is printing a second edition of his "Old Church-of-England Principles opposed to the New Light."

A most interesting little book for children is in the press, entitled, the *Well-Educated Doll*; calculated to amuse and instruct; embellished with ten engravings.

Mr. BODECK has returned to England, after having successfully explored the kingdom of the Ashantees, in which he resided six months. During the first half of this interval he was incarcerated in a dungeon, and expected to be put to death. The king had him often brought from his cell to the palace, for the purpose of enquiring the object of his visit. These interviews always took place in the dead of the night; and, upon one occasion, his Majesty met Mr. Bodeck half-way in the dark. After repeated conversations, his Majesty became quite satisfied with respect to the intentions of the stranger, who was liberated, and, for the last three months

of his stay, he resided at the court, and was treated with kindness. Among the curious and valuable articles brought home by Mr. Bodeck, is a geographical history of the Ashantee kingdom, in the native language, and an account of the travels and death of Mungo Park.

FRANCE.

The following account has been given in the *Moniteur* of the receipts of the theatres, and other places of public amusement, at Paris, for 1818:—

Académie Royal de Musique	598,622fr. 40c.
Théâtre-Français	651,729 5
Opéra-Comique	704,975 70
Odéon-Favart.....	273,116 50
Bourses	63,594
Vandeville	540,473 25
Variétés	495,581 35
Gaieté	400,112 90
Ambigu	413,814 96
Porte-Saint-Martin	451,839 40
Cirque Olympique.....	222,099 10
Bals de l'Opéra	27,948
Bals de l'Odéon.....	4,107
Tivoli	94,386 5
Jardin-Beaujon	68,075 25
Ruggieri	4,251 25

Total 5,017,526 56

—This amount does not include the Montagnes, Belleville, Lilliputiennes, &c. One-tenth of the receipts is appropriated to the support of the indigent, and this tenth is estimated at nearly 588,000 fr. or about 24,500l.

GERMANY.

M. SCHMIDT, an inhabitant of Mecklenburgh, has lately invented a machine, which ploughs and harrows the land without human assistance, and is put in motion by four large wind-mill sails.

UNITED STATES.

The census of the inhabitants of the city of New-York, taken in April, 1816, returns 44,424 white male inhabitants; 43,819 white females, 3,891 male aliens, 3,094 female aliens, 3,198 coloured males, 4,576 coloured females, 228 male slaves, 389 female slaves—making, altogether, a population of 100,619. The number of incements are above 17,000.

EAST INDIES.

The missionaries proceeded zealously with the translations, according to the following letter from one of them:—

"A new edition of the New Testament, of 4000 copies, has been some little time begun, and the printing advanced to the middle of Matthew.

"In the *Bengalee*, in which of course the version will be now as accurate as the brethren can expect ever to make it, and

in which the opportunities for distribution are becoming daily more extensive, we have commenced a new edition of 5000 copies of the whole Scriptures, in a new and much reduced type, reduced by Brother Lawson, when he resided at Serampore. By means of this alteration we shall be able to comprise the whole Bible in one large Octavo volume, of 850 pages, which has hitherto occupied five volumes of 800 pages each. The brethren intend to print 5000 additional Testaments, forming a thin volume of about 180 pages.

"In the *Sanskrit*, the Latin of the East, and intelligible to almost all the learned men throughout Hindoostan, the historical books have been completed, and the printing advanced to the middle of Jeremiah. We therefore expect to complete this volume within the next three months, and shall then have printed the whole of the Scriptures in that language.

"The *Hindee* Bible is still further advanced; and we fully expect that within a month the last part will be ready for distribution. We shall then have printed the first edition of the whole Scriptures, with a second edition of the New Testament.

"In the *Mahratta*, the historical books have been printed off since the last memoir, and the Hagiographa advanced to the middle of Proverbs.

"In the *Sikh*, the Pentateuch is just completed, and the historical books begun.

"In the *Chinese*, we have just completed the Pentateuch, and are now proceeding with a second edition of the New Testament.

"In the *Telinga*, the New Testament is printed as far as the Thessalonians; and we hope to have finished the volume ere this reaches you.

"In the *Pushtoo* Testament, the printing is advanced as far as the 1st of Peter; and in the *Assam* and *Wutch*, to the Romans; while in the *Brui Bhasa*, although a delay has arisen in consequence of the distance of Brother Chamberlain's station, who was superintending the version, we are preparing to proceed with the printing as before.

"In the *Kurnata* we have finished Mark, and are proceeding with Luke; while in the *Kunkuna*, the *Moolanee*, the *Sindhee*, the *Kashmere*, the *Bikaneer*, the *Nepal*, the *Oodnyppore*, the *Marwar*, the *Juyppore*, and the *Khasse*, not much progress in the printing has been made since the last Report, access to them in many cases being difficult, and their prosecution interfering with the supply of countries more extensive and more easy of approach. As soon, however, as the *Hindee* and *Sanskrit* versions are completed, it is the intention of the brethren to proceed with them; while the return of brother Carapet afforded a most favourable opportunity of distributing the gospel of St. Matthew, already printed, in four of these languages.

"Although the printing of the Serampore translations has been in some degree retarded, by the printing of several elementary works for the Bengalee schools, as well as of the Roman Malay, and Armenian Bibles, for the Calcutta Auxiliary Bible Society (a cause not much to be regretted), you will be pleased to hear, that they were never proceeding with more rapidity than at present. The office now furnishes our venerable editor, Dr. Carey, (independently of the Chinese proofs it forwards to Dr. Marshman,) with twelve proofs per week on an average."

MEDICAL REPORT.

REPORT of DISEASES and CASUALTIES occurring in the public and private Practice of the Physician who has the care of the Western District of the CITY DISPENSARY, —the limits of which, commencing at the Fleet-street end of Chancery-lane, pass through Gray's Inn-lane, Portpool-lane, Hatton Wall, Great Saffron-hill, West-street, Smithfield-bars, Charterhouse-lane and square; along Goswell-street to Old street; down Old-street, as far as Bunhill-row; thence crossing the Old Jewry and extending along Queen-street, terminate at the water-side.

IN what do the essentials of insanity consist? or what constitutes the bodily difference between an individual, with "imagination all compact," and one whose conceptions are cruelly and frightfully deranged; who fancies an enemy in every form that meets his gaze; who, from having, perhaps, been yesterday the most placid and placable of mankind, is to-day the avowed enemy of his whole species, blaspheming the God that made him, cursing his own existence, and imprecating evil even upon those who surround him

with regards of sympathy and proffers of love.

The many solutions that have been proposed of the question respecting the constituents of madness, would, of themselves, be sufficient proof (if proof were wanting,) of the darkness which involves the theory of intellectual being: they might serve to indicate how little we know, or rather that we know literally nothing, of the bond of connection between mind and matter.

Deranged circulation of the brain is the most

most obvious explanation which presents itself of disordered intelligence; and this general feeling, with regard to the connection between vascular impetus, and sentient derangement, arises out of the observations which every one is daily making on the effects that follow an encephalic circulation of inordinate energy. But the inference, in this case, has been deduced by far too largely and indiscriminately. Natural enough, as it would seem *a priori*, to conceive that vascular and sentient excitement are necessarily coincident and commensurate: fact tells a different tale; and the writer of these remarks has often witnessed the highest fervor of mental excitement connected with arterial movements of the most temperate measure. Inflammation of the brain, fever, and insanity, although at times conjunctively present, are disorders *in se*, and independent the one on the other. *

Indeed, every circumstance connected with the horrible subject of mental hallucination serves to convince the candid investigator of diseased production, both that insanity is compatible with a vast variety of corporeal condition, and that such condition, as a cause of the ailment, is often of a nature that has hitherto, to say the least, eluded every research of the pathologist. When, then, we talk of insanity as in all cases under the control of medicine, we speak not merely presumptively, but empirically. We are, in fact, guilty of the very same error with the vulgar, who connect the notion of an abstract, substantive existence, with particular maladies; and conceive the office of the physician, in curing such maladies, to be merely similar to that of the chemist, who mixes, and combines, and neutralizes, and disperses.

When the Committee of the House of Commons were of late so laudably engaged in scrutinizing the questions of the curable nature of madness, how different were the replies received from different responders to their queries! Vomiting was lauded by one as almost a specific in the complaint: another spoke of purgatives as the main spring from which all healing measures should be derived. This physician was found to praise and practise venesection; that to condemn depletion as fraught with danger. Tonics were said by some to be possessed of remedial powers; others talked of mercurials and alteratives. Some advocates came forward on the side of warm, others argued in favour of cold, bathing. Lastly, some decided even the interposition of any curative attempts in mental sickness; while others as confidently asserted that no diseases, if properly treated, are more manageable by physical means than those of the mind.

The writer of these remarks has recently witnessed, in two instances of mental de-

range, a melancholy confirmation of the inscrutable, and often untaugible, and varied, nature of what nosologically would be viewed as an identical disease. The first was sudden in its onset, and early in becoming established; the other was gradual in commencement, and tardy in growth. Upon the latter, however, symptoms of actual fever unexpectedly supervened, and the complaint terminated in the death of the sufferer; while the case of the former individual, certainly in the first instance of a more formidable aspect, and perhaps, if we may so say, of a more corporeal character, is still under the experiment of physical and moral treatment. The event of this last case, with further reflections on the nature and origin and management of the malady, will be laid before the readers of these Reports, when either returning health, or identity, or death, shall have stamped a character of certainty on its present uncertain condition.*

But the mind, even when its workings have not extended either in kind or degree beyond the assigned limits of sanity, often operates to a most mysterious extent in controverting or influencing the common physical excitements by which man is encircled. Let two physicians prescribe the same remedy to one patient, and how different will sometimes be its effect! Suppose a person to fall ill at different times, and under different mental circumstances of the same disease, and how varied will it prove both in duration and energy; nay, sometimes, the exaltation of the fancy into the fear of a disorder's approach, or into the supposition of its actual presence, will prove equal to its real and positive production. A French writer of credit has recently adduced a curious instance of imaginary hydrophobia counterfeiting, with undetectable precision, the genuine malady; and Mr. Hill, in his able Treatise on Insanity, relates a similar occurrence. The persons, in both instances,

* The reader, by turning to the bills that are stitched in the present number of this Magazine, will find one of them to contain a further account of the distressing occurrences to which the writer has alluded. The Editor has permitted these bills to be appended to the number without cost; and his liberality will doubtless be followed by a long list of subscribers from the readers of the Monthly Magazine: among whom there are doubtless many and various opinions on the merits, political, moral, and military, of the Battle of Waterloo; but all these opinions will be merged into an entire coincidence of sentiment, when the question to be practically resolved, as the propriety of at once encouraging merit in art, and preserving a family from impending want? D. U.

were only cared by the dog, from which they supposed themselves to have been infected, having been brought into their presence entirely free from the complaint.

But the writer, while he finds himself only at the commencement of his subject, is stopped by the limits of his paper: for the present, then, he must again pause, and pursue his subject of mental and

moral disorder, and medicine, when he is next permitted to meet his reader. A single page of report he constantly finds a vexatiously inconvenient limit to his wishes and views: but every evil has its corresponding good; more space would probably prove a temptation to still more tedious expansion. D. UWINS, M.D.

Thames' inn; Jan. 20, 1819.

REPORT OF CHEMISTRY, NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, &c.

THE reported discovery of M. MORICHINI, respecting the magnetizing power of the violet rays, which was scarcely credited in this country, has received the confirmation of PROFESSOR PLAYFAIR. He gives the following account of an experiment of which he was a witness:—After having received into my chamber a solar ray, through a circular opening made in the shutter, the ray was made to fall upon a prism, such as those which are usually employed in experiments upon the primitive colours. The spectrum which resulted from the refraction was received upon a screen; all the rays were intercepted except the violet, in which was placed a needle for the purpose of being magnetized. It was a plate of thin steel, selected from a number of others, and which, upon making the trial, was found to possess no polarity, and not to exhibit any attraction for iron filings. It was fixed horizontally on the support by means of wax, and in such a direction as to cut the magnetic meridian nearly at right angles. By a lens of a sufficient size, the whole of the violet ray was collected into a focus, which was carried slowly along the needle, proceeding from the centre towards one of the extremities, and always the same extremity; taking care, as is the case in the common operation of magnetizing, never to go back in the opposite direction. After operating fifty-five minutes, the needle was found to be strongly magnetic; it acted powerfully on the compass, the end of the needle which had received the influence of the violet ray repelling the north pole, and the whole of it attracting, and keeping suspended, a fringe of iron filings.

MM. DULONG and PETIT have lately given to the world a Memoir on Heat, which gained the prize medal for 1818, of the Academy of Sciences. The title of the paper is, "On the Measure of Temperatures, and on the Laws of the Communication of Heat."

Law 1. If the cooling of a body placed in a vacuum terminated by a medium absolutely deprived of heat, or of the power of radiating, could be observed, the velocity of cooling would decrease in a geometrical progression, whilst the tem-

perature diminished in an arithmetical progression.

2. For the same temperature of the boundary of the vacuum in which a body is placed, the velocity of cooling for the excess of temperature, in arithmetical progression, will decrease, as the terms of geometrical progression diminished by a constant number. The ratio of this geometrical progression is the same for all bodies, and equal to 1.0077.

3. The velocity of cooling in a vacuum for the same excess of temperature increases in a geometrical progression, the temperature of the surrounding body increasing in an arithmetical progression. The ratio of the progression is also 1.0077 for all bodies.

4. The velocity of cooling due to the contact of a gas is entirely independent of the nature of the surface of bodies.

5. The velocity of cooling due to the contact of a fluid (gas) varies in a geometrical progression, the excess of temperature varying also in a geometrical progression. If the ratio of the last progression be 2, that of the first is 2.35; whatever the nature of the gas, or whatever its force of elasticity. This law may also be expressed by saying, that the quantity of heat abstracted by a gas is in all cases proportional to the excess of the temperature of the body raised to the power of 1.33.

6. The cooling power of a fluid (gas) diminishes in a geometrical progression, when its tension or elasticity diminishes also in a geometrical progression. If the ratio of this second progression be 2, the ratio of the first will be, for air 1.366; for hydrogen 1.301; for carbonic acid 1.341; for olefiant gas 1.415. This law may be expressed in the following manner:

The cooling power of gas is, other things being equal, proportionate to a certain power of the pressure. The exponent of this power, which depends on the nature of the gas, is, for air 0.45; for hydrogen 0.515; for carbonic acid 0.517; for olefiant gas 0.501.

7. The cooling power of a gas varies with its temperature; so that, if the gas can dilate so as to preserve the same degree of elasticity, the cooling power will be found diminished by the rarefaction of the

the gub, just as much as it is increased by its being heated; so that ultimately it depends upon its tension alone.

M. Humboldt and his companions, in the course of their travels, heard an account of a tree which grows in the valleys of Aragua, the juice of which is a nourishing milk, and which, from that circumstance, has received the name of the cow-tree. The tree in its general aspect resembles the *chrysophyllum cainito*; its leaves are oblong, pointed, leathery, and

alternate, marked with lateral veins projecting downwards; they are parallel, and are ten inches long. When incisions are made into the trunk, it discharges abundantly a glutinous milk, moderately thick, without any acridness, and exhaling an agreeable balsamic odour. The travellers drank considerable quantities of it without experiencing any injurious effects; its viscosity only rendering it rather unpleasant.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

PRICES OF MERCHANDIZE. Dec. 25.

	£	s	d	to	4	15	0	per cwt.
Cocoa, W. I. common	5	5	0	—	6	15	0	ditto.
Coffee, Jamaica, ordinary	5	5	0	—	6	15	0	ditto.
—, fine	7	5	0	—	7	18	0	ditto.
—, Mocha	8	0	0	—	8	5	0	ditto.
Cotton, W. I. common	0	1	4	—	0	1	6	per lb.
—, Demerara	0	1	7	—	0	1	11	ditto.
Currants	5	10	0	—	5	12	0	per cwt.
Figs, Turkey	2	3	0	—	3	0	0	ditto.
Flax, Riga	80	0	0	—	83	0	0	per ton.
Hemp, Riga Rhine	47	0	0	—	48	0	0	ditto.
Hops, new, Pockets	7	0	0	—	7	0	0	per cwt.
—, Bags	5	12	0	—	7	0	0	ditto.
Iron, British, Bars	12	10	0	—	13	0	0	per ton.
Iron, British, Pigs	8	0	0	—	9	0	0	per ton.
Oil, Lucca	17	0	0	—	19	0	0	per jar.
—, Galipoli	103	0	0	—	105	0	0	per ton.
Rags	3	2	0	—	3	5	0	per cwt.
Raisins, bloom or jar, new	4	15	0	—	0	0	0	ditto.
Rice, Carolina, new	2	0	0	—	2	6	0	ditto.
—, East India	0	17	9	—	1	8	0	ditto.
Silk, China, raw	1	2	8	—	1	11	9	per lb.
—, Bengal, skein	1	0	7	—	1	2	9	ditto.
Spices, Cinnamon	0	12	4	—	0	12	6	ditto.
—, Cloves	0	3	9	—	0	3	10	ditto.
—, Nutmegs	0	6	0	—	0	6	3	ditto.
—, Pepper, black	0	0	7½	—	0	0	8	ditto.
—, white	0	0	11½	—	0	1	0½	ditto.
Spirits, Brandy, Cogniac	0	5	0	—	0	6	4	per gal.
—, Geneva Hollands	0	3	6	—	0	3	8	ditto.
—, Rum, Jamaica	0	3	3	—	0	4	3	per gal.
Sugar, brown	3	15	0	—	3	16	0	per cwt.
—, Jamaica, fine	4	5	0	—	4	10	0	ditto.
—, East India, brown	1	14	0	—	2	2	0	ditto.
—, lump, fine	5	7	0	—	5	15	0	ditto.
Tallow, town-melted	4	10	0	—	0	0	0	ditto.
—, Russia, yellow	4	2	0	—	4	3	0	ditto.
Tea, Bohea	0	2	7	—	0	2	8½	per lb.
—, Hyson, best	0	3	5	—	0	4	0	ditto.
Wine, Madeira, old	90	0	0	—	120	0	0	per pipe.
—, Port, old	120	0	0	—	125	0	0	ditto.
—, Sherry	110	0	0	—	120	0	0	per butt.

Premiums of Insurance.—Guernsey or Jersey, 25s.—Cork or Dublin, 25s.—Bel-fast, 25s. a 30s.—Hambro', 30s.—Madeira, 20s. a 25s.—Jamaica, 3g.—Greenland, out and home, —.

Course of Exchange, Dec. 25.—Amsterdam, 11 7 C. F.—Hamburgh, 34 2½ U.—Paris, 24 15 2.—Leghorn, 51½.—Lisbon, 58.—Dublin, 9½ per cent.

At Messrs. Wolfe and Edmunds' Canal Office, Change Alley, Cornhill.—Grand Junction CANAL shares sold for 253l. per 100l. share.—Birmingham, 1800l.—Coventry, 970l.—Leeds and Liverpool, 325l.—Trent and Mersey, 1600l.—East India Dock, 180l. per share.—

store—West India, 1961.—The Strand Brides, 101.—West Middlesex Water-Works, 451.—Gas Light Company, 1001. and on the advance in London and elsewhere.

Gold in bars 4l. 1s. 6d. per oz.—New doubloons 4l.—Silver in bars 5s. 6d.

The 3 per cent. Reduced, on the 25th, were 79½; 3 per cent. Consols, 78½; 3½ per cent. 82½; and 4 percent. Consols, 98½.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTCIES AND DIVIDENDS, announced between the 20th of Dec. 1818 and the 20th of Jan. 1819; extracted from the London Gazettes.

BANKRUPTCIES. [This Month 86.]

The Sollowing Names are between Parentheses.

ATKINSON J. Dalston, Cumberland, cotton manufacturer. (Birkitt, L.)
Bradshaw W. Peckham, corn merchant. (Blackbark)
Bryant W. Greenwich, coach maker. (Clark and co. L.)
Hammer W. Bolton, cotton manufacturer. (Mid-
 dlewood, London)
Breille W. Kidder, Radnorshire, woollenier. (Jenkins
 and co. London)
Bradshaw S. Manchester, check manufacturer. (Smith
 Bremser J. Birmingham, cotton manufacturer. (Bliss)
Blackburn W. Wigan, Essex, cornfactor. (Carver, L.)
Crispin T. Chester, coach proprietor. (Barley, L.)
Colless S. Macclesfield, dealer in hops. (Lindley, L.)
Cargill T. Truro, linen draper. (Wentworth)
Chambers S. Market Gates, currier. (Kyrle, L.)
Cater G. and J. Home, Watling street, warehouseman.
 (Chapman and co.)
Calwood W. Bold, Lancashire, farmer. (Chester, L.)
Chapman R. Manchester, surgeon. (Gates and co. L.)
Caffee R. St. Werthins's lane, merchant. (Foolle)
Cheswell J. St. George's street, Clare market, commission
 broker. (Barry)
Coddes P. New Fishbones, Suffolk. (Hume, Nabors
 court)
David J. Thraydonville street, merchant. (Knight and co.)
Dean W. Thraydonville street, wine merchant. (An-
 deron)
Daubols W. jun. Bishop's Stortford, malt factor. (Ma-
 tison, London)
Emery J. Paulston, Norfolk, ironmonger. (Tilson
 and co. London)
Emery C. King's Bromley, dealer. (Tate, L.)
Emery W. Cambridge, corn merchant. (Croft, L.)
Flinders J. Nottingham, baker. (Farren, L.)
Palmer S. Thraydonville street, malt factor. (Knight and co. L.)
Flint W. Old Bailey, printer. (Amory and co.)
Orleton A. Lawley, Yorkshire. (Knowles, L.)
Gorton T. Aldermanbury, porter, mercer. (Blandford)
Gardner D. Chiswell street, hatter. (Cobson)
Hart A. Dean street, Fishbury square, merchant. (Steel)
Blount F. Bold, Lancashire. (Hobbs, L.)
Hart J. Southampton, grocer. (Foolle, L.)
Hewocks S. Bolton, manufacturer. (Middlewood, L.)
Jones J. St. George's street, warehouseman. (Knight and co.)
Maynard H. Great Portland street, paper hanger.
 (Archer)
Ingram L. Chesapeake, hatter. (Birkitt, L.)
Jordan S. Plymouth, grocer. (Bowden, L.)
Jackson G. Minder, life of shoppy, baker. (Mills
 and co.)
Jenkins T. Whitechurch, Glamorganshire, timber mer-
 chant. (Jenkins and co. L.)
Jacob J. Great Lane, Roundabout, tobaccoist. (Morton)
Jennings J. C. Catherine street, dealer. (Comerford)
Kirk R. Leicester, liquor merchant. (Jeyes, L.)

Kendrick J. Chaddesley Gorge, Worcesterhire, salter.
 (Lodington and co. L.)
Lavien S. Elizabeth place, Kensington, exchange broker.
 (Foolle)
Longman 1792. Norwich, maltster. (Abbott, L.)
Lusley W. Jersey street, wine merchant. (Caldwell)
Lacy A. Tuppity, Herefordshire, builder. (Evans)
Hereford
Lath E. Abernethy, linen draper. (King and co. L.)
Monon R. W. G. and J. Hull, merchants. (Koller
 and co. London)
Marshall T. Tong, Yorkshire, corn dealer. (Pinto, L.)
Morris J. Woolwich, cordwainer. (Butler, Greenwich)
Morgan W. Bristol, victualler. (King, L.)
Quill J. Charlotte street, Finsbury square, jeweller.
 (Foolle)
Stiddings J. J. High Holborn, stock broker. (Guy, L.)
Parsons S. Manchester street, Long Acre, coach plaster.
 (Robins and co.)
Peet W. Rasthagall street, merchant. (Jacomb and co.)
Payton W. Lincoln's Inn fields, wine merchant. (Harley)
Perry J. Jew, Stockport, muslin manufacturer. (Wright
 and co. London)
Perrell J. George street, Upper Marsh, Lambeth, vic-
 tualler.
Phillips T. Broad street bill, merchant. (Clarke)
Patterson M. Halifax, dyer. (Morton and co. L.)
Perkins J. Tiverton, timber merchant. (Birkett, L.)
Pooley J. and S. Warwick, Finsbury square, merchants.
 (Warner)
Ridley T. Sexton Stairs, Northumberland, brewer. (Mc-
 gill and co. London)
Rogers J. Old Broad street, merchant. (Aldermanbury)
Ridley T. Air street, Piccadilly, merchant. (Evans
 and co.)
Robinson J. Holwell, merchant. (Towse and co. L.)
Scotes C. Beaufort, Oxfordshire, baker. (Price and co.)
Smith W. Moffat street, City road, corn dealer. (Dubois)
Sanbury J. Gloucester terrace, Whitechapel road, grocer.
 (Hill)
Symmonds T. Strand, brags founder. (Mount)
Salt M. Stoke upon Trent, Staffordshire, flour dealer.
 (Took, London)
Simmonds J. V. Lower St. merchant. (Bromley, L.)
Sumner T. Peckham, corn merchant. (Blacklock, L.)
Stiff W. Rotherwick, Hampshire, dealer. (Brigden, L.)
Tillett R. Exeter, baker. (Elliot)
Twyford J. Portwood, Cheshire. (Wright and co. L.)
Tully F. Bristol, baker. (Foolle and co.)
Thomas W. Chesapeake, draper. (Amory and co.)
Thompson W. R. Liverpool, merchant. (Towse and co. L.)
Unwin S. Chapel in Is Prith, timber merchant.
 (Walker, London)
Venus J. Lower Chaddesley, victualler. (Robinson and co. L.)
Wheeler D. Hyde street, Bloomfield, colouring manu-
 facturer. (Grimald and co. L.)
Wilson J. H. jun. Upper St. Martin's place, Plinico, picture
 dealer. (Newcomb)
Willam T. Paddington, Mary le bone, grocer. (Shute)

DIVIDENDS.

Abel M. Wexham
Ashby W. Godmanshott
Brown G. Line street
Ed J. and T. Hall
Blanchard T. G. Bishopsgate
 street within
Bell W. Brampton
Haydn B. Mark lane
Baron H. Brompton
Boushman S. Coventry street
Bazly J. Fiddle street
Bell G. M. Great Spring street
Baldwin W. Church street, Spitalfields
Brag W. A. and Thayer's wall
Malley J. Reading
Baker C. T. Marlborough
Buchanan W. Overton street
Comber J. and Thayer's wall
Cutting J. Playford, Suffolk
Clay C. Aston, Warwickshire
Clare W. Halifax
Clarks T. West Penard, Somerset-
 dale
Cookman W. Long Acre
Cook W. Chapel street, New road
Clark T. and C. Gray, Leicester
Griffith C. and B. Leicester
Caraby J. Murep
Crawley J. King street
Capwell T. Worcester
Coldwell W. R. Upper Clapton
Smith R. Adley, Lancashire
Smith R. and W. Macclesfield

Davidson J. Bath India Chambers
Dalton S. Coventry
Dixon J. Manchester
Deaton T. Liverpool
Dean T. Sunderland
De Roure J. F. and J. Hambrook,
 Angel court
Doeg A. Newcastle upon Tyne
Evans S. Lincolndw
Edwards S. Bristol
Fossett T. Mining lane
Fletcher B. Deptford
Flower T. Castle street, Holborn
Goodman B. Romley inf., Hampsh.
Gilding F. Aldergate street
Grigg T. Plymouth
Gillies K. Skelton, Cumberland
Gilling J. Aldergate street
Grant J. Hatton Garden
Goodall D. and T. Wilkinson, Peter-
 noster row
Goodyer T. Market street, Herts
Goodall J. Queen street
George J. Leeds
Gomm J. Euxia
Griffith J. Carnarvon
Hall R. Newton, Lancashire
Houlbrooke, Hugh Holborn
Hamplyn R. and J. Chester, Ridesford
Hall T. H. and T. D. Mariton, Maid-
 chine
Morley T. Cornhill

Mooper B. Bartholomew Cloth
 Hill, Leeds
Neatham J. Skinner street
Junip J. and T. Margrove, Fore
 street
Jordan S. Norwich
Jackson J. Jun. Greenlaw Wall, E.
 Durham
Kerthaw W. T. Southwark
Leah J. and J. Minter
Lomas G. Burgess hill
Ladbrooke J. Draycot
Lindsay W. Tetworth, Oxfordshire
Lee R. Great Winchester street
Lanchbury J. Brompton
Lynnell S. and W. and E. Perkins,
 Chatham
Miller A. Tottenham
McKenzie J. Covent Garden
Morand A. Deep street, Finsbury
 square
Manners J. and J. Cann, Sheffield
Moore J. Leicester
Marshall R. St. Andrew
Marquand C. Queen street
Marshall J. New Bond street
Northcote A. Lynd's Coffee house
Northcote H. J. Lime street
Nunn H. and J. Barber, York street
Convent Garden
Nesle J. and S. Warner, Milk street
Phillips L. and J. High Holborn
Plaw M. R. Riddle street, Lime street
Palmer

Palmer S. Burton at the Waist
Polack S. Sheffield
Palmer J. Piccadilly
Rowlatt J. Charterhouse Square
Rhodes W. 84 St. Andrew's
Maynard T. Liverpool
Roff W. 4, Blackfriars Road
Rawlinson R. Hull
Robinson S. Liverpool
Ronalds F. R. Fother Lane
Smith J. Manchester
Smith J. Milton, Kent
Stanhope L. H. Bishopgate Street
Shaw S. Brunswick Square

Smith W. Oxford Street
Smith W. Coventry
Slatter J. Wakefield
Smith W. Scarferris, Bolton
Street J. F. and W. Bucklebury
Stabler F. and T. and G. Marshall
York
Sherwood W. Liverpool
Twemlow W. Manchester
Turner J. Bury Mill, Berts
Thackray T. and S. Buttrill, Green-
wich
Warren G. T. and R. Little Grosvenor
Street

Watts G. and W. Padu, Bristol
Walker J. Chorlton
Wale T. L. Litherworth
Warrington N. Southworth
Warrington J. G. Plymouth
Whitmore J. Bradford on Avon
Wicks W. Frampton, Gloucestershire
Wood J. 10th Ave, Manchester
Wooler L. A. Birmingham
Williams T. Great Queen Street, Lin-
coln's Inn Fields
Waltham J. M. Howard, and J.
Haddock, Caroline Street
Woodcock W. Euston

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

Meteorological Results, from Observations made in London, for the month of Dec. 1818.

	Maxi- mum.	Days of the Month.	Wind.	Mini- mum.	Days of the Month.	Wind.	Greatest Variation in 24 hours	Days of the Mth.	Range.	Mean.
Barometer ..	30.38	29	N.E.	29.24	7	S.W.	0.44	22	1.14	29.86
Thermometer	52½°	8	S.W.	22°	16	N.W.	18½°	22	30½°	30.35
Thermomet. bygrometer }	19½°	5 and 11	S.W. & N.E.	0	4, 10, & 31	Va- riable.	19½°	6	19½°	6.08

Prevailing wind,—N.E.

Number of days on which rain has fallen, 11.

Clouds.

Cirrus.	Cirro-stratus.	Cirro-cumulus.	Cumulus.	Cumulo-stratus.	Nimbus.
5	12	6	14	3	0

From the 1st to the 14th the weather was cloudy, and very damp, with rain at intervals. The first eight or ten days were very mild, after which the temperature gradually decreased, and continued low, accompanied by sharp hoar frosts, and excessive thick fogs, during the remainder of the month. A corona, bounded by a small halo, tinged with the prismatic colours, was observed round the moon on the evenings of the 11th, 12th, and 13th.

In one or two instances, after the clouds had passed off, and the sky had become quite clear, the latter still continued visible, making a most beautiful appearance. The barometer was remarkably high and steady almost the whole month. The mean monthly pressure nearly equals that of August, and exceeds the same for December 1817, by 0.59 of an inch.

St. John's square,

A. E.

Jan. 20, 1819.

Meteorological Results of the Atmospheric Pressure and Temperature, Evaporation, Rain, Wind, and Clouds, deduced from Diurnal Observations, made at Manchester; by
THOMAS HANSON, Surgeon.

Latitude 53° 25' North—Longitude 2° 10' West—of London.

Results for December 1818.

Mean monthly pressure, 29.90—maximum, 30.50—minimum, 29.20—range, 1.30 inches.

Mean monthly temperature, 40° 3'—maximum, 59°—minimum, 24°—range, 35°.

Greatest variation of pressure in 24 hours, .62 of an inch, which was on the 21st.

Greatest variation of temperature in 24 hours, 18°, which was on the 25th.

Spaces described by the curve formed from the mean daily pressure, 3.7 inches, number of changes, 8.

Quantity of water evaporated, — of an inch.

Monthly fall of rain, .550 of an inch—rainy days, 14—foggy, 10—snowy, 0—hail, 0.

Wind.

N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.	Variable.	Calm.
0	2	8	5	2	9	0	3	4	0

Brisk winds, 1—boisterous ones, 0.

Clouds.

Cirrus.	Cumulus.	Stratus.	Cirro-Cumulus.	Cirro-Stratus.	Cumulo-Stratus.	Nimbus.
0	15	1	8	0	7	0

Character of the month mild, dry, and foggy. On the 24th, the monthly minimum temperature occurred, although the mean of the preceding day was 1½° lower. The temperature, at nine o'clock in the evening of the 23d, was 25°; at eight the following morning 27°; the latter being

three degrees above the night's minimum. The temperature gradually increased in the course of the day, till bed-time, when the thermometer indicated an increase of 18°: during this change the wind veered from north-east to south-west; the previous night was very foggy, but this morning

L. 2

and

fine and clear, and, in the course of the day, cloudy, humid, and inclined to rain. Barometer gradually falling: the two extremes of temperature of the 26th only made the small variation of 5°.

The fogs this month have been very frequent, dense, and general throughout the island: On Wednesday the 23d the fog was so thick in London as to render

travelling very dangerous; and upon the same day, when the fog was the most dense, the Reporter observed that objects could not be seen distinctly at fifteen paces distance in the streets of Manchester. There has been neither hail or snow since the 23d of May. The latter part of the year has been extraordinary for mildness, Manchester; Jan. 18, 1819.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

EVERY species of farming business, appropriate to the season, is in the utmost forwardness; labourers plenty, indeed in too great plenty for the contracted scale of employment; and the lands will be in very early readiness for the reception of the spring seeds. This unparalleled season has hitherto produced neither snow nor hail, and the meadows and pastures present a vernal or mild autumnal prospect, affording, upon good soils, full keep for the most numerous flocks of sheep. Peas were dibbled and drilled, in Essex, as early as the latter end of November; and bean planting will, doubtless, be very early. The straw-yard has but lately come into use, and in many parts cattle are still abroad. The rank growth of the wheats was temporarily checked by the few frosts of last month, but they have since been visibly regaining their former luxuriance; and, should the present mild weather continue, will present such a spectacle in March and April, as the oldest cultivator of the soil has not witnessed. It will, in that case, be a ticklish and perilous state of vegetation. It is remarked, from some northern counties, that had the present season been rigorous, half the cattle must, inevitably, have been *hungred to death*; in the present fortunate circumstances, from the excess of green food, it is probable the quantity of fodder equals the usual average of this part of the season, and will prove fully sufficient. Turnips, which ran away to vegetation, have loosened too much, and rather retarded than forwarded the condition of sheep; and the common turnip has generally, this year, from an alternation of too great drought and too much moisture, been defective in nutritive power, and greatly inferior to the Swedish turnip, which yet has suffered from the irregularity of the seasons. Fat cattle have declined in price, and butchers' meat has been somewhat more reasonable. Pigs in plenty, and stores cheap; but fat pigs and hogs dear, from the price of keep. Cows invariably dear, and good horses.

The forward Dorset ewes have begun to lamb. Hops dull, and may be very cheap this year; dependent on the next crop. Wool, a brisk market, more particularly the long. In consequence of a fundamental monopoly, industriously concealed from the public eye, our markets are glutted with foreign produce.

Plenty, to profusion, of the first necessities, and our poor starving, in too many agricultural districts, on seven shillings per week; and the farmers complaining of inability to make stock, at such as may be deemed great, some of them enormous, prices. As usually in seasons of distress, speculators and projectors upon the alert; among numerous other infallible plans, that of feeding our population with poultry and rabbits.

It is a subject of feeling public gratulation, that the crude, inconsiderate, and rash, project of demanding legislative aid to keep the price of bread corn, in course of other necessities, to an artificial, permanent standard of high price, has received a proper reprimand from high authority: and the British farmers, it may be well hoped, will reflect, learn to think for themselves, and no longer be led by the will or the wish of sophistry, however conciliating and plausible: more especially, let them assure themselves, that certain of the late Westminster resolutions, which need not pointing out, are an outrage on the common sense of the country.

Smithfield: Beef 4s. 4d. to 5s. 8d.—Mutton 5s. 8d. to 6s. 4d.—Veal 5s. 4d. to 7s. 4d.—Pork 5s. to 6s.—Dairy Pork 6s. 8d. to 7s.—Irish bacon 5s. 10d. to 6s. scarcely any English made.—Raw fat per stone, of 8lb., 4s. 5½d.

Corn Exchange: Wheat 55s. to 84s.—Barley 40s. to 70s.—Oats 28s. to 42s.—The Quarter-loaf in London, 4lb. 5½oz. 1s.—Hay 5l. 5s. to 8l. 8s. per load.—Clover do. 6l. 6s. to 9l. 9s.—Straw 2l. 14s. to 3l. 5s.

Coals, in the pool, 32s. 6d. to 45s. per chaldron of 36 bushels.

Middlesex; Jan. 25.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN JANUARY;

Containing official Papers and Authentic Documents.

GREAT BRITAIN.

ON Thursday, Jan. 21, five commissioners were appointed to read the royal speech, viz. the Lord Chancellor, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Marquis Camden, the Earl of Camden, the Earls of Harrowby and Westmoreland. It was read by the Lord Chancellor as follows:—

My Lords and Gentlemen,

We are commanded by his Royal Highness the Prince Regent to express to you the deep regret which he feels in the continuance of his Majesty's lamented indisposition.

In announcing to you the severe calamity with which it has pleased Divine Providence to visit the Prince Regent, the royal family, and the nation, by the death of her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom, his Royal Highness has commanded us to direct your attention to the consideration of such measures as this melancholy event has rendered necessary and expedient with respect to the care of his Majesty's sacred person.

We are directed to inform you, that the negotiations which have taken place at Aix-la-Chapelle, have led to the evacuation of the French territory by the allied armies. The Prince Regent has given orders, that the convention concluded for this purpose, as well as the other documents connected with this arrangement, shall be laid before you; and he is persuaded, that you will view with peculiar satisfaction the intimate union which so happily subsists amongst the powers who were parties to these transactions, and the unvaried disposition which has been manifested in all their proceedings for the preservation of the peace and tranquillity of Europe.

The Prince Regent has commanded us farther to acquaint you, that a treaty has been concluded between his Royal Highness and the government of the United States of America, for the renewal, for a further term of years, of the commercial convention now subsisting between the two nations, and for the amicable adjustment of several points of mutual importance to the interests of both countries; and, as soon as the ratifications shall have been exchanged, his Royal Highness will give directions that a copy of this treaty shall be laid before you.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

The Prince Regent has directed that the estimates for the current year shall be laid before you.

His Royal Highness feels assured, that you will learn with satisfaction the extent

of reduction which the present situation of Europe, and the circumstances of the British empire, have enabled his Royal Highness to effect in the naval and military establishments of the country.

His Royal Highness has also the gratification of announcing to you, a considerable and progressive improvement of the revenue in its most important branches.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The Prince Regent has directed to be laid before you such papers as are necessary to shew the origin and result of the war in the East Indies.

His Royal Highness commands us to inform you, that the operations undertaken by the Governor General in Council against the Pindarries, were dictated by the strictest principles of self-defence; and that in the extended hostilities which followed upon those operations, the Mahratta princes were in every instance the aggressors. Under the provident and skilful superintendence of the Marquis of Hastings, the campaign was marked in every point by brilliant achievements and successes; and his Majesty's forces, and those of the East India Company (native as well as European), rivalled each other in sustaining the reputation of the British arms.

The Prince Regent has the greatest pleasure in being able to inform you, that the trade, commerce, and manufactures, of the country, are in a most flourishing condition.

The favorable change which has so rapidly taken place in the internal circumstances of the United Kingdom affords the strongest proof of the solidity of its resources.

To cultivate and improve the advantages of our present situation will be the object of your deliberations; and his Royal Highness has commanded us to assure you of his disposition to concur and co-operate in whatever may be best calculated to secure to his Majesty's subjects the full benefits of that state of peace which, by the blessing of Providence, has been so happily re-established throughout Europe.

When the Commons retired, the Earl of Warwick moved an address, merely an echo of the speech; Lord Saltoun seconded and dwelt at some length on the topics of the speech; but the Marquis of Lansdown commented on the various subjects, and observed, that the improvement of the consolidated fund, compared with former years, had been stated at 3,000,000*l.*; but the actual surplus was only between

200,000*l.*

200,000*l.* and 300,000*l.*; and that was appropriated by prepeding deficiencies. Calculating the improvement of the revenue to its fullest extent, it would not exceed 53 or 54,000,000*l.*; while the expenditure amounted to 88,000,000*l.* Thus there would remain a deficiency of 14,000,000*l.*

In the Commons the chief discussions have related to the barbarity of the cri-

minal laws, and the unfeeling manner in which they are aggravated in their administration. Mr. BENNETT brought forward facts which disgrace a civilized nation.

The following is a statement of the revenue of Great Britain for the last four years:—

	1816.	1816.	1817.	1816.
Customs	10,487,532	8,380,721	9,761,431	9,996,326
Excise.....	26,562,432	22,868,196	19,736,297	21,894,450
Stamps	5,865,413	5,969,721	6,187,431	6,391,270
Post Office.....	1,548,000	1,486,000	1,338,000	1,339,000
Assessed Taxes..	6,214,987	5,783,328	6,127,529	6,217,594
Land Tax	1,799,993	1,127,939	1,163,330	1,209,682
Miscellaneous ..	366,867	241,199	492,872	368,099
Pension, &c.	16	4,016	—	—
	52,125,230	45,801,104	44,946,920	48,416,321

SOUTH AMERICA.

The following report of the North American Commissioner sent to South America, contains the most exact account which has been published in Europe of the state of South America.

The country formerly known (says this reporter) as the vice-royalty of Buenos Ayres, extending from the north-western sources of the river La Plata to the southern cape of America, and from the confines of Brazil and the ocean to the ridge of the Andes, may be considered that which is called "the United Provinces of South America."

Under the royal government, it was divided into the Intendencias, or provinces of Buenos Ayres, Paraguay, Cordova, Salta, Porton, Plata, Cochabamba, La Paz, and Puno. Subsequently to the revolution, in the year 1814, another division was made, and from the provinces of Cordova, Salta, and Buenos Ayres, were taken those of Cuyo or Mendoza, Tucuman, Corientes, Entre Rios, and the Banda Oriental. The others, it is believed, retained their former boundaries, and, with the exception of Paraguay, are generally called "Upper Peru."

This widely-extended country embraces almost every variety of climate and soil, and is capable of almost every variety of production. A large part of it, however, particularly on the west side of the river La Plata, and southerly towards Cape Horn, is deficient in wood, even for fuel, and in water; that which is found is generally brackish.

Although three centuries have passed by since the Spaniards made their first settlement in this country, and some considerable towns and cities have grown in it, yet its general improvement and population have by no means kept pace with

them; for the lower provinces have been almost entirely abandoned to the immense herds of cattle which graze on their plains, and require only the partial care of a comparatively few herdsmen; and the inhabitants of Upper Peru have been engaged more generally in the business of mining than was favorable to improvement or population. Certain small districts have peculiar advantages, are said to be well cultivated, and very productive; but agriculture has, in general, been very much neglected. It is, in a great degree, confined to the vicinity of towns and cities, and may be said to limit its supplies to their demands. This state of things, combined with the regulations of the former government, the influence of climate, and the force of example, has stamped the character of indolence upon that class of society usually considered as the labouring class. The same causes have not operated, at least with the same force, upon the other inhabitants of the country; hence they are more industrious, and more active; their manners are social, friendly, and polite. In native talents they are said to be inferior to no people; and they have given proofs that they are capable of great and persevering effort; they are ardently attached to their country, and warmly enlisted in the cause of its independence.

It is not necessary for me to enter into a detail of the causes which led to the revolution in 1810. The most immediate, perhaps, are to be found in the incidents connected with the two invasions of the country by the British, in the years 1805 and 1806, and in the subsequent events in Spain, as they had a direct tendency to show to those people their own strength, and the incapacity of Spain to give them protection or enforce obedience. The ground-work was, however, laid in the jealous

jealous and oppressive system adopted at a more early period by the kings of Spain, whose policy it seemed to be to keep within as narrow limits as circumstances would permit the intelligence, wealth, and population, of that part of America subject to their dominion, as the surest means of preserving an empire which they considered the great source of their wealth and power.

The revolution having been auspiciously commenced in the city of Buenos Ayres, was warmly and zealously supported by the mass of the people descended from the Spaniards; but the native Spaniards, as well those domiciliated in the country as those in the service of the king, were almost all opposed to it, particularly at the time, and under the circumstances, it took place. Dissentions were the immediate result, and their long-standing jealousy and distrust of each other have, by subsequent events, been heightened into deadly hostility, which time alone can wear away. These dissentions have been considered as one of the causes that produced those which subsequently took place among the patriots themselves, and which have been most serious obstacles to the progress of the revolution. Other obstacles, however, have been presented by the royal government in Peru, which has hitherto not only been able to sustain itself there, but has found means, by enlisting the native Peruvians in its service, to send at different times considerable armies into the upper provinces on the La Plata, where the war has been carried on from the commencement of the revolution to the present day, with various success; the great extent and peculiar character of the country, and the want of resources, having prevented either party from making a blow decisive of the contest. When we came away, the advantage in that quarter was on the side of the Spaniards, as they were in possession of the provinces of Upper Peru, which had, to a certain degree at least, joined in the revolution, and some of which are represented in the Congress. Every where else they have been obliged to yield up the government and abandon the country, or submit to the ruling power. The peculiar situation of Monte Video, on the east side of the river La Plata, open to the sea, and strongly fortified, enabled the Spanish naval and military forces, at an early period in the revolution, to make a stand there: they were ultimately obliged to surrender it; not, however, until long protracted, and, perhaps, ill-directed efforts on the part of the assailants, had given rise to many jarring incidents between those that came from the opposite shores of the rivers,—probably the effect, in part at least, of ancient jealousies, kept alive by the individual interest of different

leaders; these have been followed by events calculated to produce a still greater alienation; and, although several attempts have been made to bring about a union, they have hitherto been unsuccessful. The provinces of the "Banda Oriental," and the "Entre Rios," on the eastern side of the river, under the direction of General Artigas, are now at war with those on the western side, under the government of the Congress of Buenos Ayres.

This war has originated from a combination of causes, in which both parties have, perhaps, something to complain of, and something to blame themselves for.

General Artigas and his followers profess a belief that it is the intention of the government of Buenos Ayres to put them down, and oblige them to submit to such arrangements as will deprive them of the privileges of self-government, to which they claim to have a right. They say, however, that they are willing to unite with the people on the western side of the river; but not in such a way as will subject them to what they call the tyranny of the city of Buenos Ayres. On the other hand, it is stated that this is merely a pretext; that the real object of General Artigas and some of the principal officers is to prevent a union on any terms, and to preserve the power they have acquired, by giving an erroneous excitement to the people who follow them. That it is wished and intended to place these provinces on a footing with the others. That the respectable portion of their inhabitants are aware of this fact, and anxious for a union; but are prevented from openly expressing their sentiments from a fear of General Artigas, whose power is uncontrolled by law or justice; and hence the propriety and necessity of aiding them to resist it. Armies have accordingly been marched within the present year into these provinces; but they were not joined by a number of the inhabitants, and were defeated with great loss.

This war is evidently a source of great injury and regret; and, at the same time, of extraordinary irritation to both parties; for, independently of other causes of recrimination, each accuses the other of having brought about that state of things which threatens to place a most important and valuable portion of their country in the hands of a foreign power, who has invaded it with a regular and well-appointed army, and is gradually taking possession of commanding points, from which it may be difficult for their united force hereafter to dislodge them. That they will unite is, I think, to be calculated on, unless some event disastrous to the cause of the revolution itself takes place, for their mutual interest requires a union. But more of moderation and discretion may be necessary to bring it about

about than is at this time to be expected from the irritated feelings of some of the principal personages on both sides.

The city of Santa Fe, and a small district of country around it, also refuse to acknowledge the authority of the government of Buenos Ayres.

In Paraguay, the events of the revolution have differed from those in any other province, as the inhabitants of that country have uniformly resisted the efforts of the other provinces to unite them. After having aided the Spanish placed over them to repel a military force which had been sent to overthrow them, they themselves expelled from their country these authorities, and established a government of their own, totally unconnected with that of the other provinces, with whom they manifest an unwillingness to keep up even a commercial intercourse. This has given rise to a suspicion in the minds of some, that there is a secret predilection among them for the ancient order of things. But, from what is said of their cold and calculating character—from the safe position of their country, and its capacity to supply its own wants, it is probable that their object is to husband their resources, and profit by the exertions of others, without giving their own in aid of them; and possibly, in case of ultimate failure, to place their conduct in a less objectionable point of view before the government of Spain. Whatever may have been their motives, they have hitherto contrived to escape, in a great measure, the evils of war.

Their resources, in men and money, are said to be considerable, and no country is more independent of foreign supplies.

Their conduct furnishes a striking contrast to that of the people of Buenos Ayres, who entered into the revolution with unbounded zeal and energy, and have ever been ready to meet the difficulties of so great an undertaking. This circumstance, connected with their local situation, greater resources, and more general information, and perhaps the fact of their having been the first to get power into their hands, have had the effect to give them a controlling influence over the revolutionary government, which has not failed to excite, in some degree, the jealousy of the other provinces, and amongst themselves a feeling of superiority little calculated to allay their jealousy. Great evils were at one time apprehended from this state of things; but the congress which met at Tucuman, in March, 1816, composed of deputies from the several provinces then united, assumed the sovereign power of the country, boldly declared its absolute independence, and adopted a provisional form of government, which is understood to have the effect of allaying

dissension, and of introducing a more regular administration of public affairs.

It will be seen from the documents in your possession, that this provisional constitution recognizes many of the principles of free government; but with such drawbacks as are little calculated to enforce them in practice. Great allowances are doubtless to be made for the circumstances of the times, and the danger and difficulty of tearing up ancient institutions, or of adapting new principles to them. But, after due allowance for all these considerations, it did not appear to me that so much had been done for the cause of civil liberty as might have been expected, or that those in power were its strongest advocates. It is generally admitted, however, that some changes for the better have been made. Much care seems to be taken to educate the rising generation, and, as those who are now coming on the theatre of action have grown up since the commencement of the revolution, and have had the advantages of the light thrown in by it, it is fair to suppose that they will be better prepared to support and administer a free government, than those whose habits were formed under the colonial government of Spain.

The commerce and manufactures of the country have grown beyond its agriculture. Various causes, however, have contributed to lessen some branches of manufacture since the revolution, but commerce is understood to have been increased by it. A much greater variety and quantity of foreign goods are imported, and a greater demand is opened for the productions of the country. The city of Buenos Ayres is the seat of this commerce. From it foreign and some domestic goods are spread through the interior, as far as Chili and Upper Peru; and, in return, the various productions are drawn to it. This trade is carried on principally by land, as is that between the different provinces; though some small portion of it finds its way up and down the large rivers forming the La Plata, which is itself not so much a river as a great bay. The abundance of cattle, horses, and mules, and of some other animals peculiar to the country, which are used in the mountainous regions of Peru, furnish facilities for transportation not to be found in any other country so little improved: hence the price of transportation is very low, and the internal trade greater than it otherwise would be; though it had been materially lessened in some important branches by the war with Peru, and the system adopted in Paraguay.

The export and import trade is principally in the hands of the British; though the United States and other nations participate in it to a certain degree. It is de-

pendent

pendent on as the great source of revenue to the state; hence they have been tempted to make the duties very high, and to lay them upon both imports and exports, with the exception of lumber and military stores. This circumstance, connected with the fact that payment is demanded at the custom-house before the goods are delivered, has led to a regular system of smuggling, which is said to be carried to great excess, and, doubtless, occasions the official returns to fall short of the actual amount of the trade. This may be the reason why they were not given to us. The articles imported are almost every variety of European and East India goods, principally from England; rum, sugar, coffee, tobacco, cotton, and timber, from Brazil; lumber of almost every description, cod fish, furniture, gin, and some smaller articles, from the United States, together with military stores, which, however, find their way into the country directly from Europe, and are thus furnished at a cheaper rate than we can sell them. The principal articles of export are taken from the various animals of the country, tame and wild, from the ox to the chinchilla, copper from Chili, and some of the precious metals, drawn principally from Peru; but, as gold is worth seventeen dollars the oz. and passed by tale at that rate, very little of it is exported, hence, the currency of the country is gold, for they have no paper-money. The "libranzas," or bills of credit, issued by the government, are, however, an article of traffic among the merchants, as they are received in payment of one half of the duties. No distinction is made in favour of the trade of any nation, save only that the British merchants have some peculiar facilities granted them in relation to their letters, which are an object of taxation, at least so far as applies to those sent out of the country.

In the official statements given to us, to which I beg leave generally to refer for information as to the foreign relations, the productions, military and naval force, revenue, and population, the latter is stated at 1,300,000, exclusive of Indians. This is understood as comprehending the population of all the provinces; but, as some of them are not under the government at Buenos Ayres, I have thought it proper to annex the several estimates I have collected of the population of each province, as they may serve to give some general information on that point. The most immediate difficulty felt by the government, whilst we were in the country, seemed to arise from the want of money; for, although the debt was small, their credit was low. It had not been found practicable to adopt a system of finance adequate to the exigencies of the times, though it would seem, from the

statements given to us, that the revenue of the last year exceeded the expences. The important events of the present year in Chili, of which you are informed, will doubtless have the effect to raise the credit of the country, and to lessen the pressure upon it, at least for a time, and will probably leave the government more at leisure to attend to its internal affairs.

When we came away, it was understood that a Committee of the Congress was engaged in drafting a new constitution, the power of forming and adopting it being exclusively vested in the Congress. Whether it will assume a federal or a national character is somewhat doubtful, as there are evidently two parties in the country, whose views in this respect are very different, and it is believed that they are both represented in the Congress. The one party is in favour of a consolidated or national government; the other wishes for a federal government, somewhat upon the principles of that of the United States. — The probability seems to be, that, although there might be a majority of the people in the provinces generally in favour of the federal system, it would not be adopted, upon the ground that it was not so well calculated as a national government to provide for the common defence, the great object now in view. The same general reason may be urged, perhaps, for giving to the latter, should it be adopted, less of a republican character than probably would have been given to it in more quiet and peaceful times. There is danger, too, as the power of forming and adopting the constitution is placed in the hands of a few, that the rights and privileges of the people may not be so well understood or attended to as they would have been, had the people themselves had a more immediate agency in the affair. It is not to be doubted, however, that it will at least have a republican form, and be bottomed upon the principles of independence, which is contended for by all descriptions of politicians in the country, who have taken part in the revolution, and will, it is believed, be supported by them, in any event, to the last extremity.

Their means of defence, of which they are fully aware, are, in proportion to their numbers, greater, perhaps, than those of almost any other people, and the duration and the events of the war have strengthened the general determination never to submit to Spain. This determination rests upon the recollections of former sufferings and depredations; upon a consciousness of their ability to defend and to govern themselves; and upon a conviction that, in case of subversion on any terms, they would, sooner or later, be made to feel the vengeance of the mother country. These considerations, doubtless, have the most weight upon those who have taken a lead-

ing part. They, of course, use all their influence to enforce them, and thus to keep up the spirit of the revolution. In this they probably have had the less difficulty, as, although the sufferings of the people have been great, particularly in military service, and in raising contributions necessary for that service, yet the incubus of Spanish power being thrown off, and with it that train of followers, who filled up almost every avenue to wealth and consequence, the higher classes have

been awakened to a sense of advantages they did not before enjoy. They have seen their commerce freed from legal restraints, their articles of export become more valuable, their supplies furnished at a lower rate, and all the offices of government, or other employments, laid open to them as fair objects of competition. The lower classes have found their labour more in demand, and better paid for; and their importance in society greater than it formerly was.

Estimate of the Population of the Province of Buenos Ayres, Cordova, Tucuman, Mendoza or Cuyo, and Salta, under the Names of the different Towns or Districts which send Representatives to the Congress.

By an imperfect census, taken, it is believed, in 1815, Buenos Ayres contained 98,105, excluding troops and transient persons, and Indians.

	By more recent Estimates, ex- cluding Indians,	Excluding Indians,	Including Indians,
Buenos Ayres	105,000	120,000	250,000
Cordova	75,000	75,000	100,000
Tucuman	45,000	45,000	20,000
Santiago del Estero	45,000	60,000	
Valle de Callamarea	36,000	40,000	
Rioja	20,000	20,000	
San Juan	34,000	34,000	
Mendoza	38,000	38,000	
San Luis	16,000	16,000	
Injny	25,000	25,000	
Salta	50,000	50,000	
	489,000	523,000	

Provinces of Upper Peru.

Cochabamba	100,000	120,000	200,000
Potosi	112,000	112,000	250,000
Plata, or Chorea	112,000	112,000	175,000
La Paz	—	—	800,000
Under the name of Santa Cruz de la	120,000	—	30,000
Sierra	—	—	150,000
Quiro	—	—	50,000
Paraguay	—	—	
Banda Oriental and Entre Rios	50,000	—	

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON.

THE Lord Mayor, Atkins, has exposed himself to much observation within the month, by entering into a personal squabble with a gentleman of the name of Williams, one of the city attorneys; and, on the decision of the court of aldermen, he has been compelled to submit to a new election of the common council of his ward, for irregular conduct in the chair on last St. Thomas's day.

The inhabitants of the parish of St. Saviour, Southwark, have resolved to petition for a repeal of the Coal Tax, levied in the port of London.

In the Court of King's Bench, Mr. Ward, of Nottingham, has obtained 600*l.* damages against the Observer Newspaper, for repeating some gross misrepre-

sentations which had been urged by Lord Castlereagh in the House of Commons, as a ground for the late wanton suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act. The verdict has created general satisfaction.

At the late Old Bailey Sessions there were 168 prisoners for trial; the calendar stood as follows:—

Murder	5
Forgery	1
Uttering forged notes	6
Housebreaking	7
Highway robbery	14
Embezzlement	3
Larcenies	102

And the remainder for misdemeanors and other offences.

Prisoners

Prisoners Tried, and the Offences they were convicted of, at the Old Bailey Sessions, in the Year 1818.

Capital Offences.	Murder	3
	Burglary	25
	Housebreaking	7
	Highway robbery	25
	Stealing in a dwelling-house	68
	Stealing privately in a shop	16
	Stealing on the River Thames	2
	Horse-stealing	11
	Sheep-stealing	9
	Cattle-stealing	1
	Cutting down trees	1
	Returning from transportation	1
	Forgery	2
	Uttering forged bank-notes	25
	Having possession of ditto, without lawful excuse	98
	Receiving stolen goods	10
	Manlaughter	6
	Embezzlement	2
	Fraud	6
	Grand larceny	1093
	Misdemeanors	6
	Uttering counterfeit coin	13

1430

Of these there were—

Between the age of 10 and 14	58
Between the age of 14 and 18	195
Between the age of 18 and 21	391

Total under 21 years of age . . . 644

Prisoners in Custody in Newgate in 1818, and how they have been disposed of.

In custody on the 1st January, 1818	428
Committed from that period to the 31st December, 1818	2326

2754

Of which there have been executed	20
Died	41
Removed to the hulks at Sheerness, preparatory to transportation	647
Ditto to Portsmouth	50
Do. to Gosport	100
Do. to Woolwich	78
Do. to the Penitentiary, Milbank	33
Do. to the Refuge for the Destitute	29
Do. to Bethlem Hospital	3
Do. by Habeas Corpus to county jails, for trial at the assizes	23
Do. to the House of Correction for the city of London, for imprisonment for certain periods	77
Removed to the House of Correction for the county of Middlesex for the like purpose	236
Removed to ditto, having received his Majesty's pardon, on condition of being imprisoned therein for certain periods	10
Removed to the ship Maria, at Deptford, destined to carry out female convicts to New South Wales	36
Discharged, having had free pardon	23

Discharged, being acquitted at the Old Bailey sessions	486
Do. by proclamation, bills of indictment not found against them	251
Do. for want of prosecution	53
Do. having undergone their sentence of imprisonment	108
Do. upon bail, and other cause	46

2370

Remained in custody, Jan. 1, 1819, { Males 277 } { Females 107 }	384
	2754

W. R. H. BROWN, Keeper.

Previously to the late sensible London Jury being dismissed, the foreman addressed the court as follows:—

"My lords,—before leaving this box, I have a paper in my hand which the jury wish to be read, and afterwards handed up to your lordships.—I can assure your lordships, that there is nothing offensive whatever in what it states."

The foreman then read it, as follows:—

"We, the London jury, being on the eve of terminating our most painful duties, most respectfully wish to represent to your lordships, that the verdicts which we have given on the evidence which has been submitted to us, will, when reported to his majesty's privy council, be considered as only the decision of fallible men. That we are convinced that all sanguinary punishments have not only a tendency to destroy those principles of humanity which it is our duty to cultivate, but that by their frequent occurrence render the heart callous. One instance of which has been brought before us, of a youth having picked a gentleman's pocket while the dreadful sentence of the law was recently carrying into effect on four unfortunate persons.

"We disclaim all visionary ideas and principles. 'We live to improve, or we live in vain.' With these feelings and sentiments, we most earnestly request, that when those cases are reported, that you will urge this divine injunction—'I will have mercy, and not sacrifice.'

(Signed)—"Philip Jacob, foreman; Ebenezer Taylor, Thomas Clark, Joseph Mather, T. D. Dunn, John Dimes, Thomas Lewis Styles, W. H. Atkinson, J. H. Sands, Wm. Hughes, Wm. Blackman, John Ellis."

MARRIED.

Capt. F. Marryat, R.N. to Miss C. Sharp, of Russell-place, Fitzroy-square.

H. B. Faulkner, esq. to Miss Jane Miles, of Southampton-row.

J. Woolfryes, esq. to Miss C. Norman-sell, of Gloucester-street.

C. Miller, esq. to Miss J. Padgat, of Hampstead.

Mr. C. Crosby, of Bruton-street, to Miss Carberry, of George-street, Hanover-square.

Major Robertson, to Miss E. Chapman, of Croydon.

E. Atherton, esq. of Portman-square, to Mrs. E. W. Smith, of Dover.

C. Bodens, esq. to Miss Hill, of Lambeth.

Mr. J. Veal, to Miss A. Taylor, of Church-street, Islington.

L. Davies, esq. R.N. to Miss Ayton, both of Mortlake.

C. J. Laisnc, esq. to Miss A. Beger, of the Crescent, Brompton.

Lient. Col. C. Iryon, to Miss M. A. Sheridan, of Percy-street.

Mr. John De Bic, of the Circus, Minories, to Miss M. Muggeridge, of Horton Kerby, Kent.

Mr. G. Young, of Newington Butts, to Miss E. Fuller, of Dorking.

Lieut. J. Baxter, R.N. to Miss Eustace, of Greenwich.

At Newington Butts, W. Turner, esq. to Miss M. Spence, of Upton, Essex.

At Hampstead, John Spencer, esq. of Bellanger, Bucks, to Julia, daughter of the late James Lawrence, M.D.

M. Fuller Farr, esq. banker, of Lombard-street, to Mary Anne, daughter of Sir Edmund Lacon, bart. of Yarmouth.

At Edmonton, C. Ross, esq. to Miss S. Thornton, of Oxford.

Mr. S. Brewer, of Clapham Common, to Miss S. Owen, of West-hill, Wandsworth.

J. Kenteish, esq. of Upper Baker-street, to Miss E. Parsons, of Seven-oaks.

E. Barnard Deebie, esq. of Norton-street, Portland-place, to Miss L. Elmsley, of Stratford-lodge, Wilts.

C. Wright, esq. late of the Stamp-office, to Eliza, daughter of the late Major Wright, of the E. I. Co.'s service.

J. Delafield, jun. esq. of Charles-street, Berkeley-square, to Charlotte, daughter of the late Harvey Christian Combe, esq.

W. P. Wise, esq. of Lothbury, to Miss Emily Marriot, of Pershore, Worcestershire.

Mr. J. Patient, of Bermondsey, to Miss M. Merewether, of Speen.

Mr. W. Harris, jun. of Staines, to Miss Ann Copper, of Engham.

T. P. Blackwell, esq. of Peckham Rye, to Mrs. Rich, widow of G. Rich, esq. R.N.

At St. George's Church, Hanover-square, the Rev. H. Hutchinson, to Miss Munday.

Thomas Chandless, esq. of York-place, Portman-square, to Miss Caroline Long, of Kempston-house, Beds.

The Marquis of Blandford, to Lady Jane, daughter of the Earl of Galloway.

DIED.

In Friday-street, 75, John Elliot, esq. generally respected; twenty-seven years common councilman of Bread-street ward.

In King's-parade, Chelsea, Walter Boland, esq.

At Carshalton, 69, Mrs. Cath. Gille.

At Norwood, 62, Mr. G. Arnall.

In Southampton-street, Bloomsbury, A. Toulmin, esq.

In Gower-street, 86, the Rev. Dr. Wm. Morice, senior chaplain to the king, and rector of All-hallows, Bread-street.

In Clarges-street, John Manby, esq. of Downzell-hall, Essex.

At Richmond, Mrs. Bean, widow of Samuel B. esq.

In the Strand, 25, Mr. J. W. Warren, bookseller and stationer.

In Surrey-square, Kent-road, 60, Wm. Driner, one of the Society of Friends.

In his 36th year, Mr. B. Day, of the firm of Wm. Day and Co. Gracechurch street.

The Rev. Wm. Parry, theological tutor of Wymondley Academy: after a painful and protracted illness.

Suddenly, while transacting business at the West-India Dock house, 57, Mr. Kentish, of the house of Haynes and Kentish: in whom were united the most amiable qualities of mind, and pure integrity of heart.

At Clay-hill, Enfield, J. Carr, esq.

At Enfield, 63, Mrs. Cath. Speed.

At Bruce-grove, Tottenham, Mrs. Sophia Smith.

At Camberwell, 82, Mary Arch, widow of Wm. A. one of the Society of Friends.

At Clapham, 78, G. Copland, esq.

At the Kentish-town Assembly Rooms, suddenly, on his way from Hatton-garden Police Office, 72, Thomas Lerch, esq. one of the magistrates of that office for near twenty years. He was also chairman of the County Court of Requests, Fulwood-rents.

At Bath, Robert Milford, esq. late of the Audit-office, Somerset-place.

In Beaumont-street, 74, R. Heathcote, esq. of the Audit Office.

At Putney, Catherine, widow of Samuel Inman, esq.

In Cheapside, 74, Mr. Jos. Keats.

At Clapham-rise, 60, Mary, wife of Wm. Thompson, esq.

At Homerton, Miss M. F. Dickenson.

In Tooley-street, 25, Mr. A. Cracklow.

In Great Marlborough-street, 53, Mr. John Moore.

Mr. Tokelcy, the actor.

At Epsom, 71, Mrs. Richardson, of Bury-street, St. James's.

At his apartments in Drury-lane, E. H. Scymour, esq.

In Warren-street, Fitzroy-square, 66, Col. James Robertson, of the late Westminster Volunteers.

In Hackney-road, Mrs. M. Neal.

In Northumberland-street, Strand, 73, Mr. E. Wakefield.

At Stepney, 86, Capt. W. Snow, R.N.

In Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, Mrs. Bewers, widow of Capt. B. R.N.

On Ludgate-hill, Mrs. Wm. Bury.

In Upper Berkeley-street, 94, *Mrs. Scott*, widow of Edward S. esq. This lady was wet-nurse to the Regent.

Near Sloane-square, *Major George Colclough*, of the 39th regt. of foot, deservedly lamented for the excellencies of his private character.

At Bromley, 74, *Wm. Walmsley, esq.* nearly twenty years clerk of the papers to the House of Lords; much esteemed in and out of his situation.

In Cleveland-row, 55, *Major-Gen. John Wilson*.

At Hinton St. George, of an apoplectic attack, 63, *Earl Poulett*, lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the county of Somerset. He left issue by his first countess (who died in 1811,) three sons (the eldest, John Lord Viscount Hinton, succeeds him,) and three daughters. By the present countess he had no issue.

In Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, after an illness of five years, *Mr. Graham*, some few years ago one of the magistrates of the Bow-street Police Office, and a member of the committee for the management of Drury-lane Theatre. He was a kind man, but a severe magistrate.

At Somers-town, 82, after keeping his bed during several months, suffering under a gradual exhaustion of nature, *Dr. John Wolcot*, better known to the world by his poetical name of Peter Pindar. He will

live long in his works, and many biographies of him are already before the world; we shall, however, collect some authentic particulars for an early number.

Suddenly, in Duke-street, Smith field, 51, of a spasm in the stomach, *Mr. Jas. Adlard*, an eminent printer, and upwards of twenty years the faithful and meritorious printer of the Monthly Magazine; and, in all the relations of life, proved himself an upright man; and, in the respect in which he was held by all who knew him, he verified in his personal example the beautiful moral adage of Pope,—that “an honest man is the noblest work of God.” He lived to rear a large and promising family, and to unite in his business two of his sons, on whom will devolve the future printing of this miscellany.

At Buckland, Berks, *Sir J. C. Throckmorton, bart.* regretted by his numerous friends. He always stood foremost in supporting the interests of the county of Berks particularly, and was a firm friend to those of the country in general. His religion excluded him (a Catholic) from the House of Commons, where he would have been a staunch advocate of the cause of reform, retrenchment, and the rights of the people.—He is succeeded in his title and estates by his brother George.

At Sankestown-house, county of Roscommon, 81, *Lord Dun on Hartland*.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY :

Or, Records of very eminent and remarkable Persons recently Deceased.

* In this Article it is proposed to record Biographical Facts, and not mere verbal Eulogies, resulting from the partialities of relatives and friends. In this respect, we hope to be enabled, by persons possessing a competent knowledge of the parties, to distinguish this feature of our Miscellany from the common-place Newspaper Reports, which, without taste or discrimination, are admitted into other periodical works. When no interesting fact, connected with the Life of an Individual, can be selected as worthy of record, the negation affords evidence that the name cannot be admitted into this Department, and must rather be considered as belonging to our ordinary Register of Mortality.

GEORGE WILSON MEADLEY, ESQ.
Biographer of Dr. Palfy and of Algernon Sidney.

MR. Meadley was born at Sunderland on the 1st of January 1771; and, during the greater part of his life, when at home, he resided in the contiguous town of Bishopwearmouth. His principal education was received at Witton-le-Wear, under the care of the Rev. John Farrer, a very able teacher and excellent man. At Witton-school he acquired a taste for learning, with habits of exercised memory, which enabled him, afterwards, to excel so much in the attainment and command of literature.

Having tried, but without liking it, one of the lines of commercial life, in the year 1796, from a wish to indulge his love of knowledge, but with a design also partly mercantile, he took a voyage up the Mediterranean, visiting several of the

scenes with classical avidity. At Naples, he was kindly received by the late Mr. Lambton, then abroad in bad health; whose son, the present high-minded member for the county of Durham, has duly acknowledged his value as a political friend.

After a short stay at Smyrna, Mr. Meadley proceeded to Constantinople; and became acquainted, at Pera, with the late Mr. Thornton, well-known for his work on the *State of Turkey*, who continued the friendly connection to the last. After seventy months of absence, he returned to England, but not without having experienced the evils of existing hostilities both in captivity and in deliverance.

In the year 1801, Mr. Meadley contrived to pass a few weeks in Dantzick; and, in 1803, after visiting Hamburg, he walked, with another Englishman, through Holstein,

Holstein, &c. to Lübeck. Of this pedestrian tour he communicated an account to the *Monthly Magazine*, Vol. XVI. p. 216, under the signature of M. Y. A letter on the same subject from his companion, signed M. Y. appeared in the same Magazine.

In the year 1795, the celebrated Dr. Paley had become the resident rector of Bishopwearmouth: and Mr. Meadley cultivated very successfully his acquaintance with great interest and attention. After each of his excursions into foreign countries, Mr. Meadley underwent a minute examination from the rector on his return.*

In the year 1805, the parish of Bishopwearmouth had to lament the loss of a kind and most respected pastor: and, though Mr. Meadley cherished in memory whatever he knew of him with affection and pride, it was not till a sufficient interval had shewn the field of his biography to lie unoccupied, that Mr. Meadley, in the year 1809, after most carefully compiling, ventured to publish the *Memoirs of Dr. Paley*.

This task, however, was conceived in a right spirit; and is executed *con amore*. With a devout admiration of the talents, and a deep conviction of the integrity, of his hero, which no surviving friend has more explicitly avowed, the biographer has completely succeeded in exhibiting a very strong and distinct likeness of the author traced in the man. The striking anecdotes of his early days were unquestionably preserved from extinction by the zeal and diligence of Mr. Meadley. Nor has the credit of accuracy in detail of facts, or in just delineation of character, been denied, even by those critics, who speak of certain "magic touches of art" as wanting in the portrait, which some finer pencil, it seems, might have bestowed.

Of many distinguished men in the great struggle of the people of England against the Stuart kings, Mr. Meadley had been grieved to find the personal history so imperfectly known. The annals of their country, which record what they publicly did, tell otherwise, but very little of what individually they were. To supply this deficiency, yet left in one splendid name, Mr. Meadley spared no sacrifice of time or trouble in solicitation and enquiry for authentic materials. Recommended by a modest preface, which perpetuates his claim alike to industry and to candor, the work itself, vigorously written, and with great perspicuity, appeared in the year 1813: and the *Memoirs of Algernon Sidney* will long attest the fidelity and painful research of the biographer.

The dedication of these memoirs to his friend, Dr. Disney, of the Hyde, in Essex, may be considered as one of the most happy and elegant specimens of Mr. Meadley's style; while the brief *Memoirs of Mrs. Jebb*,* drawn up at Dr. Disney's request in the preceding year, have been much admired as a delicate and skilful pattern of minor biography.

To the name of John Hampden, which now, by long prescription, accompanies that of Sidney, Mr. Meadley had been ambitious to raise a similar memorial. And a revised draught of his manuscript *Memoirs of Hampden* were left by him in the hands of Lord Nugent the year before he died; from the belief that some means of information locally belonging to the county of Bucks, might be within his lordship's reach, and prove of great use, perhaps in correcting, perhaps also in amplifying some parts of the local detail.

The devoted industry, by which Mr. Meadley acquired knowledge, especially political, and the ready cheerfulness with which he communicated, introduced him to the acquaintance and high esteem of several persons eminent in literature, besides those already mentioned. It may suffice here to add the names of Sir John Mackintosh, the announced historian of England, from the revolution downwards; and of Dr. Symmons, the splendid biographer of the poet Milton, who has justified "John Milton of the Commonwealth," in the only large and complete view of his character ever yet presented to the world.

Mr. Meadley's keen attachment to the cause of liberty, civil and religious, was in him but one mode of general philanthropy: and his talents were ever alert and active, according to his power, to promote the benefit or to alleviate the miseries of mankind. On the bed of sickness, and severe suffering, which he bore with calmness and resignation, his sentiments, at all times void of disguise, then showed the peculiar depth and quickness of his humanity. After a feeling description of what he supposed the wretchedness to be of a sick bed when aggravated by poverty and want, with which he gratefully contrasted his own advantages,—"what must it be, (he exclaimed,) what must it be then, for those poor creatures, left to meet death, amidst pain and cold and thirst upon the field of battle! Thank God, I have ever reprobated war."

On the 28th of November, 1818, Mr. Meadley breathed his last, amidst the sorrows of a family who had long loved and honoured him as a kind brother and a dutiful son. He died in the firm hope of

* *Memoirs of Dr. Paley*, second edit. p. 257.

* Vid. *Works of John Jebb, M.D. with memoirs, &c.*; by John Disney, 3 vols. 1787.

Christian resurrection, and in the sincere faith of the Gospel, as he had for many years entertained it, on the Unitarian scheme. "And his remains were interred in the burial ground of the family," near to the remains of his father, whom he lost when an infant, "in Sunderland churchyard, attended by a numerous train of friends, who spontaneously joined the funeral procession, to pay their last and melancholy tribute of respect to the memory of the deceased."

THOMAS WALKER, ESQ. *the Manchester Patriot.*

At his house at Longford, near Manchester, in the 68th year of his age, Thomas Walker, esq. formerly an eminent merchant of Manchester. Thomas Walker must not be consigned to the tomb without some tribute to his talents, his virtues, and his sufferings. Throughout the whole course of a long and active life, he was a steady and consistent friend both of civil and religious freedom; and, accordingly, when the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts was proposed in the House of Commons, Mr. W. who was then a young man, stood forward here as a zealous and powerful advocate for the removal of those odious and illiberal disqualifications. During the long contests which preceded the abolition of the slave trade, he was an uniform and efficient enemy to that inhuman traffic. His love of freedom, his hatred of tyranny, were not circumscribed within the narrow limits of his native land. Convinced that the natural tendency of liberty is to elevate the character and increase the happiness of man, he ardently wished to see its blessings extended all over the world. The commercial interests of this town and neighbourhood were especially indebted to him on an important and critical occasion. When the late Mr. Pitt proposed to the House of Commons the adoption of the impost which is generally remembered by the name of the Fustian Tax, an universal feeling of alarm at the consequences of the measure was spread, almost with the rapidity of lightning, throughout the whole district engaged in the cotton manufacture; and Mr. Walker was one of the delegates chosen on that occasion by the trade at large, to represent to the House of Commons the ruinous effects which the proposed tax must necessarily produce. The zeal, the intelligence, and the firmness, displayed by Mr. Walker and his colleagues, in the execution of this trust, were at length successful; and so clearly had they demonstrated the impolicy of the duty intended to have been laid, that during the whole of an era so fertile in discovering subjects for taxation, as the remainder of Mr. Pitt's ministry and life, the idea of a Fustian Tax was never revived. The devotedness displayed by Mr.

Walker, both on this and other public occasions, and the personal sacrifices he made, were exemplary, if they were not imprudent. But the most important and the most active period of his life was during the early stages of the French revolution. His principles naturally led him, in common with so many of the best and wisest of his countrymen, to hail, as an auspicious event, the efforts made by the French people to free themselves from the hateful despotism by which they were misruled. He considered the original objects of government as being in France completely inverted, because the sovereign authority, instead of being regarded as a trust delegated by the people for their own benefit, was there exercised under the pretended sanction of divine right, for purposes of the most aggravated extortion, and the most cruel oppression. Under the influence of these feelings, Mr. Walker officiated as chairman at a public dinner, intended to commemorate the destruction of the Bastille; and perhaps from this time may be traced the remorseless and malignant persecution; which attacked successively his character, his property, and his life. Convinced that a renovation of some parts of our Constitution, of which the lapse of time had destroyed the stability, or injured the purity, was essentially necessary for the maintenance both of the just rights of the crown, and the natural liberties of the people, he assisted in the establishment of an association for diffusing political knowledge, which was called, "the Constitutional Society," and of which he was chosen chairman. But, although the minister of the day had himself been an active promoter of similar institutions, yet, when he had sacrificed his principles to the prejudices of those who looked with hatred on the dawning liberties of France, the strong hand of power was exerted to check the growth of liberal principles and constitutional information.—Under the pretexts of "meditated revolution," and of danger to the existence of "social order and religion," the liberties of the subject were infringed in an unprecedented and outrageous manner, an extensive encouragement was given to hired spies and informers, and in the latter part of 1793, Mr. Walker, and six of his friends, as well as many other men of eminence in different parts of the kingdom, were arrested on a charge of "conspiring to overthrow the government, and to assist the king's enemies in their intended invasion of the kingdom." Under this charge these seven gentlemen were tried at Lancaster, on the 2nd April, 1794.—They were, to borrow the expression of the presiding judge, *most honourably acquitted*, whilst the spy, who was the only material witness on the part of the crown, was committed to take his trial at the next assizes on a charge

of perjury; which being fully substantiated, he was sentenced to an imprisonment of two years. It must not be omitted, that the strongest suspicions of direct subornation of perjury were attached to some of the most active supporters of government in Manchester; and it was only by the timely repentance of one of their hired informers, that Mr. Walker and his friends, innocent as they were of every offence whatever, escaped a charge of high-treason. But the malice of his enemies was not yet satiated; the most deliberate attacks were made on his character and credit; and at length, partly from these causes, and partly from the events of the war, his fortune sunk at the conclusion of a seven years' struggle. Since this period, though restored to competence by the generous bequest of a gentleman, who had been one of his counsel

on the trial above referred to, Mr. Walker has not interfered much in public life. His principles however remained the same, and he lived to see fully exhibited the disastrous consequences even of successful warfare, which he had rendered himself so obnoxious by predicting. He was honoured by the friendship and esteem of many of the most illustrious characters of his time; and, when the heat of political animosity had subsided, his services, his talents, and his integrity, were properly appreciated by his fellow-townsmen. In discharging the relations of private life, he was exemplary and affectionate; and, viewed with the allowances due to the natural imperfections of humanity, his whole character may be safely recommended to the imitation of the British youth, with the parental injunction, "Go thou and do likewise."

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

With all the Marriages and Deaths.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

WITHIN the month, the anniversary dinner, to commemorate the public principles of Mr. Fox, took place at Newcastle. The company was numerous and respectable; and the speeches of Earl Grey, the chairman, Sir M. W. Ridley, Sir Charles Monck, Mr. Lambton, Dr. Fewrick, Mr. Hoar, and Mr. Witham, were replete with sound patriotism, and political virtue. The following extract from the speech of Mr. Lambton exhibits the sense and feeling of the whole empire. Too much, or any expression too severe, cannot be uttered on the blind, dishonourable pliability of the last Parliament: a Parliament that was any thing else but the people's. With Mr. Lambton, we hope the consequences of the late election will be fortunate; for never was the public voice more clear, or more generally understood. It will be seen, now that the avowed representatives of the people have commenced their sittings, whether their memories are retentive and their obedience real. On the late monarch or the Holy Alliance meeting, Mr. Lambton was severe and rightly descriptive; the mind, that can use the garb of religion, to accomplish purposes venarious and basely immoral, must have obtained an hardihood, that bears no resemblance to the unblemished friend. Men call themselves Christians, and buy, sell, and transfer, thousands of the human race—Christians, and suppress the calls of freedom, the voice of fellow beings,—who only desire the common birth-right.—"Of the late Parliament, (said Mr. Lambton,) I cannot speak but with the deepest horror and contempt. Blindly devoted to the minister, it sustained its character to the last. The members never voted according to the wishes

and petitions of the people, except in one instance, and then they consulted the convenience of their own pockets."—"The late election has been a triumph of the principles which distinguished, and honourably distinguished, the friends of Mr. Fox. Every thing has gone that way, and so it ought to have gone—for they have been above all attached to the Constitution. The consequences of the election will, I hope, be most fortunate. It will serve to rescue England from being the pantler to the tyranny of confederated monarchs, who assemble in the name of religion for the most irreligious purposes; for repressing the nascent voice of freedom; for the buying and selling of states and the wholesale transfer of people."

It is in contemplation to light the new and part of the old town of North Shields with gas.

Married.] Mr. R. Pace, to Miss Wandle. —Mr. Stoker, to Miss P. E. Emerson: all of Newcastle.—The Rev. R. Green, of Newcastle, to Miss Robinson, of Northam. —Mr. J. Ridley, to Miss C. Blakey, both of Durham.—Mr. J. Bramwell, of Durham, to Miss S. Langdon, of Stothel.—Mr. G. Trotter, to Miss M. Sampson.—Mr. J. Batley, to Mrs. E. Adamson: all of North Shields.—Mr. J. W. Marshall, of South Shields, to Miss Wood, of Bishopwearmouth.—J. Taylor, esq. of Monkwearmouth, to Miss H. Henderson, of West Boldon.—Capt. Cunby, of Heighington, to Miss Morley, of Easingby.—Mr. W. Robson, of Heddon Banks, to Miss Calvert, of Sandysikes.—Mr. G. Auburn, of Linton, to Miss Bell, of Crasswell.—Mr. T. Egdale, of Newbiggin, to Miss Sanderson, of North Seaton.—Mr. J. Bolton, to Mrs. J. Daydon, both of Easingby.—Mr. J. Gray, of Ryton, to Miss E. Walton.

Died. At Newcastle, in Newgate-street, 91, Mrs. Airey, widow of Jos. A. esq.—At the Nunn-gate, 61, Mr. J. Akenhead.—76, Mrs. B. Carter.—65, Mrs. Huthwaite.—In Orchard-court, 39, Mrs. A. Latimer.—In Westgate-street, 72, Mrs. J. Sterling.—86, Mrs. M. Gilchrist.—In Collingwood-street, 37, Mr. Wait, much respected.—57, Mr. T. Wright, lamented.

At Durham, in Clay-path, 76, Mrs. M. Alexander.—In South-street, Mrs. Carr.—In Gillgate, 30, Mr. T. Gargate.

At Sheburn, 78, Mr. A. Curry.

At North Shields, 56, Mrs. C. Hopper.—87, Mrs. D. Swallow.—70, Mrs. S. Golightly.—42, Miss M. Bowcock.—Mr. J. Bowell.

At Barnard-castle, 46, Mrs. E. Simpson, much respected.

At Bishopwearmouth, 42, Mr. J. Clasper.—Mrs. Drew, much respected.—Mr. H. Wallace, suddenly.—65, Mr. R. Chilton, suddenly.—74, Mr. T. Reed.—51, Mr. W. Eden.

At Morpeth, Miss A. Wilkinson.

At Tweedmouth, 96, Mr. A. Lambert, regretted.—86, Mrs. J. Gordon.

At Hexham, Mr. J. Pearson.—Mrs. Mews.—Mr. T. Mews.—63, Mr. W. Wraugham.

At Waterloo, near Blyth, W. Briggs, esq.—At Blyth, 49, Mr. J. Short.—At Buradon, 55, Mrs. Forster, widow of William F. esq. deservedly respected.—At Stamfordham, 78, Mr. A. Hutchinson.—At Norton, 74, Mrs. Grey, deservedly respected.—At Etherley, 31, Mrs. S. Walker.—At Hurworth, 32, Miss E. Mingay, much esteemed.—At Newsham, 67, Mrs. Moses, widow of Robert M. esq.—At Westwood, 50, J. Ordey, esq. deservedly lamented.

In Pilgrim-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne, 12, after a short but severe illness, William Maxwell, esq. surgeon. He was a man justly endeared to a numerous circle of friends, by that strictly honourable and courteous demeanour which so deeply fixes regard. His memory will be embalmed in the tears of a grateful, though sorrowing, multitude. One who knew him well, even from the days of boyhood at school, has a melancholy satisfaction in paying this humble, but sincere, tribute to departed worth.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

Married. Mr. F. Golden, to Miss S. Foster.—Mr. F. J. Boyd, to Miss M. A. Hodgson.—Mr. J. Harryson, to Miss M. Reed.—Mr. W. Hetherington, to Miss M. Rickerby.—Mr. C. McKenzie, to Mrs. M. Overton.—Mr. C. Thurnham, to Miss A. Graham, of Abbey-street; all of Carlisle.—Mr. D. Seal, of Whitehaven, to Miss Marston, of Carlisle.—At Workington, Mr. J. Adams, to Miss L. Whitcote.—Mr. D. Long, of Wetherill, to Miss E. Monfily Mac. Ac. 522.

Warwick, of Cumersdale.—Mr. Stevenson, to Miss Briggs, both of Appleby.—J. Gilbanks, esq. of Whitefield-house, to Miss Jackson, of Easton-hall.

Died. At Carlisle, 20, Miss A. Ferguson.—In Shaddon-gate, 76, Mrs. M. M'Cann.—In Riddon's-lane, 42, Mr. R. Robinson.—In Caldcoats, 40, Mr. J. Smith.—59, Mr. R. Armstrong.—77, Mrs. E. Wilkinson.—97, Mrs. A. Sugden.—75, Mrs. J. Brown.—84, Mr. P. Hynd, respected.—89, Mr. J. James.

At Whitehaven, 59, Mrs. E. Ware, wife of Mr. J. Ware, proprietor of the Cumberland packet.

At Brumpton, 73, Mr. D. Hope.

At Keswick, 66, A. Turner, esq.

At Tarrigmoor, at an advanced age, Mr. J. Clark.—At Thuston-field, Mrs. J. Lonsdale.—At Aikton-hall, 56, the Rev. G. Rickerby.—At Authorn Bowness, 80, Mrs. J. Rolle.

YORKSHIRE.

On the 13th ult. 120 most respectable gentlemen dined together at York, to commemorate the public conduct of Mr. Fox: like that at Newcastle, there was general harmony and unanimity. The Hon. Lawrence Dundas, chairman, Col. Cooke, Sir George Cayley, Alderman Hotham, Mr. Chahner, and Thomas Dundas, esq. M.P. for Richmond, took the most active parts; and their speeches were worthy of them as men and Englishmen.

The establishment of a vagrant-office in Leeds has already been attended with the most beneficial consequences. Street beggars are already considerably diminished; and the lodging-houses, which used each to harbour twenty or thirty vagrants daily, are quite clear of visitors, and must consequently be closed.

The extensive corn-mill of Messrs. Homer and Drake, near Wakefield, was lately consumed by fire; the loss is estimated at from nine to ten thousand pounds. The accident is supposed to have been caused by the friction of the machinery.

Married. Mr. Dails, to Miss J. Hendry.—Mr. R. Bean, to Miss M. Forster: all of Hull.—Mr. W. Richardson, of Hull, to Miss A. Haywood, of Hanwell-park.—Mr. J. Clay, of Hull, to Miss S. Wetherill, of Morley.—Mr. J. T. Walton, of Hull, to Miss C. A. Wencks, of Memel.—Mr. B. Parker, to Miss E. Aspinall.—Mr. J. Cookson, to Miss J. Rollings: all of Leeds.—Mr. J. Holaday, of Adwalton, to Miss Rebecca Mortimer, of Leeds.—Mr. R. Bennett, of Sheffield, to Miss H. Blake, of Netherthorpe.—J. Lockwood, esq. of Huddersfield, to Miss L. Cooper, late of Liverpool.—J. S. Bower, M.D. of Doncaster, to Miss E. Chivers, of Askham.—Mr. J. Johnston, to Miss E. Young; both of Ruanesborough.—Mr. J. Thomas, of

Doncaster, to Miss M. Brown, of Pontefract.—Mr. J. Tweedale, of Dewsbury, to Miss M. Smithies, of Hill-house Bank, Leeds.—Mr. E. Lees, of Honley, to Miss A. Wood, of Warley.—Mr. J. Newton, of Thoncliffe, to Miss M. Wilson, of Sineswaite.—Mr. W. Brigham, of Sand Field, to Mrs. M. Smith, of Market Weighton.—Mr. R. Nicholson, to Miss J. Atkinson, both of Thornton.—Mr. W. Ireland, to Miss Burton, of Allenthorp.

Died.] At York, 84, Mrs. Petch.—Mrs. J. Wilkinson.—59, Mrs. F. Swann.

At Hull, 79, Mrs. J. Harrison.—In Dock-street, 47, Mr. J. Dunn.—28, Mrs. P. Johnson.—In Savile-street, 40, Mr. Driffield.—74, Mrs. H. Todd.—32, Mrs. J. Collish.—Mrs. M. Kenrick.—44, Mrs. A. Whitehead.

At Huddersfield, Miss Jane Langley.

At Rotherham, Miss Ann Thompson, suddenly.

At Leeds, Mr. J. Rycroft, late of the firm of Messrs. Rycroft and Mathers.—40, Mr. S. Smallpage, deservedly respected.—In Queen's-square, 28, Mr. J. Stansfield, much and justly esteemed.

At Wakefield, 40, Mr. Watson.—58, Miss Wilks, deservedly regretted.

At Beverley, 72, Mr. C. Gildart, much respected, one of the Society of Friends.—78, Mr. R. Stockdale.

At Doncaster, suddenly, S. Lawrence, esq.

At Whitby, Mr. S. Pickering.—Mr. R. Greenbury.—Mr. R. Medd, deservedly lamented.

At Birstal, 61, Mr. S. Russell, of the firm of Messrs. Russell, Johnson, and Sharrocks, of Manchester, deservedly regretted.

At Great Driffield, Mr. Cater.

At Bacup, 108, Mrs. M. Harrison.

At Brotherton, 43, Mrs. Acaater.—At Woodhouse, 77, Mrs. J. Crossfield.—At Arnley, Mr. J. Crossfield.—At Gawthorpe-hall, J. Heaton, esq.—At Driffield, 76, Mr. V. Southerne.—At Seacroft, 52, Mr. M. Marshall.—At Fossfield-house, 72, J. Crawshaw, esq.

At Marsh Delves, lamented and regretted, in the 75d year of his age, Mr. John Dewhurst. He was an eminent botanist, and excelled in painting from nature: flowers, birds, and insects, principally engaged his pencil; and for many years he assisted the late James Bolton, esq. of Halifax, in his paintings and botanical works. To superior talents were united great modesty and inflexible integrity.

LANCASHIRE.

The weavers of Lancashire having invited Mr. H. HUNT, of Middleton-cottage, Hampshire, to take part in their deliberations on certain petitions for redress of grievances, he lately visited Manchester for this purpose. While there, he attended the

theatre, but, during the performance, he and some of his friends were wantonly assaulted and forcibly dragged from their box by some desperadoes in the livery of military servants of the crown. We question Mr. Hunt's discretion in accepting the Lancashire invitation; but the outrage thus committed on unarmed citizens ought to be punished by the prompt dismissal of the offenders from a service which they have disgraced, and followed by exemplary legal punishment. Farewell civil liberty in every form, if the armed livery-servants of the crown are, under any circumstances, suffered to take part in the political differences of the people!

The streets of Liverpool present a gratifying appearance. Not a single beggar is to be seen. The measures pursued by the chief magistrate, for their suppression, have been attended with success.

A new club, called the "Canning Club," was lately established at Liverpool,—the name is a sufficient explanation of its objects.

The governor of Preston House of Correction lately addressed to the county magistrates a statement of accounts for the half-year ending Oct. 21st, highly creditable to his superior management of that prison. The following is a brief summary of the statement:—

Gross amount of prisoners' earnings	£940 12 10
Dishbursements, including a certain proportion of earnings paid to the said prisoners	258 13 1½

Amount paid to the treasurer .. £681 19 1½

The average number of prisoners for the half-year is 266, and the total amount for provisions 936l. 19s. 3½d. which only exceeds the net amount of earnings by 164l. 19s. 9½d. constituting a charge to the county of little more than 1l. for the keep of each prisoner for the half-year, exclusive of salaries to officers and other incidental expenses.

Married.] Mr. J. Metcalf, of Manchester, to Miss S. White, of Pilkington.—Mr. T. Thornley, of Manchester, to Miss A. Holehouse, of Stuncliffe.—Mr. T. Collingwood, of Manchester, to Miss J. Entwistle, of Blackburn.—Mr. E. Piggott, of Salford, to Miss E. Ackeley, of Manchester.—Mr. R. K. Smalley, of Blackburn, to Miss A. Walker, of Manchester.—Mr. Browne, to Miss Raine.—Mr. G. Aspinall, to Miss D. Quail.—Mr. H. Peel, to Miss C. Lloyd.—Mr. P. Downie, to Miss A. Whittaker: all of Liverpool.—Mr. W. Kershaw, of Liverpool, to Miss S. Warren, of Manchester.—The Rev. W. Hope, of Blackburn, to Miss S. Dennison, of Liverpool.

Died.] At Lancaster, 56, Mr. N. Askew.—60, Mrs. M. Papen.

At Manchester, 40, Mr. N. Clough, of
 Long

Long Miffgate.—In Oldham-street, Miss E. Faulkner.—Mr. M. Gafney.

At Liverpool, in Great Crossball-street, 56, Mrs. A. Dobson.—Mr. J. Reynolds.—In Parliament street, 68, Mr. S. Tapley.—65, Mr. J. Bramley.—In Cornwallis-street, 88, Capt. J. Marshall.—In Thurlow-street, Mr. S. Whitley.

At Wilderspool, 72, Mr. J. Brown, suddenly, one of the Society of Friends, much respected.—At Staveley, the Rev. F. Dixon, LL.D. vicar of Doffield.—At Dinglehead, 70, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. J. Yates, highly esteemed.

CHESHIRE.

The Earl Grosvenor is about to erect a number of almshouses at Chester, for the reception of aged and reduced freemen of that city, and to endow them with an annual sum for their comfortable support.

The vast tract of land, Delamere forest, now assumes the appearance of cultivation, and a large portion of it is in tillage. About half-way between Belsall and Sandiway-head a convenient inn has been built by T. Cholmondeley, esq. of Vale Royal.

Married.] The Rev. J. Henderson, to Miss E. Baldwin.—Mr. R. Evans, to Miss A. Becket: all of Chester.—Mr. G. Patchett, of Lymm, to Miss A. Burgess, of Timperley.—J. Harrop, esq. to Miss M. A. Davis, of Onson Mills.—H. Holditch, esq. to Miss Edwards, of the Grove-house, Wilmslow.

Died.] At Chester, 78, Joseph Bower, esq.

At Nantwich, Mrs. Snelson.

At Audlem, Mr. E. Belyse.

At Little Sutton, Joseph White, esq.—At Willaston, 87, Mr. J. Carter.—At Newton, Miss Parker.—At the Leach, 60, Mrs. Jones.—At Hatford, Catherine Isabella, wife of T. Landen, esq. deservedly esteemed.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. W. G. Spencer, to Miss Holmes; both of Derby.—T. Bent, M.D. of Derby, to Miss M. H. Rawson, of Rosehill, Liverpool.—Mr. J. Andrews, jun. to Miss Ann Brugh, of Derby.—Mr. C. Webster, to Miss Lees Kiddy, both of Belper.—Mr. E. Oldfield, of Ashford, to Miss C. Hobson, of Bonall.—Mr. W. Littlewood, of Selston, to Miss E. Wood, of Lingerolt.—Mr. B. Stevens, of Dale Abbey, to Miss E. Cholerton, of Chaddean.

Died.] At Derby, Miss J. Ratcliffe.—91, Mrs. Leadbeater.

At Chesterfield, 55, Miss Langton, greatly esteemed.

At Buxton, J. R. Stokes, M.D.

At Melbourn, Mrs. Parker. 47.—Mr. J. Irvine, much and justly regretted.

At Tupton-hall, 39, W. A. Lord, esq., an active magistrate.—At Hulland, 35, Mr. J. Hoon.—At Alveston, 73, Mr. E.

Foster, deservedly regretted.—At Bulwell, 35, Mr. T. Dawes.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

A numerous meeting was lately held at Nottingham, to petition the House of Commons for the repeal of the Corn-Bill. The Mayor, Isaac Wolley, esq. was in the chair. The petition and resolutions were voted unanimously.—This step is intended to counteract the "Agricultural Petition."

The unfeeling, not to say cruel, habits, induced by our present system of Poor-Laws, were recently strikingly evinced at Mansfield by the parish-officers. A woman, in Mansfield, on the very verge of child-birth, was put on a coach, to be conveyed to Nottingham, with instructions to the coachman, that, should she be very ill, to leave her at a hut. This project proved abortive, for, while within the boundaries of the parish, the poor woman was delivered of a child on the top of the coach, and carried to the hut.

Married.] Mr. Reddish, of Parliament-street, Nottingham, to Miss A. Tansley, of Sneyton.—Mr. J. Townsend, of Nottingham, to Miss E. Poyser, of Derby.—Mr. J. Place, jun. of Nottingham, to Miss M. Noton, of Derby.—Mr. T. Leavers, of East Bridgford, to Miss M. Lee, of Horton.

Died.] At Nottingham, 29, Mrs. Holt, of Manchester.—In Mountcast-street, Mr. J. Potter, deservedly regretted.—92, Mrs. A. Twells.—In Sheep-lane, 22, Mr. J. Newton.—In Mansfield-road, Mr. Bacon. At Newark, 71, Mrs. E. Doans.—77, Mrs. J. Bennett.—67, Mrs. J. Cook.—73, Mrs. J. Preston.—At Workop, 96, Mr. J. Wood.—40, Mrs. J. Thompson.—At New Basford, 62, Mrs. E. Reed, justly respected.—At Bingham, 76, Mr. R. Gask.—80, Mr. T. Clifton.—At Rolleston, Mrs. Clarke, of Averham-park.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

A poor man, named John Cross, a boatwright, of Marsh, within fifteen days lately lost his wife, and six fine children, by that dreadful disease, the small-pox.—This is another striking instance of the folly, we might almost say the wickedness, of not adopting vaccination.

Married.] At Gainsborough, Mr. W. Atkinson, to Miss Watson.—J. Pinder, esq. of Kexby-hall, to Miss E. Walters, of Gainsborough.

Died.] At Stamford, 58, T. Bennett Grantham, esq.

At Gainsborough, 29, Mrs. J. Wilkinson.

At Grimsby, Mr. J. Snowden.

At Markingtree, 44, Mr. B. Turner.

At Deeping St. James, 80, Mrs. J. Percival.

LEICESTER AND RUTLANDSHIRE.

The framers-knitters of Leicester, and county, have entered into a resolution to petition the legislature on the manu-

facture of what the trade call "cut-up-work," they conceive this one great cause of their present distress.

Married.] Mr. Grice, to Miss Dowling; both of Oakham.—Mr. R. Freeman, of Sproxtton, to Miss Cragg, of Melton Mowbray.—Mr. T. Cross, of Kettleby, to Miss Freer, of Leicester.—Mr. G. Bakewell, of Lockington, to Miss Hull, of Hemington.—Mr. W. Staff, of Houghton-on-the-Hill, to Miss S. Killing, of Leicester.

Died.] At Leicester, Mrs. Leach.—76, Mr. W. Cumberland, sen.

At Loughborough, 61, Mrs. Thornhill.—At Hinckley, 77, Mr. S. Craven, deservedly respected.

At Upton, 77, Mrs. Chapman.—At Loddington, Mr. T. Bird.—At Ibstock, 56, Miss S. Otty.—At Long Whatton, 55, Mr. J. Green, baptist minister.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

A meeting of the Visitors lately took place for the purpose of examining into the state of the Staffordshire Lunatic Asylum, at the close of the first year; when, after hearing a report, and examining the various departments of the Institution, they expressed their unqualified approbation of the whole.

Married.] Mr. Newbold, to Miss E. Forrister, both of Lane End.—Mr. Kenyon, of Brewood, to Mrs. Evans, of Stone.—Mr. G. Beebee, to Mrs. E. Parkes; both of Bilston.—Mr. Tennant, of Wrottesley, to Miss E. Baker, of Billbrook.

Died.] At Wolverhampton, Miss S. Likly.

At Cheadle, Mr. J. Blagg.

At Cannock, 71, the Rev. J. Butler Barber, rector of Norton Malreward.—At Penn, 80, the Rev. G. Green.—At Brierley, Mrs. L. Green.—At Wrottesley, Miss Tunnington.—At Holbeach-hall, Mr. J. Robinson, jun. much respected.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] The Rev. W. Briggs, of Warwick, to Miss A. Raine, of Little Callerton.—Mr. B. S. Sparkes, to Mrs. Minstrell.—Mr. Bennett, to Miss H. Hodgkins: all of Birmingham.—At Aston, Mr. T. Ansell, to Miss E. Sargent, of Deritend.—Mr. E. Bate, of London, to Miss E. Cheshire, of Birmingham.—The Rev. S. Crane, near Birmingham, to Miss S. Webb, of Great Haywood.

Died.] At Birmingham, 100, Mr. B. Palmer, suddenly.—In Newhall-street, 86, E. Palmer, esq. deservedly respected.—In Barford-street, 52, Mrs. C. Sheldon, justly lamented.—At Small Heath, Mrs. Colmenc; widow of Samuel C. esq.—At Aston Cantlow, 39, Mr. W. Wrighton.—At Napton, 47, Mr. J. Wiggerham.—At Ashted, Miss D. Snow, of Southam.

SHROPSHIRE.

Pursuant to a requisition to the high-sheriff of this county, a meeting was lately

held at Shrewsbury, to consider of the propriety of confirming the resolutions of a former meeting of gentlemen, farmers, and graziers, relative to the establishing of fairs in Shrewsbury on the second Tuesday and Wednesday in each month, instead of the usual fairs. The alteration was unanimously agreed upon.

A dispensary is about to be established at Shrewsbury for diseases of the eye and ear among the poor.

Married.] H. Jackson Close, esq. draughton guards, to Miss S. Bevan, of Shrewsbury.—Mr. W. Yale, to Miss Swann, both of Newport.—Mr. J. Prosser, to Miss M. Bromley, of Yockleton.—A. Manson, esq. to Miss S. Baylis, of Albrighton.—Mr. Fletcher, of Ludlow, to Miss Coston, of Oulbury.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, E. Lloyd, esq. of Treffbant, much regretted.—76, Mr. T. Besford.—Mr. Moreton, of Coton.

At Bridgnorth, Mr. Jones.—Mrs. Spilsbury.

At Albrighton, Miss Meeson.

At Tedsmerc-hall, 67, H. Bulkeley Owen, esq.

At Hope Bowdler, W. Cheney Hart, esq. of the Middle Temple, deservedly respected.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Norris, of Stourbridge, to Miss Bennett, of Clent.

Died.] At Worcester, 91, Mr. J. Debrissay, an officer at the battle of Culloden.—71, Dr. Cameron.—G. S. Fairfax, esq.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

At the late Herefordshire agricultural dinner, the meeting was decidedly against the intended agricultural petition to Parliament, for imposing high protecting duties on "corn, meat, flour, rye, oats, pease, beans, barley, wool, flax, hemp, hides, tallow, seeds, butter, cheese, poultry, vegetables, apples, and pears," as injurious to the consumers, and ultimately ruinous to the farmers and growers.

Died.] At Leominster, Mr. W. Whittle.—At Brilley, 86, J. Harris, esq.

At Hereford, 83, Mrs. Judith Parsons, deservedly esteemed.—Mrs. Kitty Barry, widow of the Rev. W. H. Barry, much respected.

At Whitchurch, 78, the Rev. S. Phillips, deservedly lamented.

GLOUCESTER AND MONMOUTH.

The county-meeting at Usk, for the purpose of considering the propriety of voting an address of condolence to the Regent on the demise of the Queen, was very thinly attended, scarcely more than twenty county gentlemen being present. An address, moved by Sir Charles Morgan, and seconded by Colonel Lewis, was carried unanimously. Mr. Gardner Kemeys, one of the magistrates of the county, remonstrated warmly on his name having been

been affixed to the requisition without his permission. He left the hall without concurring in the proceedings.

Married.] Mr. Baylis, to Miss Andrews, both of Gloucester.—Mr. G. Thorne, of Bristol, to Miss S. Leeworthy, of Ilfracombe.—Mr. W. Gould, of Bristol, to Mrs. Sloper, of Hinton.—W. Williams, esq. of Nant'y Gloe, to Miss H. Thomas, of Bristol.—M. Walker, esq. of Wood-End-house, to Harriet Dorothy, daughter of Colonel Langley.—Mr. Wheeler, of Stratton, to Mrs. Whinning, of Elkstone.

Died.] At Gloucester, 31, Mr. J. Whittick.—60, Mrs. Greenaway, widow of Giles G. esq. regretted.

At Bristol, Mr. J. Norton, jun. respected.—In Portland-square, Miss C. Overbury.—In Charlotte-street, Queen-square, Miss A. Hale.—Mary, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Morgan.

At Monmouth, 75, Mrs. Powell, widow of William P. esq. justly esteemed.—In Agincourt-square, Mrs. J. George.

At Abercavenny, Mrs. Newbolt.

At Bedminster, Mr. J. White.

OXFORDSHIRE.

The anatomical theatre of the University of Oxford has recently received, as a present, some beautiful models in wax, formed with so much accuracy as to supercede the necessity of having recourse to the human body for anatomical instruction and experiment. They were executed by a most ingenious artist in Florence.

Married.] Mr. W. Glover, to Miss C. Cooper; both of Oxford.—Mr. R. Allin, of Oxford, to Miss C. Cowling, of Woodstock.—Mr. J. Callaway, to Miss Field, both of Cuddesdon.

Died.] At Oxford, 72, Mr. J. Wickens, sen. deservedly regretted.—In St. Ebbe's, Mr. Ranklin.—In St. Aldate's, Mr. T. Merry.—54, Mr. T. Wright.

At Great Milton, Mrs. A. Stevens, suddenly.—At Denton, 86, Mrs. Whitmill.—At Tiddington, 72, Mrs. E. Tyrrell.

BUCKINGHAM AND BERKSHIRE.

Married.] T. Prior, esq. of the 18th hussars, to Miss E. C. Skynner, of Moore-hall.

Died.] At Abingdon, 65, Mrs. M. Wheeler.

At Wantage, Mr. G. Chapman, deservedly lamented.

At Aston Clinton, Dowager Lady Williams, widow of Sir David W.

At Sutton Courtenay, 72, Mr. W. Keep.

MERTFORD AND BEDFORDSHIRE.

The Earl of Bridgewater was lately chosen church-warden of the parish of Hemel Hempstead: he serves personally. The first meeting was on Christmas Eve, when the noble lord made a speech in the vestry, and among other things said, "We will have no poor's-rate hereafter—send them to the castle, and I will employ and pay them all." The proposition was car-

ried unanimously. His lordship's pay gives perfect satisfaction, and there will be employment for a year to come.

Married.] S. Hughes, esq. of Chesant, to Mrs. Cox, of Breaty, county of Mayo.

Died.] At Sarratt, 40, Ralph Day, jun. esq.

At Potton, 39, Mrs. M. Youd, regretted.

At Rowley Lodge, 73, the Rev. W. Martin, LL.D. and M.D. Suddenly, on his way to London, John Bang, esq.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

A public dispensary has been lately established in Peterborough.

Married.] Mr. W. Allen, to Miss Layton; both of Peterborough.—The Rev. J. Field, of Wootton-hill, to Miss L. Bonsquet, of Hardinestone.—The Rev. W. Lake Baker, rector of Hargrave, to Miss H. Lewis, of Chingford.

Died.] At Peterborough, Mr. J. Gibbs.

—Mrs. N. Rose.

At Woodstone, 85, Mrs. Wood.—At Creaton, Margaret, widow of T. Brooksbank, esq. a magistrate for Middlesex.

CAMBRIDGE AND HUNTS.

The subject of the Hulsean prize at Cambridge for the ensuing year is, "The fitness of the time when Christ came into the world."

Married.] Charles Hammond, jun. esq. of Newmarket, to Miss E. Wilson, of Swintstee.—Mr. T. Warner, to Mrs. Simont; both of St. Ives.—Mr. P. Phillips, of March, to Miss Fisher, of Wimblington.—Mr. J. Harris, of Tydd St. Mary's, to Miss M. Bleakly, of Walsoken.

Died.] At Cambridge, 83, Mr. Chisholm.—Mrs. E. Haughton.—Mr. Cook, student of Trinity College.—22, E. Price Parry, esq. Fellow Commoner of St. John's College.—73, Mrs. Eve.—The Rev. J. Shephard, vicar of Walsingham.—48, Mr. J. Shaker.

At Ely, 80, Mrs. M. Edwards.

At March, 88, Mr. Arnold.—At Littleport, Mr. J. Cutlack, lamented.—At Upwell, 73, Mr. C. Neald.

NORFOLK.

A Norfolk county-meeting lately took place for voting an address of condolence on the death of the queen. Mr. Palmer was about to speak, when the Hon. Col. Wodehouse interrupted him, by saying he had been appointed to move the address. Mr. Palmer proceeded with severe remarks on the requisition having been sent to the sheriff signed by only seven names,—four lords, one honourable, and two squires, all professed supporters of the ministry. He concluded by moving an address, which alluded to the necessity of revising the criminal code.—Col. Wodehouse then moved his address as an amendment. The votes appearing equal, the meeting was dissolved.

Married.] Mr. H. Deanes, to Miss M. Hooth.—Mr. R. Myall, to Miss E. Christion :—

tian:—Mr. W. Denny, to Miss Havers: all of Norwich.—Mr. S. B. Gooch, to Miss M. Flaiman, both of Yarmouth.—Mr. J. M. Jay, of Lowestoft, to Miss Wickham, of Yarmouth.—Mr. J. Winkup, of Thetford, to Miss Field, of London.

Died. At Norwich, 45, Mr. S. Chapman.—Mr. Woods, suddenly.—19, Miss S. Browne.—83, Mr. J. C. Freeman.—79, Mrs. Lark.—66, Mrs. Gooch.

At Yarmouth, 34, Mrs. L. Booth.—66, Capt. Holland.—36, Mrs. M. Wight.

At Thetford, 76, Mr. H. Roberts, one of the aldermen.—At Thurgarton, 21, Mr. H. S. Roper.—At Watton, 71, Mr. S. Fuller.—At Ashill, 81, Mrs. E. Jary.

SUFFOLK.

Married. Mr. W. Main, jun. to Miss Norton:—Mr. T. Rouse, to Miss M. G. Dennis:—Mr. J. Sarjeant, to Mrs. Sharpe: all of Bury.—Mr. R. Thurlow, of Bury, to Miss M. A. Colchester, of Ipswich.—Ensign Smith, of the 31st foot, to Miss E. Knight, of Woodbridge.—The Rev. S. Shore, of Bury, to Miss M. A. Twopeny, of Casterton Parva.—Charles Crow, esq. of Lowestoft, to Miss E. A. Thomas, of Bristol.

Died. At Bury, 62, Mrs. M. Cobbing.—49, Mrs. J. Clemence.

At Ipswich, 71, Mrs. Hunter, widow of Benjamin H. esq. barrister, formerly of Queen-square, London.

At Woodbridge, 82, Mr. E. Field.—70, Mr. W. Tillett.—75, Mr. G. Couperthwaite.—At Lowestoft, 84, Mrs. J. Allum.—At Sudbury, 61, Mr. G. Johnson.—Mrs. Bull.—68, Mr. P. Bowers.

At Thorpe, 86, Mrs. Freeman.—At Hadleigh, 74, Mrs. S. Corbett.—At Great Thornham, 71, Mrs. S. Ellistoun.

ESSEX.

The subscriptions for building a county infirmary at Chelmsford are making rapid advance to the extent required.

Spade husbandry, and manuring land with the barrow, have lately been practised in several places in Essex, with the most pleasing result.

Married. Mr. C. Ambrose, of Great Baddow, to Miss S. Stonham, of Chelmsford.—Mr. Rainham, to Miss Field, both of Rochford.—Mr. W. Polley, to Miss J. Moore, both of Messing.—Mr. J. S. Coker, of Borley, to Miss Constable, of Wormingford-hall.

Died. At Colchester, 64, Mr. W. Wootton, much respected.—In the High-street, Mr. White.—At an advanced age, Mr. R. Yates.

At Harwich, Mrs. W. Parsons.

At Saffron Walden, 49, Mr. T. Willis.

At Braintree, 61, Mr. T. Laverock.

At Bocking, 58, Budget Rebecca, wife of John Tweed, esq.

At Great Dunmow, 66, Mrs. Postway, much lamented.—At Woodham Walter, 53, Sarah, widow of John Hance, esq.—

At Litley-park, Great Waltham, Miss Eliza Clarke.

KENT.

It appears, on the authority of Lord Romney, that the county-gaol has cost 192,000*l*.

A Common Hall was lately held at Rochester, to consider of the propriety of petitioning Parliament against the return of Lord Binning, for that city, at the late general election, on the ground of ineligibility; when it was resolved to present a petition, and open a subscription to defray the expense.

Married. Mr. J. Austin, of Canterbury, to Miss C. Challen, of Sturry.—Mr. W. W. Sutton, to Miss F. Shaw, both of Dover.—J. Nicholson, esq. of Rochester, to Mrs. Swinland, of Holborn.—Mr. J. Bannick, of Chatham, to Miss M. A. Pettley, of Ash.—At Margate, Mr. D. Penn, to Miss Bloxham.—F. Manning, esq. of Coombebank, to Miss E. E. Turner, of Stoke Rochford.—Mr. T. Gittins, to Mrs. E. Hall, both of Folkestone.—Mr. King, to Mrs. F. Dudson, both of Tonbridge.—The Rev. T. Hall, of Maidstone, to Mrs. Laws.—Mr. R. Bartholemew, to Miss H. Burden.

Died. At Canterbury, 74, Mrs. E. Andrews.—In Wincheap-street, Mrs. N. Cloke.—In Broad-street, at an advanced age, Mr. J. Hulks.—60, Mr. J. Rowden.—In St. Dunstan's, 73, the Hon. T. Roper.

At Chatham, 85, Mrs. Alexander.

At Rochester, the Rev. W. P. Menzies, rector of Orlestone, and a minor canon.

At Folkestone, 22, Mr. H. Bowles.

At Ramsgate, the Rev. Dr. Strachey, archdeacon of Suffolk.

At Maidstone, Mr. S. Williams.—Mrs. Swinfin.—Mrs. Collens.—Mrs. Cutbush.

At Margate, Mrs. Stocker.—Mr. Horton.—In Church-square, Mrs. W. Arnold.

At Sheerness, Mr. Groves.—At Tenterden, 46, Mr. W. Johnson.—At Romney, 88, Mrs. J. Sawyer.—At Old Romney, 88, Mr. Brooks.

SUSSEX.

The donations of 7,000*l*. and 5,000*l*. directed by the will of the late Swan Downer, esq. to be invested in the endowment of a school in Brighton, for the education of poor children, and for clothing the aged poor, have been confirmed by an order of the vice-chancellor.

Married. Mr. C. Lewis, to Miss Coke, both of Chichester.—Mr. Williams, of Brighton, to Miss Jacobs, of Winchester.

Died. At Chichester, Mrs. Marsh, wife of J. M. esq. of the Pallant.—At Westgate-house, J. E. Boyce, esq.—75, Mrs. Kath. Kuse.

At Worthing, 22, Miss M. Floyer, of Hints, Staffordshire.

HAMPSHIRE.

Through the exertions of the visiting justices, a corn-mill has been erected upon a more

a more extensive scale than the former one, and the prisoners in the county Bridewell are no longer idle; the sentence of hard labour is carried into execution, and the commitments of husbandry-servants and vagrants have been comparatively few since the system of hard labour, with other restraints, have been introduced. The visiting justices recommended to the ladies of Winchester and its neighbourhood, to co-operate with them in visiting, and rendering their assistance for the reformation and instruction of the female prisoners.

Upwards of thirty bakers were lately summoned before the magistrates of Winchester, charged with having in their possession bread short of weight, and alum, pearl-ash, and other ingredients, for the purpose of mixing with flour to bake into bread. The charges being proved, they were severally convicted in the full penalty for each offence. Upwards of sixty publicans, in the division of Fawley, were convicted in the full penalty, for having in their possession short measures.

Married.] Mr. Top, to Mrs. Southwell, both of Winchester.—Mr. T. G. Veal, of Stoke-cottage Academy, to Miss Guy, of Portsmouth.—Mr. W. H. Hookey, to Miss Hunt, both of Portsmouth.—Mr. R. Pitts, jun. of Wymering, to Miss Matthews, of Backland, Portsea.—Lieut. W. B. Marlow, of the Engineers, to Miss C. Mullpollan, of Gosport.

Died.] At Southampton, 47, Mrs. M. Bienvenue.—Mrs. Pegler.—Mrs. Nail. At Winchester, Mrs. Atkins.—In Cannon-street, Mr. T. Mason.

At Portsmouth, Lieut. Quelch, R.N.

At Portsea, in York place, Mrs. Orchard.

At Andover, Edward Pugh, esq.

At Littleton, W. Felt, esq.—At Longstock, the Rev. B. Arnold, an elegant scholar, and good man.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Tye, of Trowbridge, to Miss M. A. Hareland, of Devizes.—Mr. R. Cox, of Trowbridge, to Miss A. Neal, of Connock.—At Bradford, Mr. T. Spackman, to Miss A. Tolley.—J. Browning, esq. of Sutton Benger, to Miss Jones, of Wanstead-house.

Died.] At Chippenham, R. Gaby, esq.

At Trowbridge, Mr. J. Renington.

At Westbury, 32, Elizabeth, widow of T. Matheys, esq.

At Calne, Mrs. Wayne, late of Bristol.

At Malmesbury, 56, Mr. T. Esington.

At Bradford, 76, Mr. Nicholls.—Mr. Westfield.—At Box, 82, Mr. J. Baker.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

The College-school at Taunton, after having been closed, and its original purposes disregarded for about half a cen-

tury, is about again to be opened. The warden of New College, Oxford, to which this school may be considered an appendage, has engaged a gentleman of the establishment, eminently skilled in classical learning, for the head.

Married.] Mr. Pollard, to Miss H. Margerum, both of Bath.—Mr. J. Twite, of Bath, to Miss A. Thomas, of Pembroke.—Mr. J. Harris, of Bath, to Miss Munday, of Bishopstrow.—Mr. Jarman, of Caroline-buildings, Bath, to Miss E. Fenton, of Reading.—Mr. White of Taunton, to Miss Chorley, of Wellington.—Mr. S. Middleton, of Frome, to Miss L. Phelps, of Warminster.

Died.] At Bath, 82, Mr. T. Field.—In Pulteney-street, 76, Mrs. Capel, widow of Dan. C. esq.—83, Mrs. E. Lee, late of Louth.—In Percy-place, 80, T. Gregg, esq.

At Frome, Mrs. W. Gerard.—Mr. J. Withey Watts, respected.

At Wells, Susannah, wife of Charles Henning, esq.

At Shepton Mallett, S. Norman, esq. suddenly, respected.

At Castle Cary, 72, Mr. J. Croker.

DORSETSHIRE.

On the 2d ult. the first market at Bridport, since new regulations took place, was numerous and respectfully attended; and, from the spirited manner in which the neighbouring farmers have come forward to support it, this market promises to be one of the best in the county of Dorset.

Married.] Capt. J. Baynes, to Miss Lightfoot, both of Poole.—At Poole, R. Slade, jun. esq. to Miss E. Slade.

Died.] At Weymouth, 56, Mr. J. Wood, respected.

At Poole, Mrs. Bristowe, wife of James B. esq.

At Bridport, 33, Mr. W. Fish.

DEVONSHIRE.

The regulator Plymouth coach was lately overturned between Blandford and Dorchester: supposed, through the carelessness of the coachman. The outside passengers escaped with some severe bruises. The insides were not so fortunate.

An adult school, and a savings' bank for "fishermen, fisherboys, and sailors," have lately been established at Plymouth. Salutary improvement in the morals and manners of that description of people has already taken place.

The ladies of Tavistock have recently purchased, by subscription, the machine, called the chimney-cleaner, for the general use of the town, in order to abolish the custom of employing climbing-boys.

Married.] Mr. W. Davies, jun. to Miss M. Bennett, both of Exeter.—Capt. R. Creyke, R.N. of Plymouth, to Miss H. E. Furneaux,

Furneaux, of Swilly.—C. Gifford, esq. Parker's-well-house, to Miss M. Moresby, of Stow-hill, Litchfield.—A. Cooke, esq. of Upcott-house, to Miss A. Heysett, of Bovacott-house.

Died.] At Exeter, Mr. J. Greswell, suddenly.—In High-street, 54, Mr. J. Curtia, suddenly.

At Plymouth, Mrs. Alger.—59, the Rev. H. Mends, deavedly lamented.—Mrs. Wilde.—59, Mr. W. Dickens, of the firm of Dickens and Co.

At Plymouth Dock, Mr. E. Thomas.—46, Mrs. J. Bettesworth.

At Bideford, 90, Mrs. Turner, widow of the Rev. W. T. rector of Loxton.

At Dawlish, Mrs. Anne Hughes.

At Bridge-house, 70, Mrs. Cann; and, a few days after, 45, J. Cann, esq. her son, universally regretted.

CORNWALL.

Married.] Capt. Lang, of Grangemonth, to Miss L. Broad, of Padstow.—The Rev. J. Pascoe, vicar of St. Keverne, to Miss Anne Bennett, of Tresillian-house.—E. Paul, esq. of Penzance, to Miss J. Stewart, of Mount Stewart, Mylor.

Died.] At Keycey, Mrs. Cooper.

At Redruth, Mrs. S. Rowe.

At Lannceston, Mrs. W. Castine.

At Sandhill-house, Calstock, T. Wallis, esq. a justice of the peace for this county, and senior alderman of St. Ives.—At Southpetherwin, 110, Mrs. E. Turner.

WALES.

A College is about to be erected at Aberystwith or Cardiff, for the purpose of completing the studies of the natives of North and South Wales.

Married.] R. H. Jones, esq. of Ruthin, to Miss Smith, of Marchiel.—J. Whitworth, jun. esq. of Lan, to Miss M. Williams, Ffynowllwyd, Carmarthenshire.—Mr. W. H. Phipson, of Cardiff, to Miss L. Evans, of Tenbury.—Mr. L. Jones, to Miss W. Jones, both of Aberystwith.—Mr. J. Davies, to Miss A. Allen, of Carmarthen.

Died.] At Carnarvon, 56, Miss Green.

At Tower-hill, Beaumais, Mrs. Williams, generally regretted.

At Carmarthen, 57, Miss F. M. Diggle, of Yately.—In Quay-street, Mrs. Jones.

At Maesnewydd, 30, the Rev. R. Morgan, vicar of Llantair.—The Rev. R. Nan-

ney, rector of Llanymowddy and Llwyn, Merionethshire.—At Cwm, Radnorshire, 86, J. Williams, esq. a magistrate for that county.—At Cefn, near St. Asaph, Mrs. Lloyd, wife of Edward L. esq.

SCOTLAND.

Married.] H. M. Jervis White Jervis, esq. to Miss M. Campbell, of Ayrshire.—Mr. J. Blackwood, to Miss J. M'Farlane, of Glasgow.

Died.] At Edinburgh, Mary, wife of the Rev. Dr. Brubton, authoress of "Self Control," "Discipline," and other popular moral works.—In Maund-place, 80, Mrs. Margaret Tait.

At Glasgow, Mr. W. Scott.—76, the Rev. J. Turnbull.

IRELAND.

Married.] B. Campbell, esq. LL.D. to Miss J. M. Verling, both of Dublin.—T. Cahill, esq. of Cork, M.D. to Miss M. O'Regan, of Mallow.

Died.] At Dublin, in Paradise-row, the Rev. W. Moore Johnson: this gentleman bequeathed 2000l. to the sick and indigent.

At Killarney, J. Mahoney, esq. of the Kerry militia.

At Killmore-castle, county of Galway, D. G. Burke, esq.—At Rathlucan, Verney Darby, esq. late of Carne, county of Fermanagh.

DEATHS ABROAD.

At Wirtemberg, in the prime of life, the reigning Queen, sister of the Emperor of Russia, who, as Duchess of Oldenburg, made the tour of England in 1814, and created great admiration by her active intelligence and urbanity.

At Madrid, 25, the Queen of Spain. Her death was sudden, and rendered by the character of the court a subject of curious enquiry.

At Rome, 65, the late Queen of Spain, wife of Charles IV. mother of Ferdinand, and patroness of the notorious Godoy, Prince of Peace; to follow whom into exile she retired from a throne into private life at Roncesvalles, and, by the constancy of her passion, and her unabated influence over the mind of her husband, produced those political revolutions in Spain which have convulsed Europe and America.

TO CORRESPONDENTS, &c.

We are desired to state, that the *Norfolk Chronicle* and *Manchester Chronicle*, inserted in our list (at page 538 of our last,) are more inclined to support the Ministerial than the independent party.

ERRATA.

The concluding sentence of the quotation from the *Edinburgh Encyclopædia*, (introduced in Mr. Southey's reply to Imagination, November, p. 302,) by a typographical error, is made to contradict itself:—the word "new" being substituted for "not."

The number of poems in Birmingham receiving relief is stated in Mr. Backcock's letter of 24, 448; it should be, 22, 148.

THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 323.] MARCH 1, 1819. [2 of Vol. 47.

When the Monthly Magazine was first planned, two leading ideas occupied the minds of those who undertook to conduct it. The first was, that of laying before the Public various objects of information and discussion, both amusing and instructive: the second was that of lending aid to the propagation of those liberal principles respecting some of the most important concerns of mankind, which have been either deserted, or virulently opposed by other Periodical Miscellanies; but upon the manly and rational support of which the Fame and Fate of the Age must ultimately depend.—*Prof. of the Monthly Mag.* Vol. I. As long as those who write are ambitious of making Converts, and of giving their Opinions a Maximum of Influence and Celebrity, the most extensively-circulated Miscellany will repay, with the greatest Effect, the curiosity of those who read,—whether it be for Amusement or for Instruction.—JOHNSON.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

TRAVELS IN PORTUGAL AND SPAIN, during the Years 1813, 1814, and 1815.

THERE are two circumstances, in the commencement of a voyage, which generally produce the same effect upon the feelings of an English traveller;—the one, when his earnest gaze over the undulating expanse of water is withdrawn, disappointed in its search for the shore, which the last few hours had presented only as a dark spot in the horizon, while its remembrance perhaps forms the only bright one in his imagination; and the other, when he first finds himself in a land unendeared by any tender recollection, surrounded by faces in which his eye can trace no smile of welcome, and assailed by voices, and a language, to which his ear is unaccustomed.

The sensation of quitting a country, to which the ties of consanguinity and affection have given the endearing appellation of home, is to be equalled in gloom only by that which weighs upon the heart, as the foot first treads upon a shore where no such home is to be anticipated. Upon both these occasions a feeling of isolation creeps over the mind, and impresses it with a melancholy which is only to be conceived where it has been experienced.

The sight of bustle in which he has no interest,—the contemplation of features, beaming with none of those friendly congratulations,—the hope of which so often appears to lessen the dangers and shorten the tedious hours of a voyage,—the half-understood sounds of a foreign language, which the unaccustomed ear can with difficulty substantiate to the imagination,—all conspire to remind the traveller that he is a forlorn wanderer, and to impress him

with the solitary feeling, that **SELF** must be his only consideration.

He whose country derives its limits from the arbitrary decrees of human power, or from the changeable rights of conquest, can never experience, at passing its boundaries, all the force of that sensation which animates the breast of him who is doomed to trust himself to all the uncertainties and dangers of another element, before he can pass the barriers with which Nature has circled the shores of his birth-place.

“Tout est solennel (says Madame de Staël) dans un voyage dont l’océan marque les premiers pas: il semble qu’un abîme s’ouvre derrière vous, et que le retour pourrait devenir à jamais impossible.”

The traveller even clings to the ship which has transported him, as to a sort of relic of the country he has quitted; and parts with regret from the otherwise uninteresting companions of his voyage, only because their glances had rested together upon the cliffs of his native island.

All these sensations crowded upon my mind as I emerged from a mountain of fruit and vegetables (in the midst of which I had escaped the risque of being condemned to quarantine), and placed my foot upon the shores of Portugal at Belem; almost as much an object of curiosity to the idlers upon the strand, from being only covered with a light dressing-gown and slippers, as they were, to my untravelled eyes, from their swarthy-complexions and uncouth costumes.

Powerful, however, as are the feelings I have attempted to describe, they soon become dissipated by the novelty and variety which every-where present themselves; and scarcely any place possesses

objects more calculated to draw the mind of a traveller from the contemplation of his solitude, than the scene which bursts upon his eye at the entrance of the Tagus.

The breakers almost covering Fort Bougie, and dashing against the walls of St. Julien, at the mouth of the river,—the antique tower of Belem, the venerable convent of St. Jerome, and the hills covered with Buenos Ayres and Lisbon on the left,—with the green waters of the Tagus dividing the city from the little village of Almeyda, and the blue mountains of the Alentejo on the right,—form altogether a scene too attractive to suffer the mind to dwell long upon any other sensations than those excited by its variety and beauty.

A procession of monks, issuing from the gothic portals of the convent, accompanied by the insignia of ecclesiastical parade; crowds of women, in their stiff white *lenzos* and large *capotes*; and men in large cocked hats and capacious cloaks, hurrying to matins with their missals and rosaries in their hands; tailors in their red-striped jackets and long woollen caps; and soldiers, in their various uniforms,—all added life to the scene upon the shore; while ensigns of almost every kingdom of the globe, floating from the forest of masts which filled the Tagus, together with the native *feluccas* spreading their red sails, and scudding before the wind, animated the appearance of a river said to be capable of containing the united fleet of the whole world.

The moment my baggage was landed from the vessel, crowds of boatmen pressed their services to convey it, together with the "*Senhor Inglez*," to Lisbon. Amidst these numerous and noisy applications, the words "*Boat, senhor*," struck upon my ear in my own vulgar tongue. They were uttered by a boy, whose whole covering consisted of a loose pair of trowsers, girt round the waistband with a dirty kind of shawl; and, little as the Portuguese language permitted their resemblance to English, they went directly to the heart, and decided at once in favour of the applicant, who, seizing my *portmanteaux*, bore them in triumph to his boat, amidst the "*Malditos*" and "*Demonios*" of his companions.

In proceeding up the Tagus, under a fine of public building which covers nearly the whole space of coast from Belem to the other extremity of Lisbon, the mind is impressed with splendid

ideas of that city, which are far from being realized by its interior.

Belem, Buenos Ayres, and Lisbon, occupy between two and three leagues to the left of the river, and are built on hills rising abruptly from the water's edge, and exhibiting streets of white houses, ranged one above the other, till they assume to the eye the appearance of a large amphitheatre; recalling to the mind of an Englishman the general appearance of Bath, seen from the road to Bristol, though not possessing the striking regularity of that beautiful city.

Amidst the whole of the buildings which are seen from the Tagus, the solitary dome of the Church of the Estrella* is the only one which gives any anticipation of architectural beauty; but the long range of warehouses, the magnificent quays, and various conveniences for shipping, which are every-where exhibited along the shore, proclaim the extent of that commerce which has enabled Portugal to number some of the most opulent men in Europe among the merchants of her capital.

Surprised at the extent of some of these warehouses, my curiosity was excited as to their occupation; and, to gratify it, I mustered sufficient Portuguese to make the necessary enquiry. If I was proud, however, of exhibiting my little knowledge of the language of my young boatman, he was no less tenacious of his determination to display his proficiency in mine.

For the moment the enquiry was uttered in bad Portuguese, it was immediately answered in broken English; and "*Beef for de Ingleish*" was the reply. Another large building induced the same question on my part, and procured a repetition of "*Beef for de Ingleish*" on that of my informant. A third range of warehouses produced the same enquiry, and the same reply; and, on my demanding the uses of a fourth, a fifth, and a sixth pile of buildings, "*Beef for de Ingleish*" still issued from the lips of the Portuguese; till, expressing my surprise at the quantity of this species of food which must necessarily be contained in so large a space, he ex-

* Convent of "O Coração de Christo," or Heart of Christ.—Pombal, on the rebuilding of the city, issued an edict, by which he prevented the churches from being built any higher than the dwelling-houses:—to preserve the appearance of uniformity, I suppose.

claimed, as with dextrous awkwardness he shot his boat between the others to the stairs of the "*Praga do Commercio*," "*Si senhor, English much beef, English no good without beef; English no work, no fight, without beef.*" Some deep speculators upon the animal economy of the people of different nations have drawn the same conclusion with regard to my countrymen as the Portuguese boatman.*

Three or four stout galleygos soon relieved the *barquero* (boatman) from the charge of my baggage; and stood ready-loaded to know to which of the "*Possadas Inglesas*" (English inns) I wished them to be conveyed. Pre-determined, however, rather to submit to the inconveniences of a Portuguese hotel than to the extravagance of those which their masters had denominated, nobody knows why, either English or French, I expressed this determination to my conductors, who immediately led me across the unfinished square of the *Praga*; and, after one or two vain attempts at dark and dirty portals, at length obtained admittance for me at an *hospedaria*, (lodging-house,) which occupied the first floor of an obscure, but wide, staircase in one of the *travessas* (cross streets) in the neighbourhood. I had subsequently much reason to congratulate myself on abiding by this determination; for I have never yet met with any person, who had taken up his quarters in either of the hotels, at which the master professed to keep servants and cook dinners "*a Inglez*," who did not violently complain of the enormity of their charges, and the badness of their accommodation.

The impolicy, as well as folly, of residing in a tavern where the master, waiters, and customs, might be English, when Portuguese manners and habits were the subject of pursuit, influenced my first decision; and subsequent experience fully confirmed its propriety. For, upon no occasion do I recollect hearing a word or two of English dinned into my ears by an officious landlord, that it was not the precursor of most extravagant demands upon my pocket. Even the little boatman, who had muttered "*Beef for de Inglez*," on the *Tagus*, exacted four times the amount of the fare to which he was entitled; in

consequence, no doubt, of his proficiency in the English language.

Foreigners soon discover the nationality of an Englishman, and play upon this feeling of his heart by every method in their power. During the residence of the British in Lisbon, the play-bills promised English dances,—the eating-houses professed to serve English dishes,—the sign-boards every where exhibited the words "*a Inglez*,"—the very beggars learnt to interlard their petitions with scraps of English, and the prostitutes accompanied their invitations with an English oath. Although I had done very little on the morning of my arrival, yet the atmosphere was at first so oppressive, that, by the time I was installed in the *hospedaria*, I felt all the languor of excessive fatigue, and was obliged immediately to quit the public room, and to seek repose in my own chamber.

A dream of England was dispelled by the tender notes of the guitar, which, rousing me from my slumbers to renewed anticipations of variety, reminded me that I was in a country famous for its romance; and, as the tinkling of the instrument dwelt upon my ear, a thousand images of serenading lovers, listening *donzellas*, and angry *duenas*, associated themselves with the ideas which the sound conveyed to my imagination.

The *hospedarias* of Lisbon consist of one sitting-room, common to all its inmates, into which the doors of the surrounding bed-chambers generally open; and, in this room, every person eats at his own hour and at his own convenience.

The public-room, of which I was to become a joint occupier with the other inmates, exhibited, at my first entrance, a scene, perfectly characteristic of that nonchalance and freedom of action which distinguish foreigners in their accidental associations from Englishmen.

At one corner of a large table sat a young man, stripped to his shirt-sleeves, and without a neck-cloth, devouring fricassee with an enormous appetite, and swallowing with equal avidity the contents of a bottle which stood before him. A general, in full uniform, and decorated with stars, gravely paced the apartment with his hat under his arm, in all the pomp of a drawing-room day, without betraying the slightest impatience at a most vehement altercation which occupied two noisy disputants in one window, or bestowing the slightest attention to the guitar, which a mustache-chiefe

* It must be recollected that this was in the year 1813, when the army was supplied with provisions from England through the medium of Lisbon.

childhood *senhor*, in a light linen jacket and trowsers, was strutting in another.

The musician, the disputant, the general, and the *gourmand*, were each absorbed in his own individual pursuit; nor thought whether it intruded upon that of another any more than he suffered an interruption to his own. An Englishman, in either of these situations, would have acted differently. He would have ascertained if his guitar had been agreeable before he ventured to touch it; would have modulated his disputatious tone to a whisper, for fear of interrupting the musician; or have regulated his appetite within the bounds of moderation, and been fearful of attracting attention by spilling his salt or his wine, while eating thus exposed to the gaze of an observer.

Perhaps nothing is more illustrative of the national reserve of Englishmen, contrasted with the easy indifference of foreigners, than the arrangements of our coffee-rooms, where the utmost care is taken, both by partitions and curtains, to exclude every kind of intrusion; while, on the Continent, rooms of public resort display tables undivided from each other by any thing but chairs, at which three or four, or more, strangers place themselves indiscriminately, and without ceremony.

Some lingering feelings of regret for England, and that strangeness which an Englishman always feels in new society, preventing my immediate association with the animated novelties by which I was surrounded, I began the gratification of my travelling curiosity, during the first days of my residence in Portugal, by courting acquaintance with the inanimate works of art which were presented to my view in its capital, and commenced a perambulating survey of Lisbon; which very soon fatigued me, as well from the little pleasure its contemplation afforded me, as from the filth of its streets and the roughness of their pavements.

These perambulations were pursued

with a fatigue, which the continual noises in the streets of Lisbon, and of the particular shops in my own neighbourhood, prevented from being refreshed by any adequate proportion of sleep. The whisle of the day, a frying-pan maker—who occupied the shop under the *hospedaria*,—rivetted my attention to his occupation by the continual strokes of his hammer; and, to render this incessant during the day, the journeyman operated while the master took his meals. The moment this din ceased, my ears were annoyed by the execrable chaunting of the numberless monks who perambulate the streets every evening, with torches and crucifixes, to ask alms, which boys receive in flag-baskets from the windows of the pious donors. These discordant ceremonies were followed by a barking of the numerous dogs which prowled through the streets, that continued till the crowing of cocks, and the ringing of the convent bells, awakened my sub-neighbour to his frying-pan operations: so that Boileau's description of a night in Paris was as perpetually in my memory as this succession of noises was in my ear.

“Car à peine les Coqs, commençant leur ramage,
Auront de cris aigus frappé le voisinage;
Qu'un affreux serrurier, laborieux Vulgair,
Qu'éveillera bientôt l'ardente soif du gain,
Avec un fer maudit, qu'à grand bruit il apprête
De cent coups de marteaux me va rompre la tête:
Tandis que dans les airs mille cloches émuees,
D'un fuyébre concert font retentir les nues.”

As none of these nuisances will, however, offend the reader, he may with safety follow me to the few objects in Lisbon to which I shall direct his attention in my next communication; and, from the contemplation of those objects, I shall lead him into Portuguese society, where their habits and manners will be fully elucidated.

For the Monthly Magazine.

FRAGMENT of a POEM on the ACTIAN WAR, copied from a MANUSCRIPT taken from HERCULANUM; supposed to be written by C. RABIRIUS.

COL. I.

...XIM.....AEL..TIA.....
...CE..AR..FA...AR..HAR..IAM.....G...
...RT..HIS..TILE...NATO...CVM.....ELIA POR...
QVEM LVENES; GRANDAEQVSEERAT pER CVNETA sequuntur*

* The letters in the smaller type were inserted by CLAMPITTII; as those he considered appropriate for filling up passages which could not be decyphered.

BELLA.

BELLA·FIDE·DEXTRAQVE·POTENS·RERVMO·PER·VENNA
CALLIDVS·ADSIDVVS·TRACTANDO·IN·MVNERE·MARTIS
IMMINET·OPRESSIS·ITALVS·IAM·TVRRIBVS·ARTIS·
Adsiliens·mavis·NEC·DEFVIT·IMPETVS·ILLIS.

COL. II.

funeraque·adCEDVNT·RATRIS·deformIA·TERRIS
et·foeda·illa·maGIS·QVAM·SI·NOS·GESTA·LATERENT
CVM·CUPERET·POTIVS·PELVISIA·MOENIA·CAESAR,
eiz·EBAT·IMPERIIS·ANIMOS·COHIBERE·SVORVM;
QVOD·CAPITIS·IAM·CAPTA·IACENT·QVAE·præmia·belli?
SVRRVITIS·FERRO·meA·MOENIA·QVONIAM·ERAT·HOSTIS.
HAEC·MIHI·CVM·domina·PLEBES·QVOQVE·nunc·ibi·VICTRIX
VINDICAT·hanc·famVLAM·ROMANA·POTENTIA·TANDEM.

COL. III.

fas·et·ALEXANDRO·thAlAMOS·intRaRE·DEORVM
DICO·ETIAM·dOLVISSE·DEAM·VIDISSE·triumphos
ACTIACOM·CVM·CAVSA·FORES·Tu·MaxIMA·belli
PARS·ETIAM·IMPERII·QVAE·FEMINA·TANTA·VIORAM
QVAE·SERIES·ANTIQA·VIT·NIGLORIA·MENDAX
MVLTA·vetustATIS·NIMIO·ConCEDAT·HONORI.

COL. IV.

.....EN.....
SAEPE·Ego·QVAE·VETERIS·CVRAE·serMONIBVS·agor
QVA·FUGITVR·lux·erro·Tamen·NVNC·QVAERERE·CAVSAS,
EX·SIGVASQUE·MORAS·VITAE·LIBET·EST·MIHI·CONIUNX;
partHos·qui·POSSET·phARIIS·SVBIVNGERE·REGNIS·
QVI·SPREVIT·NOSTRAEQVE·MORI·PRO·NOMINE·GENTIS·
Hit·igItur·PARTIS·animVM·DIDVctus·IN·omNIS
qVID·VELIT·INCERTVM·EST·TERRIS·qVIBVS·AVT·
QVIBVS·VNDIS

COL. V.

delectVM·Que·form·Quo·noxIA·TVRBA·COIRET,
PRAEBERETQVE·SVAE·SPECTACVLA·TRIStIA·MORTIS.
QUALIS·AD·INSTANTIS·ACIES·CVM·TELA·PARANVR
SIGNA·TVBAE·CLASSESQVE·SIMVL·TERRESTRIBVS·ARMIS;
EST·FACIES·EA·VISA·LOCI·CVM·SAEVA·COIRENT·
INSTRUMENTA·NECIS·varIO·CONGESTA·PARAIV·
VNDIQVE·SIC·ILLVC·camPo·DEFORME·COactVM
OMNE·VAGABATVR·LEVI·GENVS·OMNE·TIMORIS.

COL. VI.

hic·cADit·absumptus·FERRO·TameT·IILE·VENENO,
AVT·PendentTe·sulS·CERVICIBVS·ASPIDE·MOLLEM·
LABIur·IN·SONIVM·TRAHITVRQVE·LIBIDINE·MORTIS·
PERCULit·adFLATV·BREVIS·HVNC·SINE·MORSIBVS·ANGUIA
volNERE·SEV·TENVI·PARS·INLITA·PARVA·VENENI·
OCULS·INTEREMIT·LAQVEIS·PARS·COGITVR·ARTIS·
INTERSAEPTAM·ANIMAM·PRESSIS·EFFVNDERE·VENIS·
ImMERSISQVE·fretO·CLAVSERVNT·GVTVRA·FAVCEs·
HAS·INTER·STRAGES·SOLIO·DESCENDIT·ET·INTER·

COL. VII.

A.....LIA·NO.....
SIC·ILLI·INTER·Se·mISERO·serMoNe·FRVNTVR·
HAEC·REGINA·GERIT·PROCVL·Hanc·Occulta·VIDEBAT·
ATROPOS·INRIDE·Ns·inter·DIVERSA·vagantem·
CONSILIA·INTERIVS·QVAM·IAM·sua·fata·MANERENT
TER·FVERAT·REVOCATA·dIES·CVM·PARTESCENATVS·
ET·PATRIAE·COMITANTE·SVAE·CVM·MILITE·CAESAR·
GENTIS·ALEXANDRI·CapiENs·AD·moENia·VENIT·
SIGNAQVE·CONSTITVIT·SIC·OMNIS·terRORE·IN·ARTVM.

COL. VIII.

obteraRE·adnisi·PORTarVM·clAVSTRA·pEr·VRBEM·
OPSTIONE·TAMEN·NEC·CORPORA·MOENIBVS·ARCENT·
CASTRAQVE·PRO·MYRIS·ATQVE·ARMA·PEDESTRIA·PONVNT·
HOS·INTER·COETVS·ALISQVE·AD·BELLA·PARATVS·
VTRAQVE·SOLLEMNIS·ITERVM·REVOCaverAT·ORIBS·
CONSILLIS·NOX·APTA·DVCV·LVX·APTIORE·ARMIS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
MY attention has been drawn to the subject of the dominical letter by your correspondent G. G. C. (p. 11,) but I have not been able to meet with any rules for computation, except such as are limited to the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. The following, therefore, is the result of my own enquiries, in a formula, which will, I hope, be found sufficiently easy in its application.

Put y , the given year; m , the number of complete centuries. Find the remainder of the division of $(6000 + m) - (y + \frac{1}{2}y + \frac{1}{2}m)$ by 7, which will be the alphabetical index of the dominical letter required. If there be no remainder, the dom. letter is G:

Ex. 1.—For the Year 1842.

$y = 1842$	6000
$\frac{1}{2}y = 460$	$m = 18$
$\frac{1}{2}m = 4$	
	6018
2306	2306
	7) 3712
	530 rem. 2.

$\therefore 2$ is the index of B, the letter required.

Ex. 2.—For the Year 3657.

$y = 3657$	6000
$\frac{1}{2}y = 914$	$m = 36$
$\frac{1}{2}m = 9$	
	6076
4580	4580
	7) 1456
	208 rem. 0.

Therefore the dom. letter is G.

Instead of 6000, may be substituted any other large number of the form, $7n + 1$.

I am glad to learn, from another correspondent, that Mr. Whiting has it in contemplation to publish a set of portable and modern astronomical tables; which are very much wanted. Those of Elwing were very good at the time of publication, but his authorities are all anterior to the third edition of Lalande's Astronomy; and, from the rapid progress of this branch of science, they are no longer adopted in practice. There are many tables, published even subsequently to Vince's collection, which the compiler of a new set ought by no means to neglect: such as, the Tables of the Sun, by De Zach (1811); of the Moon, by Burckhardt, De Zach, and

Brewster; of Venus, by Reboul; and of Jupiter and Saturn, by Bouvard.

Lewes; Jan. 3. ΑΣΤΡΟΦΙΛΟΣ.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
WE do not stand in need of any formal lectures from the moralist to convince us that every living person is exposed to suffer from the vicissitudes of this mortal state. We might expect, however, that the dead would be exempt from changes; that in the "land of darkness, as darkness itself," all would remain in profound peace and undisturbed repose: but experience shews the contrary.—A modern French writer observes, that "the respect which is paid to the dead in any country, is in an inverse proportion to the degree of civilization to which the inhabitants have attained." Among the Turks and the Indians, the tombs of their ancestors are preserved with the greatest care, and are adorned with the most beautiful shrubs and the most fragrant flowers: but in England, for the most part, the dead, after being interred with all due performance of religious rites, are again disturbed by the shovel of the sexton, who "digs through whole rows of kindred," whenever the confined limits of the church-yard no longer offer fresh ground for the reception of additional corpses.* I have observed the grave-diggers of London boring the ground with an iron instrument, to ascertain whether the coffins below are sufficiently rotten, or the flesh of the bodies sufficiently decomposed to admit of the pick-axe and shovel!—In the country-parish where I reside, I am daily mortified at beholding the "grassy turf" trodden down by cattle, or the playful sect of thoughtless children; the consequence of which is, that the hillocks are soon levelled, and the spot where a body was interred being no longer distinguished from the unbroken ground, the bones of the dead are dug up and mangled when a fresh grave is wanted. When I thus see the "place of my father's sepulchre lying waste," I feel disposed to envy the lot of those who have died and been buried in the solitary wilderness. It were better to be buried at the foot of the Andes, and that the winds of the desert howl incessantly over one's grave, than, by being inhumated in crowded church-yards, to have our ashes disturbed by the mattock of some rude sexton "of hard unmeaning face."

The

The ancients, both in sacred and profane history, are represented as being anxious that they might be gathered unto their fathers, in a spot where their remains would not be violated. The "sure and certain hope" which we enjoy of a resurrection, should not prevent our holding the cemeteries of the dead in a manner sacred. I went lately to pay a visit to the "sleeping-place" of the dead of former ages, situated about a mile distant from the town where I reside: the consecrated ground, once the site of a "hallowed fane," and within whose precincts lie the mouldering remains of those who lived and acted in other days, is now become the property of two poor families, who cultivate their gardens where once the funeral dirge was heard, and the song of praise arose to Heaven! No interments have taken place in this spot for more than four hundred years; and yet so dry is the soil, that remains of the human frame may yet be found in tolerable preservation. At the time of my visit, the proprietor of the soil dug up an entire skull; the upper teeth were perfectly sound, and of a beautiful whiteness, and so finely fixed in the head, as not to be removed from their sockets without considerable force. The greater part of our church-yards are too limited. Why is there not provided, in every parish, a spacious enclosure, at a moderate distance from the town or village, where sufficient surface might be allowed for the little hillock of every sepulchred body? A small mound of earth is often the only memento to show that beneath is entombed what once enjoyed existence. Let not then this humble record be obliterated. A few violets or primroses, planted on the surface of each hillock, would be sufficient to protect it from being opened, except for the admission of a kindred corpse; and then, with care, not to penetrate so deep as to disturb the prior tenant of this "narrow cell." A rose might also be planted on the turf, to denote when the earthly receptacle was full. The visitants of such grounds might receive salutary lessons on mortality, in noting the fallen leaves and decaying flowers; and an encouraging and cheering *resurgemus* be read, on the opening of the swelling buds and the unfolding of the green leaves.

I know no reason why burial-grounds should not be divested, as much as possible, of every thing that would tend to

shock the eyes of the living. Since I read Beattie, no burial-place is tolerable in my estimation, unless it has some of the features described in the following beautiful lines:—

"Mine be the breezy hill that skirts the down,

There a green grassy turf is all I crave;
With here and there a violet hestrewn

Fast by a brook, or fountain's murmuring wave,

And many an evening sun shine sweetly
on my grave."

Braintree;

DAN. COPSEY.

Jan. 26, 1819.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.
SIR,

IN reply to your correspondent Mr. Luckcock, in your Magazine for August, page 21, to whom horticulturists will be greatly indebted, I beg leave to notice the sun-flower as a plant of peculiar beauty, and which, if cultivated with attention, may be rendered valuable in a pecuniary point of view; it makes a fine shew in shrubberies. I used to sow the seeds in a row, at the back of a flower-bed, which formed a division, and obscured the view of the kitchen-garden, or that part appropriated to vegetables, in compliance with the taste of the times; though, I confess, in this respect, my taste is so rude, I take a pleasure in seeing all together. The seeds of the sun-flower are valuable to feed fowls, rabbits, &c.; and their excellence may be inferred from their being attacked by the birds with the greatest avidity, as soon as they bear any appearance of being ripe: I think they prefer them to peas. To obviate this destruction, I have thought of tying coarse lino over the largest first-ripening flowers, till entirely fit to cut off: in a garden, this might be performed, but on an extensive plan would perhaps be impracticable.

I recollect reading that the oil drawn from the seeds of the sun-flower is quite equal, if not superior, to the finest Florence; and that the production per acre was very considerable: viewed in this light, the cultivation is both lucrative and patriotic.

I hope many of your readers will follow the example of Mr. Luckcock, and send contributions on this interesting subject.

S. GUPPY.

P.S. Since writing the above, I have read that "two handfuls of sun-flower seed, bruised, and put into a horse's feed each

each time, and twice repeated, will cure a foundered horse." A gentleman of intelligence says, No!—but I am inclined to think, that its cooling and emollient properties may be a great relief to the suffering of the poor animal, and therefore deserve particular attention.

get rid of his fright for some time after.

R. COMB.

London; Dec. 23, 1818.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.
SIR,

YOU may depend upon the following being a fact, as it was told me by a man who was one of the party that went ashore; and he is one of a religious turn, (being a very strict Quaker,) which confirms me in the belief of what he has told me. So, by inserting this in your invaluable work, you will oblige me.

A party of a ship's crew being sent ashore on a part of the coast of India, for the purpose of cutting wood for the ship, one of the men, having strayed from the rest, was greatly frightened by the appearance of a large lioness, who made towards him; but, on her coming to him, she lay down at his feet, and looked very earnestly, first at him, and then at a tree at a little distance off. After repeating her looks several times, she arose, and proceeded on towards the tree, looking back several times, seemingly wishing the man to follow her, which he did; and, upon coming to the tree, he looked up, and perceived a huge baboon, with two young cubs in his arms, which he supposed were the lioness's, as she crouched down like a cat, and seemed to eye them very steadily; upon which the man, being afraid to ascend the tree, bethought himself to cut the tree down; and, having his axe with him, he set to work, when the lioness seemed more attentive to what he was doing; and, upon the tree falling, she sprung forward on the baboon; and, after tearing him in pieces, she turned round and licked the cubs over and over again; after which she returned to the man, who was greatly frightened at seeing her in such a rage with the baboon; but she came and fawned round him, rubbing her head against him in great fondness; and which seemed to shew her gratitude for the service which he had done her: she then went to the cubs, and, taking one of them up in her mouth, went away with it; and, returning soon afterwards for the other, she went away with that also; when the man made the best of his way off to the shore, where he was taken aboard, and did not

IN this age and land of benevolence, there is scarcely an object which has not been warmly espoused that deserved attention: I observed, with pleasure, that some notice has been taken by Mr. Copsey, of Braintree, in your Magazine for December last, of the dialect and manners of the English gipsies, (a race of beings, in my opinion, much neglected.) Mr. Hoyland has written on this subject: since that publication came under my notice, I must confess I have felt much interested for their amelioration. Mr. Hoyland observes, that "not one in a thousand can read; and the utmost they know (generally speaking,) of religion is, that a very few can say, the Lord's Prayer." I was pleased, therefore, to find that Mr. Copsey had met with a gipsy girl, of the name of Lovell, who could read and write; the father and mother were illiterate, and had never been in possession of a Bible. Mr. C. procured them one, which he says they received with apparent gratitude, and promised that it should be read to them daily; doubtless by this girl, who was eighteen years of age. My idea is, that, if this were the practice of the benevolent, as occasion offered, (first to ascertain the fact of their ability to read, and, on being satisfied on this head, with a promise exacted that they would read it, then to give them a Bible.) I think it might eventually be attended with good; at least, it is a likely means of checking the propensity,

so prevalent among them, of lying and thievery; as the precepts of that book are in direct opposition to such practices. At any rate, the attempt is worth making. I confess I am sanguine in the hope that the result would be beneficial; and, as an individual, purpose taking the first opportunity of trying it.

I shall, Mr. Editor, be glad to see this subject taken up by those who profess to seek the good of their fellow-creatures. Why gipsies should be neglected, while every other class of our fellow-subjects are noticed, I am at a loss to determine. I hope, therefore, that we shall soon see a society formed for bettering the condition of gipsies.

C. R.

London; January 14, 1819.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS the committee of the House of Commons have thought proper to proceed to the expenditure of the year 1819, I think it incumbent on me to examine their statement. This expenditure they fix as under:—

Interest of national debt paid to individuals £28,751,093
Do. do. to Sinking Fund 14,724,615

43,475,708

Civil Lists of England and Ireland..... 1,235,692

Other Charges on Consolidated Fund..... 925,276

Total Charge on Consolidated Fund..... 45,636,676

Interest and Sinking Fund on Exchequer Bills 1,760,000

Miscellaneous Charges 1,700,000

Army, Navy, and Ordnance.. 16,972,000

Total estimated Charge of 1819..... 66,068,676

Now, the question to be asked is, on which of these items can any saving be made? And the first which will naturally call our attention is the sum paid annually, by way of interest, to those who hold portions of the National Debt, which amounts to 43,475,708*l*. On the sum paid to the Sinking Fund, no other reduction can be looked for but the interest on stock purchased by the produce of the Sinking Fund of last year, which will be hereafter noticed.

It must be admitted by all, that the minister of the day, when he borrowed money at the highest rate of interest, (say five per cent.) did it with a view to enable his successor to reduce that stock as soon as the circumstances of the country, and the relative prices of the funds, would permit; and that the lender had the same in contemplation. For the prices of the funds invariably shew, that he never could deem his five per cent. annuity a perpetuity. Had he supposed this when three per cents. were at 75, the five per cent. if irredeemable, would have been worth nearly 125; whereas, now, when three per cents. are at 78, five per cents. are only 107. On the justice and equity of reducing this stock, nothing more need be said; and the only question is, how to effect it in the most convenient way, both to the public and the holder.

To ascertain how this may be done, it is necessary to enquire at what rate the minister might make a loan in the

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lowest-priced stock, allowing to the subscribers a fair profit, say two per cent. This may be done in the three per cent. annuity, as under:—

The price of the three per cent. Annuity is now about 78; but, as all these operations tend to lower the price of the stock on which the money is to be subscribed, I will take at only 77
A long annuity of 1*l*. 5*s*. per cent. is worth 25

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and will yield a profit to the subscriber of two per cent.

A loan of ten millions might certainly be made on these terms, and, when effected, would enable the minister to pay off the like sum in the five per cent. annuity at par, and would be a clear saving of 15 per cent. To this two objections may be started; first, that ten millions will not pay off one hundred and thirty millions; the second, the apparent hardship on the creditor in being obliged to receive 100*l*. when he can sell his stock in the market at 107*l*.

As to the first, we may be assured that, as soon as the minister, sanctioned by Parliament, shall begin his operations, the holder of the five per cent. annuities will not hesitate, long before he accepts the like offer, for fear he should soon be obliged, to take less; and, as to the second objection, there can be no injustice in paying your creditor the full and fair sum you borrowed. But, perhaps, in a transaction between government and individuals, who may be sufferers by the reduction, the nation ought to make some sacrifice. I will therefore suppose the following offer to be made:—

To subscribe the five per cent. into a three per cent. annuity, now worth 77
And to give them 1½ per annum long annuity, worth..... 30

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This will bring it to the full present value; and, indeed, as there is now a growing interest on that stock, to more.

In this case, the profit on the reduction to the public will be only a half per cent. or 650,000*l*. per annum. In the former case it will be three-quarters per cent. or 975,000*l*. per annum.

The next item in the committee's account is the Civil List, which, for both countries, England and Ireland, they state at 1,235,692*l*. I am doubtful whether any reduction can be expected in this department; although, by the

P

death

death of the queen, 50,000*l.* per annum falls in.

What the committee mean by other charges on the Consolidated Fund is not clearly shown; therefore, it is not possible to say what saving may here be made; but we may reasonably presume some advantage may arise from economy.

The Interest and Sinking Fund on Exchequer Bills, which, in the year 1818, amounted to 2,300,000*l.*, will, according to the reports of the committee, amount only to 1,760,000*l.*

On the article Miscellaneous, the committee do not allow that any saving can be made.

We come now to the Expenditure for Navy, Army, and Ordnance; in the first and last of which we have a right to look for considerable reduction. To have a clear idea of which, we must state the estimate of last year, which is as under:—

19,000 Seamen's Wages, Victualing, &c.	£1,672,000
Half-pay and Pensions	1,230,000
Building and Repairs	1,391,645
Ordinary of Navy and Repairs ..	1,243,457
Provisions for Ships Abroad ..	300,000
Transport Service	132,176
Sick and Wounded	79,350

6,098,628

The great reduction which has been made in the complement of men on board the ships of war, encourages us to hope that at least 1000 men will be taken off this service; and, as the establishment of marines is enormous, we have a right to look for an equal reduction on them, which will reduce the whole establishment of the navy to 17,000 men.

The expense of these, estimated at the rate allowed last year, will be a saving of

£170,000

On the Half-pay and Pensions, we can only look for what happens by death, and which cannot be fairly stated at more than

30,000

The Charge for Building and Repairs is enormous, and has now continued so two years. The usual charge in times of peace before was only 400,000*l.*; now, let us allow the sum of 800,000*l.* and the saving will be

530,000

On the Ordinary of the Navy and Common Repairs, a reduction may at least be looked for of ..

240,000

All which produces a saving of .. 970,000 and will authorize me to say, that the

whole expense of the navy ought not to exceed 5,000,000*l.*

In the army little saving can be expected this year beyond the sum estimated by the committee, viz. 500,000*l.* for a reason which will now be explained.

The whole number of forces employed by Great Britain last year was 136,000 men, viz.—

In France	24,000
India	20,000
Other parts	92,000
	<hr/> 136,000

Of these the two first were paid for by France and the East-India Company, except the charge for the extraordinaries for the troops in France: but, as the return of the troops from France causes a great increase of expense for the ensuing year before they can be disbanded, and as a great number of the discharged men will be entitled to pensions, and all the disbanded officers to half-pay—the increase of expense on one side will most probably counterbalance the saving on the other. I do not, therefore, think the charge of the army will this year be less than the committee have estimated, viz. 8,500,000*l.* But I would by no means be supposed to insinuate, that this ought to be deemed the peace establishment; but, on the contrary, that the year ensuing, 1820, a most essential reduction ought to take place in every part of the army.

The ordnance, by the reductions intended, will not, I am credibly informed, exceed 1,000,000*l.*

On these documents we will now proceed to shew what the charge for the ensuing year will amount to:—

Interest of National Debt paid to individuals	£28,751,093
Saving, suppose only a half per cent.	650,000

28,101,093

Another reduction will also take place on this, by the money this year purchased by the Sinking Fund; say 14,000,000*l.* at 75 per cent, or 18,000,000*l.* stock at three per cent. interest

540,000

27,561,093

But, as this latter sum, although taken from the individuals, will still be paid to the commissioners of the national debt, no saving can

be looked for from that; and
the amount next year will be 15,574,618

by fire, and the parties lowered down
with safety.

And the whole charge	42,935,711
The whole charge for the ensuing year will stand thus:—	
Charge of National Debt	42,935,711
Civil List	1,235,692
Other Charges on Consolidated Fund	925,000
Interest and Sinking Fund on Exchequer Bills	1,760,000
Miscellaneous	1,700,000
Charge for Navy	5,000,000
Army	8,500,000
Ordinance	1,000,000

63,056,400

Certainly a great deduction from the
estimate of the committee; but, even
with the boasted increase of the revenue,
it far exceeds the income, as I shall now
proceed to shew:—

Revenue, as by the accounts lately published	48,000,000
For Ireland	4,500,000
Sale of old Stores	500,000
Annual Duties	3,000,000

56,000,000

Which still leaves a deficiency of seven
millions, and upwards.

I believe I have here enumerated all
the resources the minister has to look
to; whether he will take this deficiency
from the Sinking Fund, or borrow on
Exchequer Bills, remains to be seen.
At all events, I shall point out to your
readers the probable effects of his
determination.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IF any efficient fire escape should
ever be invented, I am sure you
would give it publicity; and the pub-
lication of it in your pages would, in
my opinion, be most likely to promote
its speedy and general adoption. With
this impression, I send you a description
of a very simple machine for facilitating
escape from fire, which might be at-
tached to every engine without incon-
venience, and appears to me likely to
answer the purpose:—

A light pole, forty feet long, divided
into four parts, and jointed with a
spike, so as to be put together easily and
quickly; the top length to have a large
iron hook, to hang into a window, and
on the outside a pulley and rope, at-
tached to a bag, with a hoop to keep
it open.—This might be easily raised
to any room where a person is confined

The apparatus, when not used, would
be bound together with the cord in the
pulley, and would be ten feet long, and
not



not numerous either in bulk or weight. Probably, hollow tubes, to draw out like a telescope, might answer the purpose, and be still more compact.

I have a model of the machine by me, which is at the service of any person willing to try it on a larger scale.

20, West Smithfield. W. HICKSON.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
I HAVE been greatly pleased with the justness of your remarks on the face of a French soil, as presented to an English eye so recently transported from its native shores; and so true is your description, that I could fancy myself retracing my steps mile by mile along the road; for it was my fate to be journeying that same way last summer, and nearly about the same time with yourself. Like you, I pined for my native hedges, with their agreeable and animating warblers, for verdant meadows, and friendly stiles, mounted on which I might have seated myself, and enjoyed the scene around me; but none were to be seen: one vast and monotonous ocean of corn every-where presented itself. *Omanville*, with its clumsy shops and rugged streets, then passed in panoramic view before me; and *Voilà L'Angleterre* started involuntarily forth, at the sight of every incipient garden or mimic orchard, till the stately cathedral of Rouen closed the view.

But there is one thing, Sir, in which, though with all deference, I must beg to differ with you, and that is, in your panegyric on the state of the French roads, and the great public utility of their bordering fruit-trees. It is true, the *coup d'œil*, to a stranger, is grand and imposing; but a little experience will soon make him retract that opinion. Their roads, like most other national works in France, have an attempt at grandeur without finish; they are spacious, uniform, and straight; and the rows of trees on each side have, at first, a pleasing effect: but, when you have said this, it is all you can say of them. Independent of the pavement, they are execrable; and to travel upon this, for fifty or a hundred miles together, becomes, really, a tremendous affair: it was very tolerable, I dare say, in the ponderous vehicle you describe, going with an uniform and progressive motion; but it was my lot to pass it all the way to Paris, and I thought every bone would have been shaken out of my skin

long before I got there. To quit the stones is equally bad, for the *secousses* you every now and then experience are so violent, especially in descending hills, from deep holes in the road, occasioned by their having no solid foundation, that I was continually in fear of foundering, as a sailor would term it.

I fear you give your driver more credit for *bienveillance* than he altogether deserves; for it is not so much to avoid the dust, that they so pertinaciously adhere to the *pavé*; but, as their stages are long, and cattle bad, and as it is a notorious fact that the draught is less upon stones than in the common road, they take all these things scrupulously into account. I have travelled in all sorts of weather in France, but always found it the same; in fine, their roads do very well for what they were intended, that is, as military roads: a gun-lumber, or a diligence *à la Française*, may run well enough upon them; but a stage-coach, or an English carriage, would soon be torn in pieces by them; and this I think may account, in a great measure, for the uncouth state of travelling on the other side the water.

With respect to the great public advantage occurring from those luxurious trees which decorate and adorn their road-sides, I am afraid your good wishes for the interest of society have led you into a slight error: they are certainly very beautiful, and, when loaded with fruit, as we saw them, apparently very tempting; but "all is not gold that glitters." Normandy, like our Devon or Herefordshire, is a great cider country, and they annually make great quantities of it there; so that, although the fruit makes a great show, it is not so delightful to the palate: neither is it altogether at the option of the peasantry to gather them *ad libitum*; for they all belong to the government, or to private individuals; and, although they would not object to a passenger's taking one or two *en passant*, yet they would soon have the police about their ears were they to take them in any quantities. It is the French fashion to plant their trees by the sides of roads, instead of in orchards and gardens, as we do; which is, I suppose, for the sake of gaining ground, (though they need not be so precise on that score,) and to prevent also any obstruction to agriculture.

VIATOR.

Burtan Crescent.

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AT "Nature's banquet," the table would accommodate a hundred times the present number of guests. The provisions from various causes will always vary, in some degree, from the demand; at this time there is abundance: every human-being might have his fill, and his heart be swelled with gratitude to the bounty of his Maker. This equality, however, of Nature's gifts is perverted: an artificial arrangement produces the extremes of excess and privation; and, on the supposition that there is just enough at this family repast for each one's enjoyment, if Ruben, Simeon, Levi, and Judah, have the means of monopolizing each of them a double or a ten-fold portion; then most assuredly must Dan, Naphtali, Gad, and Ashur, retire with empty bellies; and Mr. M. will justify the measure on the unfeeling calculation that "there is no cover for them."

Mr. Preston says, "that the taxes deduct 10 from 18 shillings of the labourer's wages. In round numbers then let us try the consequence:—

England and Wales contain inhabitants	10,000,000
Suppose half of them to be labourers and mechanics	5,000,000
Say five to a family	1,000,000

Suppose average weekly gains to be 16s.	£800,000
Annual ditto	41,600,000
Taxes, say 12s. in the pound ..	24,960,000
The poor-rates return to them	10,000,000
Local and individual bounties	5,000,000
	15,000,000

Surely the bow is strained too far, and more is taken from the average product of labour than the system will bear. The labourer has twelve shillings in the pound wrested from him by taxation; the arrangements of society, operating as a continual monopoly, fix his wages many degrees below the water-gruel point; machinery robs him of his employment; the Corn Bill prohibits cheap bread; the Poor Laws, after estimating the smallest possible relief that will keep him in existence, give him back a part of what he himself has supplied, and, at the same time, brand him with the opprobrious nick-name of pauper; he urgently and respectfully petitions for relief from such complicated sufferings; and then, to crown all, the tender-hearted and beneficent Church comes forward

and pronounces him "mad!" Let the ultra-Malthusians contradict this statement, if they can; and let Mr. Sturch beware how he lends his powerful influence in support of such "anti-social" principles.

I have good authority for stating, that the number of horses in the kingdom, kept solely for pleasure, is estimated at 200,000; and that this class of them requires five acres for the support of each, making a total of no less than 1,000,000 of acres: if then, at a moderate computation, one acre may be reckoned capable of maintaining ten human beings, we have a result, shewing that the present population might be doubled by the abandonment of a single luxury; that is, the pleasure horses consume what might supply 10,000,000 of inhabitants. It would be silly to urge or to expect that this sacrifice should be made; but, with such a glaring fact before our eyes, what becomes of the plea of the pressure of the population against the means of subsistence? And why must these animals be kept at their pampered allowance, while our fellow-men are allowed to be harrassed by privation and misery? The truth is, that there is no such pressure now in operation; never was food more abundant; never was the prospect of its continuance more gratifying. Will the question then admit discussion? Is population or mismanagement the cause of the present unnatural aspect of society?

It is now, I think, my turn to retaliate on Mr. S. and to express astonishment at his want of penetration. He says, "let this addition of food be made, and, I will venture to say, neither Mr. M. nor any sensible and well-informed man will object to a proportionable increase of the human race." Is Mr. S. so great a novice on the subject as not to be aware, that "this addition" never can be made to any extent until circumstances decidedly and imperiously call for it? Attempt to make the provision beforehand, and you inevitably destroy the intention. Produce more food than is wanted, and you do, indeed, encourage an increase of population; but, before their mouths can be ready for the consumption, agriculture will be depressed, the supply will be diminished in the proportion that the demand will be increased; and thus an ill-judged precaution will become the certain source of distress. The grand error, in the management of human affairs, consists generally in governing too much; and, in

in this particular instance, prudence and foresight may have their good intentions converted into mischief and calamity. Leave things to find their own level; only take care to remove restrictions, and we may safely trust the operation of the general principle of self-interest, at once the spring, and regulator of public and private action.

The body politic can never be healthy while its extremities, noble or ignoble, are diseased. Give the poor employment, and they will scorn to depend upon your charity; set them the example of prudence, honour, economy and justice, and the "moral restraint" will operate, as it should, without legal enforcements; treat them like rational beings, instruct them in those duties which will ensure their own comforts, and promote the well-being of society; acknowledge in word and deed, that they "are of more value" than hounds, game, and pleasure horses; and they will feel themselves of that importance in the moral scale, which will elevate their views to caution, respectability, and independence. Should such a state of society produce more happiness in consequence of even an immense increase of the human species, we may rest assured that futurity will find resources sufficient to meet its own exigencies; that all important changes will be gradual; and that benevolence will always have sufficient employment for the time being, without distressing itself by the attempt to pry into the hidden recesses of distant ages.

The two main sources of relief for the public distress still remain unattended to with the most unfeeling pertinacity; viz. divided agricultural labour and an extension of foreign commerce. For the first of these, humanity has hitherto pleaded in vain, though backed by the appeals of Phillips, Moggridge, Banfill, and others, with unanswerable perspicuity. For the second resource, though so universal in its advantages, what has been attempted? Mr. Brougham's motion in Parliament, some time ago, for an inquiry into the state of our foreign commerce, was most unaccountably and cruelly rejected *in toto*; and the Congress at Aix-la-Chapelle has broken up, without bestowing one thought (as far as we are allowed to judge) upon the subject. Like children at play with an apple, they have cut up the map of Europe into quarters, or dogs'-teeth, to suit their own caprice; and the utmost stretch of their capacity for benevolence has finished the whole with a sumptuous

least said a few capers! If I have failed in this attempt, I refer Mr. S. to Bessie's masterly "Inquiry concerning the Population of Nations." At once reading, I have hesitated at a few passages seemingly paradoxical, which a closer scrutiny might elucidate; on the whole, I think it highly deserving the public attention: it exhibits the right feeling, and, if every book were to be discarded which may contain some passages "hard to be understood," alas for the faith of Christendom! Let the question have fair play, and philanthropy will have no cause to fear the result. Many considerations, connected with the subject, might here require to be introduced; not the least among which is the alarming increase of moral depravity or public crime. Of all the reasons assigned for this dreadful delinquency, none appear to me so fatal and convincing as the want of employment. This is quite sufficient to produce nine-tenths of the evil so much to be deplored. "The devil never finds an idle man, rich or poor, but he sets him to work; and a most excellent driver he is." But, I must recollect, sir, that if my subject is unlimited, your pages, and the patience of your readers, are not so. If Mr. S. were seated in one of my arm-chairs, we could, no doubt, in the short space of an hour, settle amicably the whole affairs of the nation, or, at least, that portion of it which would be comprised within a radius of ten yards from our fire-side. I am anxious to be allowed the title of being "the poor man's friend, without being the rich man's enemy;" and, to a share in this rivalry, he has an undoubted claim. J. Luckcock.

Birmingham.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING several months past sent you a sketch of the several uses to which the vegetable potato has hitherto been applied, which you were kind enough to insert, and having since read accounts of several important properties of it in your valuable miscellany, I beg to make a remark on a part of that plant, the nature of which, I think, has been little examined. The part I mean is, the nob, or fruit. This has, in a few instances, been pickled and served at table. The choice was not injudicious, as will appear by an imperfect analysis I shall give. Having gathered two of the nobs, I bruised them, with about six ounces of water, in a glass mortar,

mortar, and poured off the liquid part to which I added lime-water, until a considerable precipitate had fallen. The precipitate, after filtering, was saturated with dilute sulphuric acid; the sulphate of lime formed was separated by the filter, and the clear liquid evaporated to about one-third; when, on cooling, crystals were formed; and the evaporation and filtering were repeated, until I had procured about ten grains of them. They coloured litmus-paper red, had an acid taste, on the application of heat did not sublime, but gave out carbonic acid and carburetted hydrogen gases, and left a large residuum of charcoal. Nitrat of potass gave a white precipitate of cream-of-tartar. Other tests were used, from all of which it evidently appeared to be tartaric acid. The clear liquid, from which the tartrate of lime had been precipitated, appeared to have taken up a portion of lime in some acid. I evaporated it to one-half, and a white powder deposited, which was re-dissolved on the addition of a little water. Acetate of lead gave a copious white precipitate, which was separated by the filter; dilute sulphuric acid added to it, the sulphate of lead separated by the filter, and the clear fluid evaporated. It was a yellowish red uncrystallizable acid, apparently the malic.

The nobs contain, therefore, a large portion of tartaric acid, which perhaps may be advantageously separated, and a smaller portion of malic acid, with a great quantity of mucilage.

Having shortly afterwards left the country, I have not had an opportunity of repeating the experiment, or of making it with greater precision.

1, *Harris's-place,*
near the Pantheon; W. BAINBRIDGE.
Dec. 22, 1818.

P.S. In addition to the above substances, it appears from a communication in your November Magazine; which I have just received, that it contains a considerable portion of saccharine matter.—W. B.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
ALLOW me to offer a few observations on the much-talked-of subject of the poor, drawn from my own observations, and unconnected with the visionary schemes which have been lately promulgated with such pompous arguments. I consider that species of pauperism, for which a remedy is so very desirable, as a condition to which man-

kind are reduced either by vice or by extravagance.

There certainly are many cases in which children are born paupers; but, if they have health and strength, they obtain, as they grow up, opportunities of emancipating themselves; and at least, at the age of eighteen or twenty years, are capable of providing for themselves; and, in proposing a remedy for the increase of paupers, those poor who receive parochial relief, on account of infancy, age, or bodily infirmities, are to be placed quite out of the scale of calculation.

The strong and the healthy,—those whom the salutary statute of Elizabeth never had in contemplation,—are the only portion of the poor, for whose maintenance it has become so very oppressive on the land-occupier to provide: by the peculiar circumstances of the times, these have, as it were, become the usurpers of the situation of the poor, the old, and the impotent; and inquiry should, therefore, be made for the remedy by reasoning connected with this class of the poor only. But my design in now addressing you is, not to enter generally into this subject, but to point out one disadvantage to which the lower classes of society are liable; which will be found, on inquiry, to be the primary cause of much more burthen on the poor's-rate than may at first view be imagined.

It is well known, that, whilst the labourer can raise money for his present indulgence, he will cease to be industrious; the spur of necessity only driving him from habits of idleness and debauchery: any ready means, therefore, which he can employ, whilst under the influence of idle habits, to raise sufficient for present emergencies, will still tend to keep him in his evil career.

In this point of view, it will be found, that, of all evils to which the poor are liable, the pawn-broker's shop is the worst. If the poor man is indulging himself in drunkenness at the ale-house, and is there led on to spend uselessly the hard earnings of his week's labour, he consoles himself with the reflection, that with some articles of dress he can raise sufficient money to purchase enough for the mere existence of his family for the present; and with this idea he proceeds in his debauch, until at length, enervated by the effects of it, he feigns sickness and makes his application to the poor's-rate. Thus, the first step

step is taken, the pledge remains unredeemed, and soon the exorbitant interest swallows up the whole value of it, and it becomes forfeited; then a complaint is made that he is almost naked, and the poor's-rate is again put in requisition for clothing. There may be, and no doubt there are, many honest pawn-brokers; but, generally, they are a knavish and over-reaching set of people; their dealings are with the poor and necessitous, who are almost always bad calculators, and on whom impositions in money matters, particularly, are easily practised. I have known numberless instances of such impositions; amongst others, the following circumstance may be relied on.—A poor man had pawned a one-pound banker's cash-note for five shillings, at a pawn-broker's shop, within twenty yards of the banking-house where the note was payable: upon being made acquainted with the fact, I called upon the pawn-broker to inquire for the note, and to redeem it, when he told me that his charge for interest amounted to 2s. 3d. upon the 5s. borrowed. Upon my remonstrating with him upon the unfair advantage which he had taken, he told me, that it was very common with the poor to pawn such notes, and their reason for it was, that they were afraid to get them exchanged for silver, lest they might be tempted to expend the whole. Besides the evils above alluded to, attending such shops; there are others connected with them so very injurious to the morals of the lower classes, that it is a matter of great astonishment they should have been so long tolerated by Act of Parliament.—But I have trespassed too long already to enter further into this subject.

December 19, 1818.

J. W.

For the Monthly Magazine.

THE GERMAN STUDENT.

No. VII.

HALLER.

IN the same year as Hagedorn, but on the 18th of October, was born Albrecht von Haller, a son to the Chancellor of Baden, who had retired on a pension to Bern. Young Haller was piously and diligently educated. At four years of age he repeated a share of the family prayers, to which the servants were daily convened; and, at nine years of age, he had passed through the Latin and Greek grammars, and was beginning Hebrew for his private amusement. He also undertook an abridgment of Moreri's and Bayle's Diction-

aries; or, at least, made for himself a literary omniscience, containing about two thousand names and dates thence selected.

The preceptor of Haller had been chosen for his sufferings in the cause of religion; and was, as may be inferred, from the premature progress of his pupil, a severe task-master. Haller became a little angry that no efforts would purchase liberty; and wrote, at ten years of age, a satire against his teacher. He continued, however, under the same private tutor, until he was thirteen years old, when his father died.

The pension from the government of Baden not being a grant on joint lives, the widow was left in narrow circumstances. The tutor was dismissed, and Albrecht was sent to a boarding-school. One of his comrades, whose father was a physician at Bicenne, invited him home for the Holidays. Choosing to read, and surrounded with books of anatomy, it was there that he imbibed the rudiments of his favourite pursuit. He had already the habit of making verses; and, on an alarm of fire, ran for the manuscript poetry as the most precious thing he had to save. They were satires, which his maturer judgment, or his Christian meekness, determined him the following year to destroy.

In 1723, Haller was sent to Tubingen for the purpose of studying medicine. Camerarius and Duvernoir were the professors to whom he was chiefly attentive. One night he got drunk with some fellow-students; and having, as he thought, thus disgraced himself, he made a covenant with his lips to avoid wine; and abstained from it all the rest of his life. He went, in 1725, to Leyden, continued under Boerhaave his medical studies, and graduated there. The subject of his thesis was the pretended discovery of a salivary duct by Coschwitz.

Two poems, composed at Leyden, have been thought worthy of preservation by Haller; the *Morning Thoughts*, dated 1725, which imply a devout turn of mind; and the *Sigh for Home*, dated 1726, which has all the cold correctness and finished insipidity of a practised mechanical versifier, who can write, but who cannot think, like a poet.

After his graduation, in 1727, Haller came to England with letters of introduction to Sir Hans Sloane, who presented him to Cheselden, Pringle, and other anatomists of eminence. He visited Oxford, embarked at Southampton for Dieppe, and went through Rouen to

Paris.

Paris, where an information was laid against him for dissecting a stolen body. The ode on the graduation of his fellow student Giller, dated in 1728, appears to have been written at Paris, and is about worthy of Boileau; it is good sense, neatly but tamely expressed, without imagery.

Thence Haller went to stay at Basle; undertook mathematics with the assistance of Bernonilli; and, in concert with his friend Stahlin, botanized along his walks, and planned the *Methodical Enumeration of Indigenous Helvetic Plants*. In 1730 he returned to Bern, determined to settle in his native place, and there to await practice.

His leisure being now more than sufficient for professional pursuits, he admitted the indulgence of his inclinations. He visited, from motives of taste and science, Jura and the ice-alps, admiring and botanizing. He cultivated the friendship and correspondence of Gesner, the idylt-writer. He talked, he read, he wrote of poetry; he corrected for publication the less feeble of his early efforts, and composed many new moral discourses in rime. His earliest respectable poem is dated in 1729, and entitled *The Alps*. In the antithesis and condensation of his sentiments he imitates Pope; and forgets the finest scenery of nature to introduce didactic truisms,—like that reformer, who painted the decalogue on an altar-piece of Salvator Rosa.

A more heart-felt and beautiful poem is the song to Doris, composed in 1730; of which a close translation occurs in this Magazine, vol. 43, p. 46. It was really inspired by love; for, in the following year, Haller married, on the 19th February, the lady who was its theme. Her maiden name was Mariana Wyss von Muthod: she was niece to the Steiger, whom Haller also celebrates in his Odes. In the summer of 1731, probably, Haller made a tour through Zurich with his bride; and was of the water-party, whose visit to an island in the lake Klopstock recollected still in 1750 so vividly, and immortalized in the finest of his Odes; of which a translation occurs in this Magazine, vol. 8, p. 806. Haller's *Origin of Evil*, which he considered as his master-piece, was written in 1734: after which period he seems to have grown tired of making verses; for the poem on *Eternity*, begun in 1736, was never finished; and the subsequent productions are all occasional odes, epistles, or elegies.

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Haller's leisure, too, diminished at this period; for the republic of Bern established, in 1734, an amphitheatre of anatomy, in which he was employed to give lectures. To his care also was committed the city-library and the cabinet of medals.

The celebrity of Haller's anatomical lectures soon equalled their excellence; and the Elector of Hanover (George the Second of England) proposed to him a station at the University of Göttingen. The anatomical and botanical departments were consolidated in his favour; and the salary was augmented so liberally as to motive his migration. In the course of the journey, Haller, his wife, and three children, were overturned; he broke his right arm; and Mrs. Haller, who had weak health, received a still more serious injury,—incurred a miscarriage, and died soon after her arrival at Göttingen, in October 1736. One of Haller's most natural and most affecting poems is the elegy composed on her death during the following November. As it has been more beautifully translated into Italian than we can hope to accomplish in English, we shall borrow the Abbé Bertola's elegant imitation.

In Morte di Marianna sua moglie.

Oh Marianna! Marianna!
Cantero la tua morte? oime! qual canto,
Mentre i singhiozzi troncheran gli accenti,
E un'idea fuggira dianzi all'altra,
Raddoppia i miei tormenti
La rimembranza delle gioie antiche.
Aprò d'un cor le piaghe
Che stillan sangue ancora. Ah! la tua morte
Si rinnova per me. Ma l'amor mio
Troppo era grande, e troppo
N'eri tu degna: la tua cara imago
Troppo profondamente era scolpita
Entro l'anima mia, perchi'io mi taccia.
E del mio amore a favellar se prendo,
Egli teneramente
Lalta felicitade
Va mostrando alla mente
Delle sì dolci e strette auree catene,
Siccome un pegno che da te mi viene.
Non meditati versi, e non industrie
Poetico lamento oggi t'intuono,
Son sospiri del cor, questi che t'offro,
Del core, o Dio, che al suo dolor non basta.
Sì dall'amor, dalla mestizia oppressa
L'anima mia ti pingerà, che grave
Delle più atroci idee sen va smarrita
Pei ciechi labirinti del dolore.
Ti veggio ancor, ti veggio
Qual chiudesti per sempre al giorno i lumi.
Fra disperate smanie io m'arressai,
Marianna, a te: me le tue forze estreme
Chiasmasti unite a un movimento, ch'io
Chiederti osai. Oh alma dei più puri
Fensieri adorna! dell'affanno mio

Q

Cemevi

Gemevi sol: l'ultime tue parole
Non fur che amor, che tenerezza; e gli atti
E gli atti estremi, oh! come facean fede
Di quei docili volere,
Che al supremo voler s'accheta e cede.

Dove fuggir? dove trovar su queste
Rive un asilo che non m'offra al guardo
Oggetti di terror? Questo soggiorno,
In cui ti perai, e questo
Marmo che ti ricopre, e questi figlj....
Ahi figli! ahi! quali il sangue
Fremiti intollerabili mi desta,
Mentre di tua beltade
Queste tenere immagini contemplo,
Che balbettando ancora
Dimandan la lor madre!

Dove fuggir,
Dove trovar asilo
Puo fra gli sconsolati il pia infelice?
Oh verso te
Perchè fuggir non lice?

Il piu sincero pianto
Non ti dovrà il mio core
Altri che me qui non avevi amico
Io fui, io fui, che ti strappai dal seno
Della famiglia tua; l'abbandonasti
Per seguir me: t'amava
La patria tua; eri al tuo sangue cara;
E del tuo sangue, e della patria riva,
Ahi! per trarti alla tomba, io ti fei priva.

Fra quei mesti congedi, e fra gli amplessi
Della dolce germana; e appoco appoco
Mentre la patria tua dagli occhi nostri
Si scostava.... si ascose, a me dicesti
Con soave bonta mista a contento:
Parto, e tranquillo ho il core;
Di che pianger dovei?
Tu compagno mi sei.

Ma posso senza lagrime quel giorno
Quel giorno ricordar che ate mi unio?
Oggi ancora il piacer colle mie pene
A confonderci viene,
E coll' affanno mio, che non ha eguale,
Il trasporto amoroso. Oh quanto
Oh quanto era tenero amante
Il tuo bel core,
Il tuo bel cor, che per unirsi al mio,
Tutto pose in obbligo,
E la mia sorte conoscendo appieno,
Sol me guardò nei sensi
Che m' usciano dal seno.

Ne gnari andò, chè gioventude, e mondo,
Per esser meglio mio, spregiasti: lunge
Da volgare sentier di virtude.
Bella non eri tu, che per me solo.

Unito era il tuo core
Interamente al mio: pensosa poco
Della tua sorte, il menomo mio duolo
Trar ti facea sospiri;
E di ridente gioja
Un sol t'empiva delle mie pupille
Vivace movimento,
Che fosse seguò del mio cor contento.

Voler dai vani oggetti alto e diviso
E tutto fiso in Providenza e feimo:
Dolce genti tranquillita verace

Cui ne giubbilo mai, ne ambascia amara
Trassero fuori del confine usato.

Saggezza senza esempio
Nelle cure amorose
Verso la dolce prole;
Un cor di vera tenerezza pieno,
E inconsapevol della colpa, un core
Fatto per dar conforto ai mali miei;
Ecco dei miei piaceri
L'adorata sorgente,
E la cagion del mio dolor presente.

Marianna, anchio t' amai!
Più che il mio labbro
Non tel dicea, piu ch' altri
Non presterammi fede,
E piu ch' io stesso non credei,
T' ho amata.
Oh quante volte fra i suavi amplessi
Il palpitante core mi dicea:
Oime se la perdessi!
Ed io presago intanto
Secretamente mi struggeva in pianto.

Si durera, Marianna, il mio dolore;
E durera quand'anco i pianti miei
Asciutto il tempo avra: conosce, oh Dio!
Altre lagrime il cor, di quelle in fuore,
Che ricovrono il volto.
Dei floridi anni miei
La prima tiamina e sola
La dolce rimembranza
Della tua tenerezza,
La meraviglia delle tue virtudi,
Di tua bella pietà, del tuo candore
Sono un debito eterno a questo core.

Dove piu folto e il bosco,
Sotto l'oscura ombra dei faggi, dove
Non avrò testimon dei miei lamenti,
Io cercherò l'amabile tua immagine.
Nulla da questa idea potra distrarmi.
Colà vedrò il tuo nobile portamento,
E la mestizia tua nei miei congedi;
Ti leggerò, chiamata
Dai replicati amplessi,
La pura tenerezza agli occhi intorno,
La tua gioja vedrò nel mio ritorno.
Da quella cupa oscurità, segnace
Sarò delle tue tracce nel profondo
Rimotissimo Empiro:
Di là da tutti gli astri,
Che sotto i piedi tuoi giran lucenti,
Ti cercherò, dove di rai celesti
Brilla la tua innocenza, e dove cinta
L'anima tua di move plumie, il volo
Distende oltre il confin che qui la chiuse,
Dove l'avvezzi allo splendore angusto
Della Divinità, tutta trovando
La tua felicità nei suoi consigli;
Dove ai concerti angelici tua voce
Tua dolce voce unisci in faccia a Dio,
E una viva preghiera in favor mio.

Colà del mio dolore
Vedi i vantaggi, e dei destini il libro
Ti schiude Dio: tu in quello
Leggi di nostra divisione amara
Gli alti disegni, e il fine
Predistinto della mia carriera.

Oh anima perfetta, anima bella,
 Che amai con tanto ardore,
 Ma che abbastanza io non amai,
 Quanto più amabil sei
 Or che l'adorna la celeste luce !
 A te sull'ali della calda speme
 Mi levo ; ah non negarti
 Ai voti miei ; m'apri le braccia ; io fuggo,
 Onde a te unirmi eternamente in pace ;
 Raccogli tu l'anima mia segnace.

For grief thus to become the object of poetical occupation, it must already have softened, and began to vibrate within the limits of pleasure : Haller's was not immortal ; in about two years he married another wife, Elizabeth Bucher, who died in 1741, and whom he also lamented, but with inferior rimes. He married a third time ; but, as no ode occurs on the topic, there is some difficulty to ascertain the date : perhaps it was in 1745 ; for Haller visited Bern in that year, and was elected a member of the sovereign council. His politics were aristocratic.

Baron Munchausen, the representative of the King of England in the Electorate of Hanover, was much attached to Haller—got him ennobled, and, by his advice, patronized with the revenues of the state the foundation at Gottingen of a school for surgery ; of an hospital for lying-in-women ; and of an academy for design, in which, objects of natural history were to have a preference over the fine arts.

In the project of sending a scientific traveller into America, Haller took a warm interest, and recommended Christopher Mylius (a naturalist both in the German and English sense of the word,) for the mission ; but this accomplished and adventurous young man died in London, where he was about to embark for Georgia. During the year 1748, George the Second visited Gottingen. An oratorio was performed in the church, the words of which Haller supplied ; and, in the street, an arc of triumph was erected, of which he too suggested the inscriptions.

On the death of Dillenius, in 1747, Haller was invited to Oxford. He was, indeed, neither a member of the Anglican church nor of that university ; but illiberality was not the character of the age of George the Second ; nor had the clergy yet formed the project of turning the chairs of science into sinecures, in order to confiscate them for the benefit of their own order. Haller declined this honourable offer : he continued for seventeen years at Gottingen, actively

employed in promoting the sciences connected with physiology. In 1753, he voluntarily desisted from his labours, and retired to his natal and beloved Bern, to spend the evening of his life. In 1755, Mosheim died, and the vacated Chancellorship of the University of Gottingen was offered to Haller, by the express desire of George the Second. Divided between feelings of gratitude to his patron, and of attachment to his country, he communicated the offer to the sovereign council of Bern. The republic was desirous of detaining so illustrious a citizen ; and offered to settle a pension on him for life. This determined him to remove no more.

The principal literary societies of Europe were eager to enrol Haller among their members : he enumerates in the title-page to his poems, probably in the order of his successive admissions, those of Gottingen, Bern, Paris, London, Berlin, Utrecht, Edinburgh, Bologna, Stockholm, Rome, Bavaria, Carinthia, and Upsal, as having annexed him to their list of members.

Haller wrote two political novels, *Alfred* and *Usong*. Of the latter he gave a second and amended edition in 1777 ; in which year also he published the eleventh edition of his *Poems*. These were his last literary labours. He ceased to live on the 12th December, 1777. The seat of his disease was in the bladder : he continued to the last an attentive and rational observer of his own symptoms ; transmitted to Gottingen a scientific analysis of his case, for which opinion was the remedy he preferred ; and died, feeling his own pulse. Eleven children survived him. His library was purchased by the Emperor Joseph.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE read and reflected much upon the subject of early marriages becoming a cause of pauperism. The higher orders must be deplorably negligent of their duty, in promoting the right instruction of the lower, and affording facilities to men not only willing but anxious to work for subsistence, if the offspring of early marriage shall not constitute the surest and best provision for aged parents. It will admit of ample proof, that all over the Highlands, where there are no poor-rates, the young and able maintain their fathers, mothers, and remoter relatives ; for, in a country where so many youths engage as sailors and soldiers, it is not

uncommon for an aged couple to have survived all their sons; and perhaps they have had no daughter.

Your correspondent, page 201, in the *Monthly Magazine* for April last, eloquently enforces the argument, that Divine Providence will regulate the number of births according to the products that are to yield sustenance for the increased population. Allow me to add, that, if we believe in the highest distinction of rational beings,—the hope of immortality, (held out both by natural and revealed religion,) we must consider, as an unchristian and criminal exercise of public or private power, every attempt to obstruct the gift of existence to creatures destined for eternal enjoyments, after the light afflictions of a few years have passed away for ever. B. G.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
I AM a little at a loss to understand whether your Sheffield correspondent, J. L. at page 399 of the Number for December 1817, wishes to describe the disease of the thyroid gland, called Bronchocele, or that chronic inflammation and enlargement of the absorbent glands in the neck, so common in scrofulous habits, when he states, "that he has, with painful emotion, observed an increasing number of females with swelling (swollen) or full necks."

If it be the former of these diseases, he may rest in the assurance that the very praiseworthy cause of his "painful emotions" is unfounded; for the complaint is so completely endemic, and so generally confined to the lower and labouring classes, that "the admirers of the sex will not be likely (to use his own words,) to see the neck of a female, otherwise delicately proportioned, puffed up so as to completely destroy the beauty of that interesting part of the female figure;" unless they happen to be residents of those districts in which it prevails; and where, so far from a deformity, it is looked upon as the *εὐκαλος*; and the size of her goitre more effectually secures its possessor from the pangs of celibacy, than the length of her purse.

The physiology and pathology of the thyroid gland have hitherto remained equally unknown; and, although we are warranted in supposing that an organ, so abundantly supplied with blood, must perform some important function (for Nature never acts so inconsistently as to disproportion her means

to her ends), yet all researches into its offices have ended in vague hypothesis; and, like the disease in question, still remain open to the mind of the ingenious enquirer. Fortunately, however, be its importance what it may, its diseases are but few; and the principal, although an unseemly, is by no means (in this climate) a very common, and certainly not a formidable, one; for, intractable as it is, I know of no case recorded in which it has proved destructive of life, and but few where it has seriously interfered with its fullest enjoyment. In some instances, it is true, respiration has been in a degree affected; but it is far from being (as J. H. states) generally the case. As to his fears of its detrimental influence upon the constitution, they are totally groundless; and, with respect to the danger to which females labouring under it are exposed during child-birth,—although this has occasionally been considered the cause, and not unfrequently an exasperation, of the disease,—yet, admitting these assumptions as facts, the conclusion is erroneous; it cannot have any such dangerous tendency.

Of the remedy about which he is so justly sceptical, I should be inclined to question whether any well-authenticated instance has occurred in which the patient has recovered under its exhibition, whose recovery might not fairly be attributed to other collateral means; for, that a substance nearly inert should possess more efficacy than medicines of acknowledged and approved power, is a contradiction which cannot be admitted.

Switzerland, Savoy, and the Tyrol, are those parts in which this complaint is most prevalent; and in some of the more mountainous parts of this island (especially Derbyshire,) it is by no means uncommon, though to a much less extent. In the valleys of the Alps it is more frequently met with than upon the mountains themselves; in some parts scarcely an individual is totally exempt; and the cause to which it is attributable remains a mere matter of conjecture. Idiotism is sometimes combined with it; but, whether connected, or induced by the same cause, is uncertain. Several in the same family are often affected; and it more frequently attacks females than males; almost invariably commencing at an early age, and occasionally disappearing spontaneously a short time subsequent to puberty.

Some authors have classed Bronchocele amongst scrofulous diseases; and, in the few cases which have fallen within my own observation, the patient has borne all the external marks of a scrofulous diathesis. I should, therefore, be led to anticipate a more favourable result from such remedies as give tone and vigor to the system, than from any vaunted specifics; a name alone sufficient to condemn. Although but little reliance is to be placed upon local applications, they may act as adjuvants. Stimulating lotions and blisters are recommended, and may be safely had recourse to; but issues would to me be very objectionable, as I once saw a case in which their introduction in a large glandular tumor was followed by sphacelus, and death; but, whether from the peculiar irritability of the individual, or from an inability in glandular structures to support high inflammatory action, I am unable to say.

Should the patient be willing to get rid of an inconvenience at considerable risk, and by the intervention of a severe operation, I should conceive the four arteries supplying the gland might be tied, with a probability of effecting a cure; but its removal has always been attended with fatal consequences.

C. H.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
SEEING these times of distress render every means to economise the expence for the support of a family absolutely necessary, and as every information conducive to the comfort of one family may be generally beneficial if put in practice,—to that end, would any of your valuable correspondents, who may be acquainted with the process of dressing and dying fur-skins, be kind enough to give it to the public, through the medium of your truly useful miscellany, so as to enable those that reside in the country to dress and dye their rabbit and other skins, for family wear; or give a reference to any work in print on the subject, either as a separate treatise, or the part, or number, of any more voluminous publication?

Woolwich;
October 16, 1818.

R.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
WITH respect to forming a new nomenclature of the Heavens, I must confess I cannot coincide with

Mr. Dick's ideas, whose argument altogether seems to have a tendency of involving the first observers of the heavens in oblivion.

Innovations, however, similar to Mr. D.'s, have been attempted by invidious persons, whose study was more directed to the form, than to the improvement, of the science. The venerable Bede, in the early part of the seventeenth century, was the first who attempted to reduce the constellations into different arrangements; who substituted the names of the twelve Apostles for the twelve signs of the Zodiac, instead of the prophane names of the ancients: he was followed by an astronomer who afterwards gave Scripture-names to the rest of the constellations; but this innovation introduced confusion in the study of the science, and, consequently, finished with its author.

The "ignorant shepherds" of the plains of Babylon and Egypt were undoubtedly the first who made observations of the stars; and I think it clearly appears they endeavoured to portion out the firmament into distinct parts, reducing a certain number of stars under the representation of certain images, in order to aid the imagination and the memory to conceive and retain their number and situation. And, if such images or figures have the property of assisting the memory, why should new and more complicated characters be introduced. Instead of studying the numerous clusters of stars in their ancient or original names, we are to substitute circles, triangles, squares, pentagons, and, consequently, polygons without number. Then what advantage or improvement is to be derived from such substitutions? If those innumerable clusters are not to be brought into the boundary of figures, where there is an opportunity of bending, bringing to, and expanding, almost at pleasure, are they to be brought to coincide with figures so scientifically arranged?

The question required to be answered appears plainly this,—if parallelograms, right lines, &c. are to be substituted instead of Orion and Gemini, &c., will such figures facilitate the progress of students?—will they tend to convey clearer ideas of the different situations of the stars?—will they tend to aid the imagination or the memory to conceive and retain their number better than the mythological representations? If circles are to be introduced, I should despair of any regularity whatever: if a square or
any

any other regular figure should be an adjoining constellation with a circle, what proper name would be given to such polygonal figures as would be required to enclose the spaces caused by such figures?

Certainly "there is no science which has a tendency to produce more pacific habits than astronomy;" yet I should not conceive that the bare names would tend to lessen those habits, or that "the tranquil observer of the heavens" would form a mean idea of the works of the Almighty, because he studies them by ancient characters: surely a student cannot imagine that he is to "encounter with Hercules and his club," or that he is to fly from the fury of the Bull or the ferocity of the Lion. It seems evident, that those images of representation would not be the means of his forming insignificant conceptions,—he would rather be astonished with the simplicity of arrangement; be surprised at the curious mnemonic of the ancients; be amazed at the august works of Nature; and, lastly, adore that Omnipotent Power who regulates the whole. J. W.

Norwich; Jan. 11, 1819.

For the Monthly Magazine.

HORACE:

From the German of Sulzer.

IT would be forming too mean an idea of one of Antiquity's greatest poets, to imagine that Horace addicted himself to verse-making (like our now-a-day rimesters,) for mere amusement; spending his youth and manhood in hunting up poetical thoughts and images, and counting syllables; in order that, by furnishing his fellow citizens every now and then with something pretty to read, he might acquire the reputation of a clever fellow. Lord Shaftesbury justly observes, that the ancient and modern critics, who have commented on this writer, have not represented him as the great man he really was. Comparing the scattered passages which he has here and there interwoven in his poems, concerning his own private concerns and character, he cannot but strike us in a very advantageous light.

He was the son of a freed-man, who was probably a Greek, of decent fortune and upright character, and from whom he received a good education. He expresses himself very clearly on this head in different places, and ascribes it to his father, that he was a just man and beloved:—

— purus et insons.

— si vivo et carnis amicis;
Causa fuit pater his: *Sat. i. 6.*

He attributes to his father's instructions his not having been hurried down the stream of profligacy:—

— Insuevit pater optimus hoc me,
Ut fugerem exemplis vitiorum quæque
notando. *Sermo. i. 4.*

He had different teachers; but his worthy father trusted not to them alone, being himself his most careful guardian:

Ipse mihi custos incorruptissimus omnes
Circum doctores aderat. *Ibid.*

After receiving in Rome so good an education, and being instructed according to the fashion of the times in the elegant arts, he went to Athens, where he prosecuted philosophy in the schools of the academica. During his stay there, the civil war broke out, by which Brutus hoped to save the republic. Horace attached himself to the side of freedom, both from patriotic and private motives; having enjoyed the esteem and friendship of Brutus, after being made known to him in Greece. This single circumstance of his having been acquainted with the leaders of the state before the ruin of the republic, and of his having been made use of by such great men in the defending of liberty (for a whole legion was entrusted to him) must justify his claim to our good opinion. Afterwards he had occasion to value himself thereupon, and the manner in which he speaks of it,
Me primis urbis belli placuisse domique.

Ep. i. 10.

— Cum magnis vixisse invita fatebitur
usque

Invidia. *Sat. ii. 1.*

demonstrates him to have lived in habits of intimacy with the greatest men of the dying republic, both before and during the civil war. And, on this account, after the battle of Philippi, he was declared an exile, as a leader of rebellion, and his goods were confiscated. This forced him to a quiet life; and, as he could now do no more for Liberty, he threw himself into the arms of the Muses, as Cicero, in similar circumstances, had, before him, done into those of Philosophy. All this he relates with his characteristic conciseness:—
Romæ utinam mihi contigit, atque doceri,
Iratu Grævis quantum nocuisset Achilles,
Adjecere bonæ paulo plus artis Athenæ:
Scilicet ut possem curvo dignoscere rectum,
Atque inter sylvas Academi querere
verum.

Dura sed emovere loco me tempora grato:
Civilisque

*Civilisque rudem belli talitæstus in arma,
Cæsaris Angusti non responsura lacertis.
Unde simul primum me dimisere Philippi,
Decisis humilem pennis, inopemque pater-
terni*

*Et laris et fundi, paupertas impulit audax
Ut versua facerem.* *Epis. ii. 2.*

Here he insinuates his opinion of the civil war; so that we cannot but forgive him his after-reconciliation with Cæsar. He ascribes to him only superior might, which he silently opposes to the right of the other party. The bravest man deserves not blame for yielding to decisive superiority, if he do but not consider the more powerful as the more rightful master.

It were mistaking the matter to conclude, from the last words of this passage, that he turned poet for bread; or that the profit of his verses was necessary to his maintenance. He only means, that the loss of his estate and his banishment, by depriving him of ability to be actively useful, obliged him to a different pursuit.

His first poetical attempts were his satires, written after the manner of Lucilius; and natural enough was it that a man, of so noble a way of thinking, should give loose to his contempt for profligacy and vice. This virtuous scorn was his Muse, and not an itch for the name of poet; accordingly, at first, he lays no claim to the title:—

—Ego me illorum dederim quibus esse
poetas,

Excerptam numero. *Serm. i. 4.*

and took no pains for applause; for then, too, as well as now, the wits of the age had their several tricks for admiration,—their clap-traps, (if I may borrow a term from the stage.) This underhand work did not suit him:—

*Non ego nobilium scriptorum auditor et
ultor*

*Grammaticas ambire tribus et pulpita
diguor.* *Epist. i. 19.*

He wrote, because he could not view the progress of dissipation, and silently look on:—

—Sen me tranquilla senectus
Expectat, seu mæris atris circumvolat alis,
Dives, inops, Romæ, seu fors ita jusserit,
exul

Quisquis exit vitæ, scribam, color. *Serm. ii. 1.*

Before an end was put to civil discord, however, he obtained leave to return to Rome, bought a citizen's decury, and was introduced, by his friends Virgil and Varius, to Mæcenas. At first he shewed much backwardness; and it was nine months after his introduction to this

favorite of Augustus ere he was admitted among his intimates. (*Serm. i. 6.*) He was next presented to Augustus, and by him much valued.

From a hundred passages in his writings, it may be perceived that, in Horace's conversations with Mæcenas and Augustus, the discourse mostly glanced upon the corruption of manners and morals among the Romans, and that this gave rise to many a satire and ode. Under the regent's protection, he might venture to be bold; and was, indeed, sometimes so bitter as to come within reach of the law, which created him many enemies; but, as he was safe from persecution, they rather excited his hate than his fear. From time to time he continued his vehement sallies upon the reigning follies of the Romans, attacking, indiscriminately, as well individuals as the public.

His way of life was such as became a philosopher,—unambitious, and glad that his situation allowed of his living to himself, afar from public business and from court. Like a true sage, he seems to feel the great advantages of a private life:—

*Nollem onus, — portare molestum.
Nam mihi continuo major quærenda foret
res,*

*Atque salutandi plures; ducendus et unus
Et comes alter, uti ne solus rusve peregreve
Exirem; plures calones atque caballi
Pascendi; duceunda petorrita.*—*Serm. i. 6.*

He felt that in this state he had many superiorities over the great:—

—Commodius quam tu, præclare
seuator,

*Milibus atque aliis vivo; quantumque
libido est,*

Incedo solus; percontor quanti olus et far.

With such a way of thinking, well might he look down on the Romans, as from an eminence, and reproach them so emphatically with their follies.

Augustus saw the importance of such a man, not only as an amusing and philosophical companion, but as one who could importantly serve him, by spreading his fame and supporting his policy; and, by his express command, Horace celebrated^d in song his and his party's victories. Many of the best odes were, in all probability, composed at his instigation to soothe the Romans into an affection for his quiet government, his institutions, and his laws. In old age the poet seer^s again to have absented himself from court, to enjoy his own retirement. He then resided mostly on his Sabine estate, or in his Tiburtine villa,

villa; living, like a wise man, oftener wished-for than beheld at court.

All this casts a pretty clear light upon his moral character. He had genius enough, in the obscurity of an inferior station, to make himself master of such habits and talents as rendered him important to the first men of the state: and, had the assertors of freedom overcome, he would have acquired great weight, and been considered as one of the pillars of the republic. As soon as the labouring for liberty seemed not only fruitless but dangerous to the state, he gave up active life, and bowed his head to fate. He was sought by the ruling party; and, though he did not shun its favor, he did not become one of its mean flatterers. As he could no longer do any thing for the commonwealth, he was, awhile, only a spectator. His penetration and accuracy of feeling soon pictured to him, in lively colours, the sinking and degenerating character of his fellow-citizens: and, as patriot-virtue was henceforward to be useless, to private virtue he endeavoured to lend his support. It stung him to the quick, that the Romans, after having irrecoverably lost their political liberty, should add to their bonds the chains of moral slavery. He perceived that, even under the new government, means remained, would but the citizens embrace them, to make the empire great, and themselves happy: and much of his poetry aims at convincing them of this, and at saving them from complete corruption. What he required of them, his own life exemplified. This enlarged way of thinking, united to a very lively poetical genius, make him one of the poets who have laboured for the true end of the art. This moral aim, as an ingenious English critic has observed, is perceptible in all his works; and the author of the epistles is knowable even in his odes. "Horace (says Warton,) is the most popular writer of antiquity, because he deals in images borrowed from common life, and in remarks accommodated to human hearts and occupations:" and (we may add,) because his object was not so much to pass for the ingenious man, who had always something pretty wherewith to dazzle his reader,—but for a philosopher, whose comprehensive view was usefully darted over a whole public.

To be sure, he has trifled; and written many an odelet to entertain his friend; but he ought not to be tried upon the testimony of a few songs composed for

pastime and in joke, but on that of his larger and more serious works. In them, we every-where behold the man penetrated with the convictions he is endeavouring to infuse into others; and who, therefore, gives to every thought its greatest warmth and vigour. In them, we every-where perceive the glowing, feeling heart, the copious and flowery fancy; overruled by strong sense; and, on this account, he must always remain the favorite poet of the serious and the philosophical.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.
SIR,

IT is truly lamentable to hear of the numbers who lose their lives by fire in London. The houses are constructed of such combustible materials, and fires make such rapid progress, that there is little chance of escape, except by the windows; and, if people would avail themselves of this outlet, I am convinced the number of sacrifices to this dreadful element would be greatly lessened. Many ingenious contrivances have been proposed, to enable people to save themselves in this way; but, either from their complicated motions, their expense, or some other cause, few, or none of them, have been generally adopted. Yet it is an undoubted truth, that almost every person may be saved, by having recourse to a knotted rope, or rope-ladder, suspended from the window. This simple assistance is attended with almost no expense; and surely the most delicate person would not hesitate a moment between sliding down a rope or being burned alive.

Might not every sleeping apartment, or at least every house, be provided with this simple apparatus, with a hook, noose, or other means of fixing it quickly to a bed-post, or table? But, it is to be feared, the very simplicity of this scheme will prevent its being practised; and we shall be doomed, now and then, to hear of our fellow-creatures burned or suffocated for want of a bit of knotted rope. It would be a sort of insult to the understanding of your readers, to enter into a minute detail of the means of using this simple mode of escape: every person must apprehend at once. I should be happy to hear that every house-keeper in London would adopt this plan, by either having a rope-ladder, or some yards of knotted rope, to have recourse to on such mournful occasions. I am not ashamed
to

to say, that when business calls me to London, I cannot sleep with safety or satisfaction, till my bed-room is provided with a bit of rope. T. S.

Dundee; Dec. 24, 1818.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.
SIR,

NO apology will be required for the trouble I hereby occasion. Your willingness to encourage the circulation of accurate information on any subject whatever, (whether agreeable or disagreeable to your own opinion,) has ever been evinced by the facility with which you have promulgated the sentiments of your numerous correspondents.

In your Magazine for November, p. 352, col. 2, you have introduced a statement of Mons. Dufief's new method of teaching French to a number of pupils, by himself first pronouncing the words, and then his pupils, till they did it accurately. That Mr. D. may have invented this plan, I shall not pretend to deny; because I am not certain how many years he may have resided in England; and I am not aware that it is of particular importance. But I feel it a duty to my country to state, that he is not the only person who has practised it; and that it was practised several years ago in my school at Hanley, in the Pottery. I shall appeal to the inhabitants of that place (which I have now quitted) to verify.

The fact, Mr. Editor, is this:—when I commenced the education of youth at Hanley, each pupil laboured under, not only total ignorance of true *prosody*, (or enunciation,) but also a peculiar *dialectic brogue*, that excited disagreeable sensations whenever and while I had them employed in reading. I was confident that, unless their vocal organs differed from mine, this needed not be the case; I was satisfied that the *philosophy of language* should furnish adequate remedies, and I resolved to experiment a little with the mechanism of language. I selected some of the most striking passages from Dr. Mayor's *Speaker* and Blair's *Class Book*; (such as I conjectured would interest the pupils, and excite correspondent emotions;) and, causing each class to assemble, I first read the whole exercise twice: I then read a line, and caused the whole class to recite it; this was done, perhaps, ten minutes: I then caused each boy in the class to recite the exercise; constantly correcting the smallest deviation, and explaining the nature of the sentiment,

and the true reasons why it was to be pronounced in the manner I inculcated.

The novelty of the plan occasioned a little risibility for several days among the head classes, but they soon perceived the advantages that would result from attention; they entered into my views with considerably more spirit than I had either reason or cause to expect. They even evinced anxiety whenever some arithmetical operation engaged my attention a few minutes beyond the regular hour appointed for this exercise; and, I believe, that an omission would have produced dissatisfaction altogether. In connection with this method, I introduced the mechanism of language in reference to analysis and composition; and such was the pleasure the pupils began to feel, that they scarcely ever were absent from their grammatical and recitative exercises. The effects produced equalled my most earnest expectations. For, at the Christmas following, before an assemblage of near two hundred ladies and gentlemen, two classes, of twenty-four pupils each, read and recited exercises, (proposed by some of the company,) separately, and collectedly, in the same time, inflexions, cadence, and tone, (as far as could accord with the relative varied pitch,) of voice; and immediately analysed whatever exercise was given.

In stating this particularly, I have no private feeling to gratify; I merely wish my countrymen not to attach all the merit of every novelty in education to any individual whatever. I am, indeed, of opinion, that many school-masters may consider the method I have stated as the only one calculated to fully counteract provincial vulgarisms. But I must again assert, that Mons. Dufief is not the only person who practises it; and, also, that I have not borrowed it. I constantly resort to it whenever I wish to effect the above purpose; and I am without any doubt whatever concerning its being the easiest, (to both teacher and pupil,) the quickest, and the only accurate method of communicating the continental languages.

The benefits of the plan are now enjoyed by each of these young gentlemen, who were so instructed, (some of whom are now in various parts of the kingdom;) and I will be so bold as to say, that no persons in Hanley are more free from *dialectic brogue*, than those my late pupils.

SIMEON SHAW.

Academy, near Olkfield, Salford.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A SON of mine having long been troubled with warts on various parts of his face, and as they are so conspicuously situated, that he does not like to make use of caustic, I shall feel obliged if any of your correspondents are able to prescribe some efficient remedy. We have cut them off repeatedly; but, instead of diminishing, they appear to grow larger: we have also tried a strong solution of sal-ammoniac, but without effect.

A. C. R.

London; Jan. 7.

For the Monthly Magazine.

APPLICATION of the NEW THEORY of MOTION to EXPLAIN the CAUSE of the TIDES.

THE phenomena of the tides have been ascribed to the principle of *imate* gravitation; but the new theory of proximate causes refers them to that general law of motion which it considers as the primary and proximate cause of all material phenomena, operating, in a descending series, from the rotation of the sun round the fulcrum of the solar system, to the fall of an apple to the earth. This motion being transferred from system to system, and from body to body, through all nature from its source, wherever that be, serves as the efficient cause of every species of vitality, of every organic arrangement, and of all those accidents of body heretofore ascribed by the imagination to attractive, gravitating, and centrifugal forces.

The waters of the ocean are observed to flow and rise twice a-day, in which motion, or flux, which in the same direction lasts nearly six hours, the sea gradually swells, and, entering the mouths of rivers, drives back the river-waters towards their head. After a continued flux of six hours, it seems to repose for a quarter of an hour, and then begins to ebb, or retire back, for six hours more; in which time, by the subsidence of the waters at the rivers-mouth, they resume their usual course. After a quarter of an hour, the sea again flows and rises as before.

According to the theory of Newton, these phenomena were supposed to be produced by an imaginary power, inherent in all matter, called ATTRACTION. The moon was supposed to attract the waters by the *hocus-pocys* of this power, just as the earth was supposed to attract the moon, the moon the earth, and the planets one another. This was very good philosophy as long as names were

admitted to represent efficient causes, but the more inquisitive spirit of modern philosophy asks how any attraction, or operative force of the nature of attraction, can exist between bodies necessarily separated, according to the same theory, by a *vacuum* in space, and which would fall together but for the further necessary hypothesis of a *projectile force*! Besides, in the phenomena of the tides, it was unfortunate for this gravitating theory, that the tides rise on the opposite sides of the earth at the same time.

The entire theory of all occult attraction and repulsion is, however, visionary and fabulous, and must yield, before the light of reason, to the new theory, which ascribes all phenomena of subordinate or included motion to superior general motions, or to the transfer of the motions of greater bodies to smaller ones. Thus, all-motions which we witness on the earth, as the tides of the waters and atmosphere, the fall of bodies, the principle of weight or centripetal force, the motions of animals, &c. &c. are ascribed by the new theory of *transferred motion*, to the combined motions of the earth around its axis in every twenty-four hours, and around the sun in every year,—of which motions every part of the terrestrial mass is the inert patient.

It is easy to conceive, that, even if there were no moon, the moving waters of the two great oceans, the Atlantic and Pacific, would necessarily oscillate, or vibrate, between the continents which bound them from north to south, by the combined force of the two-fold motions of the earth. They would be intercepted in their rotation by those continents on the eastern sides, which it is well known are worn away by their action; and a re-action would take place on the western sides of the same continents. But, as the motions of the moon, in its lunar orbit, coincide with those of the tides in their terrestrial orbit, there is evidently a connexion in the cause of both motions, or rather, the causes of both appear to be identically the same; and the effects are, therefore, simultaneous.

This common cause, it may now be proved, is to be found in the motions of the earth, which operate alike on the waters of the earth, and by the medium of space on the moon according to their respective quantities of matter, and to the square of their distances from the centre of the motions of the terrestrial and lunar system.

The

The connexion between the earth and its waters is palpable, but that between the earth and the moon is obviously maintained by means of the gaseous or fluid medium, which fills all space, and transfers the motions of the sun, from the sun to the planets and their secondaries, and from the planets to their several secondaries. The gaseous medium filling universal space is, therefore, in this respect, and in universal nature, as efficient in transferring motion from masses to masses in proportion to their quantity of matter and to their distance, as the continuous fixed matter of a rod, or lever of wood or metal.

The causes and phenomena of the tides, according to this new system, may be described in the following paragraphs:

1. The tides are primarily nothing more than oscillations of the waters, caused by the two-fold motions of the earth, and by the constant re-action of land during the rotation of the whole terrestrial mass of fixed and fluid materials.

2. There are two tides in opposite seas of the earth at the same time, because there are two great seas in motion, and two continents acting and re-acting on the two moving seas.

3. The oscillations move backward and forward within every six hours, consequently the space moved over by the same waters in each vibration is equal to the rate of motion per hour multiplied by six, which oscillation in the British Channel is from thirty-six to forty-two miles only.

4. This, therefore, is the breadth of the great tidal waves, or oscillations of the ocean; consequently, there are 70 or 80 of these tidal-waves following each other in succession across the Atlantic, and from 150 to 200 such in the Pacific, according to the several rates of motion arising from various combinations of land, rocks, and water.

5. Their connection with the moon and sun, is a consequence of the causes of all motion being the same; and of the necessary balance of forces, which exists in a system of universal motion, in which all bodies are forced to move around circles of such radii as are calculated to produce in each of them uniform momenta.

6. Of course, as it is the oscillation of the great tidal waves that creates the local tides, whatever adds to the volume or velocity of a tidal wave, when moving from east to west, produces similar

effects, while the same volume moves back from west to east; consequently, one spring-tide, or one neap-tide, or one tide of any kind, leads necessarily to a returning tide of the same quantity; and there is no occasion for the operation of any new power, to produce a recurring peculiarity during the same rotation.

In fine, it is intended to be asserted in this paper, that the phenomena of the tides are mere phenomena of MOTION,—and, as such, are proximately caused by MOTION; that the proximate motions or causes concerned in their production are the rotation of the earth around its own axis, and around the centre of the momenta of the earth and moon, and that of the earth, the moon, and the sun; no attraction, gravitation, or other occult force, being concerned, or being necessary.

Palpably and necessarily true as is this theory of the proximate causes of the local motions or tides of the terrestrial fluids, yet there are many sensible persons who have been educated in the belief of the power of the *hocus-pocus* of gravitation, who will attempt to dispute its evidence inch by inch. They witness certain effects, and, instead of tracing the proximate mechanism of their causes, they consider it as the *acmé* of philosophical research to specify the vulgar law of those effects, and to confer a name on the cause. To pronounce this name is so much easier than to investigate the cause itself, that it is to be feared the votaries of a system of nomenclature will continue to out-number the votaries of investigation in the proportion in which the idle exceed the industrious, unless the conferring of a name on a cause should cease to be considered as legitimate wisdom.

The supernatural, or *hocus-pocus*, philosophy has, however, been fashionable in all ages; for nothing delights men like conjurations or enchantments. It is, therefore, an ungracious task to disturb the delightful visions of those who implicitly believe in miraculous causes. How painful it is to descend from the magical powers of innate attraction, and the enchanting principle of universal gravitation, to mechanical arrangements of atomic forms, and to the accidents of transferred motion! How much more pleasing it is to follow the transition of caloric, than to be enabled to trace all cases of heat to variations and concentrations of motion! What an extinguisher of the imagination it is, to prove that the parts of a planet

centripetate, owing to its two-fold motions, instead of gravitating by the occult sublimity of the gravitating force! How mortifying it is to find, that a gaseous medium in space is competent to conduct and transfer the motions of distant bodies to one another, without the aid of the sublime gravitation, and the sublimely sublime centrifugal force! How vulgar it is to maintain, that universal space is filled with gross media, like that in the vicinity of a dirty planet! How common it is to assert, that the delightful mysteries of friction and resistance are nothing more than the parting with, or diffusion, of motion, according to the combined ratio of the number of particles in the opposing bodies, with their pre-existing heat or fluidity! How destructive of the workings of genius, and the invention of beautiful hypotheses, concerning animal life and locomotion, to assert that such motions consist merely in a muscular transfer of the motions of the earth from the extremities in contact with the earth to the distant extremities of the bodies! In short, science and philosophy will lose all their fascinations, if it should unfortunately be admitted, that all the varied phenomena of the universe have proximate causes, *not more obscure* than transferred motion, as concentrated by various arrangements, and as modified by various atomic forms!

COMMON SENSE.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine,
SIR,

ECONOMY in our necessary expenditure is now become the duty of almost every one, who does not live upon the taxes. The subject, as to where a family may live cheapest, is therefore of vital importance; and, as the columns of your excellent Magazine have already been opened to the discussion of the question, the enclosed may not be unacceptable to your readers.

To those possessed of limited means—to half-pay officers, retired tradesmen of moderate fortunes, and small annuitants—the following information is addressed. To such the situation pointed out offers a retirement within the pale of the British dominions, within the easy reach of friends, in a healthful climate, at a comparatively cheap rate of living, and divested of that most appalling idea connected with emigration,—a final separation from our country and connexions.

The Isle of Man is situated about

the middle of the Irish channel, and is nearly equidistant from the shores of the three kingdoms, with all which it has communication, by means chiefly of regular passage-boats, furnished with excellent accommodations, at moderate charges; affording an endless source of gratification and amusement to the lovers of aquatic excursions in every direction,—to Liverpool, Whitehaven, Dublin, Dumfries, and the adjacent coasts, and innumerable facilities for field sports.

As a sea-bathing place, Douglas can scarcely be surpassed; whether the salubrity of the climate, or the purity of the water, be considered; and it possesses excellent accommodation, both for warm and cold bathing.

The country is in a high degree beautiful and romantic, and has been considered, by many judges of the picturesque, as inferior in these qualities to the Isle of Wight, only from its want of the same luxuriant growth of wood.

The Isle of Man is totally free from taxes, except a rate upon dogs, public-houses, and a very small rate upon dwelling-houses in the towns: the sums thus raised being applied to the repairing of the highways. Good arable land, at two, or three miles' distance from the chief towns, lets at from one to two guineas an acre per annum: unimproved lands may be had at a very low rate. Neat dwelling-houses in the towns, with three bed-rooms, parlour, kitchen, &c. at from 12l. to 15l. a-year. Larger houses, very good, at from 20l. to 35l. a-year. Furnished lodgings, with good sitting-room, bed-room, &c. at 6s. a-week, and upwards, according to the extent and quality of the accommodations. Provisions may be estimated nearly as follow, viz.

Beef 4d. to 7d. per lb.
Mutton 4d. to 8d. ditto.
Veal 6d. to 7d. ditto.
Pork 4d. to 6d. ditto.
A good turkey 3s. to 4s.
Goose 2s. to 2s. 6d.
Ducks and fowls, 2s. a-pair.
Chickens 9d. to 1s. ditto.
Fish of various sorts (including turbot and soles,) abundant, and very cheap.
Eggs from 1½ to 2½ dozen for 1s.
Fresh butter in summer at from 6d. to 9d. per lb. of 16 oz.—in winter from 9d. to 1s.
French brandy 10s. to 12s. per gallon.
Hollands 10s. per gallon.
Rum 9s. per gallon.
And good port-wine at 24s. per dozen.

Jan. 26, 1819.

J. N.

For

For the Monthly Magazine.
COTEMPORARY AUTHORS.

ESTIMATE of the LITERARY CHARACTER
of MRS. ANN RATCLIFFE.

WHILE the resemblance between mediocrity and excellence is so striking that but few can discover the difference, there is still a quality belonging to the latter which raises it to such an unmeasurable degree above the former, that they do not admit of comparison. We have sometimes thought that mediocrity, with respect to excellence, is what the productions of art are to those of Nature. The outward symmetry is, apparently, not inferior; but all the internal contrivance, the wonders of the mechanism, and the mystery of vivification, are wanting. The painted flower emulates the beauty of the native blossom, but the moment that it is subjected to microscopic sight it appears a rude and rough congregation of blots and stains; whilst the texture and colours of the other are developed into a more amazing variety of ingenuity and perfection. The test of taste is, to mediocrity and excellence, what the microscope is to the rose and the painting.

We have been led into this train of reflection, by comparing the works of Mrs. Ratcliffe with those of her most popular imitators. In some of them we find the fable as well constructed, and, in others, the descriptions drawn with no less force; but her genius was not in them. It is necessary to grant to them that the events narrated might have happened, and that the scenes described may have had existence; but, in the romances of this wonder-making lady, nothing is required beyond what she produces. We read on to the end, conjured by the magic of her imagination; and, while shuddering on the brink of extravagance, we cannot persuade ourselves, at the moment, that we are safe from real dangers. She is the greatest sorceress in the terrific that has ever appeared: the murder scene in *Macbeth* "melts into thin air," when compared to the black and lowering horrors of the attempted assassination in the *Italian*; the incidents of which are depicted, not only as naturally, but with more simplicity, and are not less finely invested with the ærial haze of poetical penciling.

Some critics have expressed the opinion, that Mrs. Ratcliffe is not the inventor of that species of fiction in which she has so greatly excelled, and they affect to find the model of her stories in

"the *Castle of Otranto*," by Horace Walpole; or in the dramas and romances of the Germans. It would not be difficult to disprove this. Although the superstitious feelings of the characters are delineated in the *Castle of Otranto* with naïveté and genius, the incidents are so preposterous that the reader is never interested in them, but often disposed to throw down the book with levity; and in the German writers there is an exaggeration of passion, as far beyond the bounds of Nature as the incidents in the other are remote from probability. But, in the romances of Mrs. Ratcliffe, each successive scene is so well conceived, and executed with so strict a regard to the proper costume of Nature, that an air of reality pervades the whole series, and we are not sensible of the general improbability of the story until we have closed the book, and shaken off the entrancement with which we were deluded. It is in the influence which she possesses over the feelings of her readers that her power and originality consists.

Her object, especially in her two great works, the *Mysteries of Udolpho* and the *Italian*, is to inspire terror. In the former, she has addressed herself to our superstitious curiosity, by a train of circumstances, in which the reader is perfectly aware no supernatural agency exists; and, in the latter, she aims at the excitement of a still higher species of fear by incidents that have a superhuman character, whilst the story itself is obviously within the ordinary probabilities of Neapolitan manners. Yet, in the *Mysteries of Udolpho*, we are constantly in the dread of some apparitional apocalypse; and, in the *Italian*, appalled by a stupendous phantom of embodied iniquity. But how charmingly these strong feelings are occasionally appeased,—soothed by the solemn solitudes of the forest,—cheered by the images of rural carelessness, or spirited into that open-eyed enthusiasm that, in the freedom of the breezy mountain top, expatiates over the landscape below, and the blue expanse of the distant sea. The descriptions of Mrs. Ratcliffe possess the transparency of Claude, with the grandeur of Salvator Rosa.

But the power of her pencil is not limited to the magnificent fidelity of her landscapes and figures, it is still more beautifully exhibited in those minute touches of feeling which render the sentiment appropriate to the circumstances, and preserve an harmonious

accordance

accordance between the figures and the back-ground of her pictures. The conduct of Moutoni, taken in connexion with his tarnished palace at Venice, and his ruinous castle among the Appennines, his carousals, his garb, his mien, manners, and profession, form one of the most masterly and best executed conceptions in literature. In Schedari we find the same being, but in greater maturity, enriched with the vicious experience of more advanced life, and abstracted from those associates whose minor profligacy served to temper his offences. Schedari is just such a confessor as Moutoni would have made in the capacity of a friar. Of their kind, these two tremendous portraits approximate to that of the prodigal Moore in Schiller's celebrated tragedy of the Robbers; and they stand beside the celebrated Corsair and Lara of Byron, with the living energy of men, contrasted with master-pieces of art. Mrs. Ratcliffe has dissected depravity with *medean* boldness, and dared to lay open the arteries of *male* dereliction from the oracles of the heart to the marrow in the bones. She has penetrated beyond the metaphysics of her sex, and exposed the criminality peculiar to ours.

If she is not the inventor of that class of romance-writing which she has cultivated with so much success, she is the effectual founder of the school to which it belongs. In composition, however, her works are far from being models. The style is loose and inordinately figurative; but, withal, very natural. The sense floats in a poetical medium, and we are perplexed to account for the interest which it excites, till we recollect it may be compared to a corpse borne away on the tide, or the spectacle of a person struggling in the waters. To offer, therefore, any comment on the management of her stories would give no idea of the talent shown in them. They are charmed things, and the spell dissolves in the attempt to analyze the ingredients. In this respect they may be compared to the productions of old John Bunyan, who to the most palpable allegories awakens the sympathy of his readers as effectually as if his personifications were living individuals. It is in vain that rhetoricians furnish rules to produce similar effects, the power is in the peculiar endowments of the author, and is that quality by which works of mediocrity are distinguished from those of excellence; it is genius, in contradistinction to talent.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A MOMENT's reflection will satisfy all your readers, that a man, accustomed to study, does not observe the syllables when he is reading, at least a language familiar to him. Each word is a type to which his eye has been used: he recognizes it at a glance. In fact, the words are to him hieroglyphics—symbols, each presenting instantaneously to his mind a settled meaning and pronunciation. Now, this is a sound reason against hastily altering an established orthography, even though it may not have been originally well devised. It is not so decisive, however, as to forbid all possible changes; and, should one be indicated, tending to prevent a hesitation in the reader's comprehension, its adoption would promote the very object for which caution, in tampering with the existing system, is recommended.

I have often noticed a perplexity, in persons reading aloud, from there being no difference in the spelling between the pronoun and the conjunction *that*. You will see it now that you are put upon the watch. It will not happen where the passage has been previously perused, and the general sense is impressed on the reader's recollection; but it will be frequently experienced where there has not been such a preparation, so as that the purport of the sentence begun is to be guessed at.

I have wondered that the simple expedient of doubling the final *t* in the pronoun has not got into practice. Such a distinction would at once mark that the word was to have the intensity of pronunciation by which we do discriminate it from the other in utterance. The innovation would not lead to abuse, by being a precedent for treating, on the same principle, the multitude of words which have two meanings entirely unconnected: for, I do not know any other case in which the context does not immediately fix the sense, if the structure of the sentence place the word in its right position. H.

Geruckpore; June 23, 1818.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I SHALL think myself obliged to any of your literary correspondents who will inform me if Toland ever published his History of the Druids. There is a work bearing that title, which is not without its interest, though only the plan of the projected work which the learned

learned author communicated to Lord Viscount Molesworth, in a series of letters addressed to that nobleman.

Toland appears to have been peculiarly qualified to write a work of the kind, not only from his profound knowledge of all kinds of learning, his great skill in all the learned and modern languages, but also in the Celtic in all its dialects. It appears, from his own account of the work, that he had had it in contemplation for many years "collecting, as occasion presented, whatever might any way tend to the advantage or perfection of it." He intended it not only to comprise a history of the Druids, but also an account of the ancient Celtic religion and literature. I question very much if he ever completed his design, the materials for which he had been so many years in collecting: his last letter to Lord Molesworth was dated April 18, 1719; and he died in March 1722; during which short period he published at least ten works on religious, literary, and political, subjects; among which I do not find enumerated, by his biographer, "the History of the Druids;" nor is it probable, that Lackington, had he known of the existence of such a work, would have published the plan of the said history for the history itself. Should my conjectures be correct, that no such history was ever published, it would be much to be regretted that such interesting and valuable materials should be lost to the world; and it would be a matter well worth the attention of the learned and curious to institute an enquiry after them. Should this short notice be the means of instituting such an enquiry, and of recovering them, the writer of this will think himself happy in having brought the subject before the public. Y. Q.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

61R,

IF the following emendations of two passages in Shakspeare's "Merry Wives of Windsor" should appear to you to have restored the precise meaning which our inimitable bard intended to convey, I trust you will oblige an occasional correspondent by giving them a place in your excellent miscellany.

*Merry Wives of Windsor, Act 1, Scene 3.**

Falstaff.—I have writ me a letter to her; and here another to Page's wife; who even now gave me good eyes too, and examined my parts with most judicious eyliads: sometimes the beam of her

view gilded my foot, sometimes my portly belly.

I am thoroughly convinced that Shakspeare in this place wrote *glided*, and not *gilded*. The idea conveyed by the word *glided* exactly corresponds with Falstaff's assertion in the former part of the sentence,—that she examined him with most judicious *eyliads*, that is, *glances of the eye*, (*œil-lades*, French;) sometimes the beam of her view, in the course of her examination, *glided*, or *passed swiftly*, over his foot, and sometimes over his portly belly. This emendation does not alter the propriety of Pistol's observation,

"Then did the sun on dung-hill shine."

Pistol is playing upon the word *beam*, and comparing the beams of her eye to those of the sun. Besides, Falstaff continues the same allusion to *gliding* in the following sentence:—

"O! she did so *course o'er* my exteriors, with such a greedy intention," &c.

Act 3, Scene 4.

Mrs. Page.—My Nan shall be queen of all the fairies,

Finely attired in a robe of white.

Page.—That silk will I go buy; and in that time

Shall Master Slender steal my Nan away, And marry her at Eton.

As the sentence now stands, Page is made to say, that, while he went to purchase the silk, Master Slender should steal away his daughter: which certainly it was not his intention he should do, *at, or in, that time*.

Warburton, in a note on this passage, says, "Mr. Theobald, referring *that time* to the time of buying the silk, alters it to *to time*. But there is no need of any change, *that time* evidently relating to the time of the mask with which Falstaff was to be entertained, and which makes the whole subject of this dialogue. Therefore, the common reading is right."

I can by no means subscribe to Warburton's opinion. I think it scarcely admits of a doubt, that Page is alluding to the fine white dress in which his daughter *was* to appear at the intended mask, and in which dress Master Slender was to steal her away from thence. Shakspeare, instead of *time*, most assuredly wrote *trim*, a word which signifies *finely attired*, or *dressed*, and which, hastily and badly written, might very easily be mistaken by a careless transcriber for *time*.

The meaning of Page evidently is, that he will go and buy the *white silk*; and in *that trim*, that is, *finely attired in the robe of white silk*, shall Master

Slender

* Manly Wood's edition, 1806.

Slender (at the mask) steal away his daughter.

W. C.

Jan. 1, 1819.

For the Monthly Magazine.

PHYSICO-MORAL AND POLITICAL ILLUSTRATIONS AND APOPTHEGMS; written in the year 1797; by MR. LAWRENCE.

(Continued from p. 30.)

THE modern apostle, by many of his cotemporaries styled that crafty old jesuit, John Wesley, in some part of the one hundred octavos, by him said to have been published, has given an account of his experiences, during a religious adventure to North America; but he did not introduce the following anecdote, either from disinclination or from the non-existence of such a fact, which, however, has been currently reported upon assumed good authority. At a meeting of the pious, one evening, for the purpose of spiritual converse, Wesley was haranguing in a fervid, animating, and florid style, on the power and beneficence of the Deity, who made all things both in Heaven and earth, when he was suddenly interrupted by an old German, a planter, with the following curious question—But master Wesley, if, as you say, God made all things, pray will you tell us who made God? As the story goes, Wesley was *posed* by this question, and made no reply; with the addition that this rebuff, together with a subsequent unlucky love-feast report, appertaining, in probability, rather to the chronicle of scandal than of truth, had the effect of considerably impeding the commerce of conversion.

A late author tells us, beginning is not necessary. Evidently, *in foro rationis humani*, there can exist no idea of beginning, since the finite mind cannot comprehend infinity. Who can conceive the beginning of being, but the *ens ensium*, that is to say, the *abstractum*, or being itself? Although finite abstraction be the grand foundation of human knowledge and improvement, no profit can ever be derived from meddling with the infinite and metaphysical, unless mental bondage, misery, and blood, may be so deemed. The ancient heathens managed this affair far more rationally, classically, and advantageously, for mankind, than their metaphysical successors. Every speculation *corporis hujus* should be professedly for the amusement and exhilaration, not the depression and de-thronement of the human mind. What can we say of time and space, but that

they are the synonyms or collaterals of existence; of body and soul, but as matter and motion? Here are two notable dilemmas with opposing horns. How is it possible for human reason to demonstrate the origin or cause of power, matter, motion, good and evil,—in short, of any essence, substantial or moral? Yet, where is the possibility of their non-existence? To mortals, then, *he sunt nugæ*,—of far inferior consequence than the provision of the meanest of their bodily wants.

The priesthood have invented a crime, and designated it by the terrific appellation of blasphemy, pretending that, infinite perfection can take offence at the unmeaning, absurd, passionate, or ludicrous discourses of men, the mere involuntary suggestions of impulse, perhaps those of reason; thus implicating the eternal and all-wise in their own weak, vindictive, and interested passions; for these indecorums, which reason only ought to correct, the most horrible and infernal punishments have been decreed in almost all states. It is shrewdly to be suspected, that, in this as in so many other cases, the priest originally had in view far more nearly the safety of his system and the continuance of its revenues, than the honour of his Deity. Take the following curious facts from the too ample folio of modern examples.

Some few years previously to the French Revolution, the young Chevalier *de la Bar*, under twenty years of age, in a drunken frolic, wantonly struck the image of the holy virgin, at Amiens: for this high offence against holy mother church, according to Dr. Moore, he was simply beheaded; but, according to the present writer's informant, who purposely made enquiry on the spot, the unfortunate youth was broken alive upon the wheel at Amiens, and the *coup de grace* delayed by express order; the miserable victim being kept a full hour and half in the most exquisite torture! He had been originally condemned to this horrible punishment, but, in consideration of his noble family, his youth, and inebriated state when the pretended crime was committed, great intercession was made for him with the king; which reaching the ears of a certain bishop, Louis was by him counselled by no means to intermeddle in the affair, but to leave the law to its course, urging the extreme impolicy and danger to religion, of permitting such an offence to escape the most exemplary punishment.

ment. Having prevailed, this hoary miscreant and imp of superstition, nearly four-score years of age, hastened to Amiens, attended the execution in person, and gave the ruthless order above stated. Infinitely better; had all the religious superstitions on earth gone to wreck, or to the infernal regions, whence they doubtless originated, than this foul blot had been superadded to the innumerable list which had already disgraced humanity.

In May 1794, Thomas d'Amato, having blasphemed the holy sacrament, prayers were offered up to divert the wrath of Heaven, on account of the crime committed; which was denominated "high treason" against Almighty God." The dreadful sentence for this pretended crime, soon after executed, was as follows:—"Thomas d'Amato, of Messina, after having been dragged alive at a horse's tail, shall be suspended to one of the posts of the gallows; his tongue, his hands, and his head, shall be cut off in succession; his body shall be afterwards burnt, his ashes thrown to the winds, his goods confiscated, and the name of the infamous villain for ever proscribed." Thus was a man sacrificed, who had probably acted from an enthusiastic and patriotic enmity to that barbarous and swindling fanaticism which had enslaved the human intellect and desolated the earth; whilst the degraded and infatuated people were passive, or even exulted in the brutal atrocity, instead of rushing to the first and most sacred of duties,—that of insurrection, and treading to dust their felonious and contemptible tyrants. Alas, poor human nature!

The supreme Scandinavian god, Odin, like his peers, required sacrifices; the human, in course, the most worthy. To be up to the height of this truly revolutionary religion, the Swedes, on great occasions, sacrificed a king. One man of that nation, in a famine, sacrificed his nine children; taking it for granted, the god would add to his life the years of which he had deprived them. The war against the infidels and atheists of France is only old Jacob Bryant's sacrifice on a scale of multiplication.

By the laws of England (see Blackstone,) it is high treason either to reconcile or be reconciled to the Popish faith; or perpetual imprisonment,—the delinquent or proselyte's estate being transferred to the next Protestant heir: yet in England we have an institution, *de propaganda*, and actually send mis-

sionaries posting to all accessible parts of the world, to make proselytes from the faith of other countries to that of our own. [But there is orthodoxy, and there is heterodoxy,—"one man's doxy, and another man's doxy;" yet, invariably and infallibly, a man's own doxy must be the true doxy, more especially when richly endowed.]

It is assumed that nothing can be so dreadful as the idea of annihilation; of which position, however, the natural sequence affords considerable doubt: such a possibility would present the comfortable prospect of a certain end to evil, which reason, in its views of futurity, cannot possibly conceive, but which human ingenuity has feigned as a convenient solace. The only natural and infallible resource is in philosophy, or the love of truth, as our shield, and in a brave independence of mind. Act uprightly according to your ability and cheerfully, defying futurity, and fate—*humani natura corporis custos fidelis est.*

Who knows how soon the fates decree
To close the joys that now invite:
To-day is ours; but shall we see

To-morrow's light?

Expect only the justice, not the generosity or gratitude, of mankind; if you experience the former, you will indeed be fortunate.

Every state, and all statesmen, to this hour, whether pretending to be free, or free of the hypocrisy of making such pretence, have made free to inhibit freedom of discussion of those topics, the thorough investigation of which would have served to unfetter the human mind from the ignominious and contemptible shackles of ancient distraction and prejudice;—assuming, as an apology, the shameless freedom to assert the absolute necessity of superstition and fraud, from the invincible stubbornness of human prejudice,—which said prejudice themselves have incenated a *principio*, and have continued to foster, and even force, with unceasing anxiety.

There is no viler balderdash on earth, than the pretence, that any speculative subject whatever can be unfit for public discussion. What if a man were hardy enough to come forward and dispute the truth, that two and two make four? Why, the discussion, should any arise, would only tend to make the people better arithmeticians, that's all: the very thing, perhaps, it will be retorted, that certain persons wish to prevent.

The doctrine of original sin completely
S docs

does away original responsibility, perfectly agreeing with the ancient heathen principle adopted by *Diderot*, and the modern philosophers of France: it was on this principle that the egregious Christian *Priestley* held—the determinations of a man, in any given circumstances, 'could not be different from what they are. Of predestination, as indissolubly connected with the order of the universe, human reason cannot doubt, and which necessarily involves pre-ordination. To these truths, either by way of aggravation or mitigation, are attached certain terrific and monitory, or abating glosses, as may be convenient for competition in spiritual concerns; on the strength of which, each trader says to customers, "do not go to the shop over the way, but come to me, who can serve and save you, both cheaper and with more certainty."

The reason of man is sovereign in his own planet; thence it must be conceded by the most strenuous advocates for the unimpeded operation of general principles, that they must of necessity be occasionally subjected to human control, in cases not involving positive injustice, by general consent, and for the general good: this dispensing power, doubtless, arises in consequence of the natural and original imperfection of the mundane system. But the law or condition of this discretion, intrusted to human reason, appears to be its temporary, not permanent exercise, which latter utterly defeats the end proposed. Nature, indeed, has intrusted much to the discretion of man, of which he is not too chary or too modest in the use. Nature runs in eternal circles.

The true *compendium politicum*—a democracy to elect and control,—an aristocracy to govern.

Determination by majority is the mere creature of necessity; the necessity arises from the equality of rights, as to opinion and suffrage: the minority are bound within the verge of justice, no farther;—their simple disappointment is a branch of necessary or unavoidable evil, therefore to be endured with resignation.

Errata in our last, p. 37, last col. near the bottom, for *it* read *it is*: p. 39, second col. near the top, for *put*: next paragraph, *After establishments* place *and of all creeds: who—*

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,
THE exclusive right of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge to print Bibles and Prayer-books origi-

nated, unlike most monopolies, from a laudable motive; namely, from a desire to preserve a pure and correct source for the fountains of our orthodoxy. But what are we to say, and to do, when these fountains betray that their source is corrupted? I mean that our Church Bibles and Prayer-books are most negligently printed; and, therefore, that the exclusive right is, by every principle—from origin, reason, and equity, if not from law, annulled. I make no accusation of single errors of the press, but of a perpetuation of errors: so that, if the exclusive right is to remain with them, every succeeding edition may be expected to be worse than the former. Among other remarks in "Horne's Introduction to the Holy Scriptures," he speaks of 1200 errors in the Oxford edition, in use in 1806. On the last Sunday, I saw before me, "reign upon earth," Gen. 2. 5, instead of "rain:" and a few weeks ago, "bride in the jaws of the people," instead of "bridle," Is. 30, 28; Baskett's Church Bible, 1754. And the Oxford Church Prayer-book, 1803; the large Family Prayer-book, 1801; and a smaller one, 1812, have not the Lord's Prayer correctly and completely printed in one place; for the first conjunction, in the doxology, is, in every place, in every edition omitted; and the 90th Psalm, 12th verse, in the funeral service, and in the Psalms, perpetuates the error of "O," instead of "So," through the three editions of 1801, 1803, 1812. I have not room for other instances: probably I have furnished fine arguments for the admirers of Mr. Bellamy. But all the *anonymi* friends, for I have not seen one who ventures his name, will never bring his translation into repute, unless they can do more than disparage that of others, and prove that Mr. B.'s translation is not only agreeable to their feelings and accommodated to their consciences and principles, but also correct. The chief argument against Mr. Bellamy is this, that he does not translate according to the Hebrew. Hence, whatever are his abilities, qualifications, and learning, as long as his translation is erroneous, it is good for nothing: as far as I have seen specimens of his work, I think him totally deficient in perspicuity, taste, and judgment. About two years ago, I noticed, sir, in your Magazine, one passage, applicable, I find, to his translation; and, while the Bellamytics, avoiding the question about the real meaning, would argue upon the superior notions their translator gives of the Deity, his attributes

butes and works, this passage (in the case of Naaman,) takes away the liberality, tolerance, and prudent zeal, which appears in the old translation.

Devizes; Feb. 9, 1819. C. LUCAS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
THE Society of Encouragement for National Industry, in France, has granted prizes for various discoveries in the arts and sciences; but I wish government, or some society of our own country, would offer a liberal prize for the best mode of colonizing Africa, and for ameliorating the condition of the inhabitants of that vast and little-known continent. A well digested plan for the discovery of this continent might be followed by the most desirable events. The efforts of the African Association have, to say the least, been lamentably disastrous: little good can be anticipated from the efforts of solitary or scientific travellers in a country where science is not cultivated, and where the travellers know little or nothing of the general language* of Africa, nor of the manners and dispositions of the natives.

A knowledge, therefore, of the African Arabic appears indispensable to this great undertaking; and, it should seem, that a commercial adventurer is much more likely to obtain his object than a scientific traveller, for this plain reason -- because it is much easier to persuade the Africans that we travel into their country for the purposes of commerce, and its result -- profit, than to persuade them that we are so anxious to ascertain the course of their rivers!

Accordingly, it was justly observed by the natives of Congo, when they learned that Major Peddie came not to trade nor to make war -- "what then come for, only to take walk and make book?"

I do not mean now to lay down a plan for the colonization of Africa, or for opening an extensive commerce with that vast continent; but I would suggest the propriety of the method by which the East-India Company govern their immense territories: I think their allowing no European to reside or travel in the colony without permission of the government, tends to the prosperity and to the durability of the Company. I

would wish to see an African Company formed on an extensive scale with a large capital. I am convinced that such a Company would be of more service to the commerce of this country than the present India trade, where the natives, without being in want of many of our manufactures, surpass us in ingenuity. But the Africans, on the contrary, are in want of our manufactured goods, and give immense sums for them. According to a late author, who has given us the fullest* description of Timbuctoo and its vicinity, a plattilla is there worth fifty Mexico dollars, or twenty mizans of gold, each mizan being worth two and a half Mexico dollars; a piece of Irish linen of ordinary quality, and measuring twenty-five yards, is worth seventy-five Mexico dollars; and a quintal of loaf-sugar is worth one hundred Mexico dollars. Now, if we investigate the parsimonious mode of traversing the desert by the Arabs, we shall find, (by the same author's notes and manuscripts, collected during his residence as agent for Holland, and general merchant at Agadeer in Suse, which manuscripts I have been allowed to peruse,) that a journey of 1500 English miles is performed from Fas to Timbuctoo at the rate of 40s. sterling per quintal; so that loaf-sugar, (a weighty and bulky article,) can be rendered from London at Timbuctoo, through Tituan and Fas, including the expence of land-carriage of 1500 miles, at about 6l. per quintal, thus,

Refined sugar, shipping-price in London	70	0
Duty on importation in any part of Morocco, 10d. per cwt.	7	0
Freight &c. 5d. per cwt.	3	6
Land-carriage to Timbuctoo	40	0

120 6

So that, if 100lb. loaf-sugar, rendered at Timbuctoo, cost 120s. 6d. and sells there for 100 Mexico dollars at 4s. 6d. each, or for 22l. 5s., there will result a profit of 270 per cent.

The profit on fine goods, such as the linens before mentioned, is still more considerable, being not subject to so heavy a charge or per centage for carriage; the immense quantity of gold-dust and gold-bars that would be

* The general language of Africa is the western Arabic, with a knowledge of which language a traveller may make himself intelligible wherever he may go, either in the negro countries of Sudan, in Egypt, Abyssinia, Senegal, or Barbary.

* See New Supplement to the Encyclopedia Britannica, article Africa, page 98.

† See the Account of Timbuctoo appended to Jackson's Account of Morocco, published by Cadell and Davis, London, chap. 13th.

brought from Timbuctoo, Wangara, Gana, and other countries, in exchange for these merchandize, would be incalculable, and has, perhaps, never yet been contemplated by Europeans. In the same work above noticed, third edition, page 289, will be found a list of the various merchandize exportable from Great Britain, which suit the market of the interior of Africa, or Sudan; and also a list of the articles which we should receive in return for those goods.

Plans to penetrate to the mart of Timbuctoo, which would supply Houssa, Wangara, Gana, and other districts of Sudan, with European merchandize, have been formed; but, if a treaty of commerce were made with any of the negro kings, these plans would be subject to various impediments.

The goods, in passing through hostile territories (these sovereigns living in a state of continual warfare with each other), would be subject to innumerable imposts, (not to say impositions;) it would, therefore, be expedient to form a plan whereby the goods should reach Timbuctoo through an eligible part of the desert; but some persons, who have been in the habit of trading for gum, to Portendik, have declared the inhabitants of Sahara to be a wild and savage race, untractable, and not to be civilized by commerce, or by any other means. This I must beg leave to contradict. The Arabs of Sahara, from their wandering habits, are certainly wild, and they are hostile to all who do not understand their language; but, if two or three* Europeans, capable of holding colloquial intercourse with them, were to go and establish a factory on their

coast, and then suggest to them the benefits they would derive, being the carriers of such a trade as is here contemplated; their ferocity would forthwith be transferred into that virtue, (in the practice of which they so eminently excel,) hospitality, and the most inviolable alliance might be formed with such a people. I speak not from the experience of books, but from an actual intercourse, and from having passed many years of my youth among them.

An advantageous spot might be fixed upon on the western coast, from which the caravans, or akkasas, would have to pass through only one tribe, with perfect safety, and subject to no impost whatever; neither would they be subject to any duty on entering the town of Timbuctoo, as they would go in at the Bel Sahara, or gate of the desert, which exempts them from duty or impost.

That civilization would be the result of commerce, and that the trade in slaves would decrease with the increase of our commerce with these people, there can be little doubt; and, independent of the advantages of an extensive commerce, the consolation would be great to the Christian and to the philosopher, of having converted millions of brethren, made in the perfection of God's image, and endowed with reason, from barbarism to civilization!

Let us hope, then, that some of the intelligent readers of your interesting pages will direct their attention to this great national object, and produce an eligible and well-digested plan for the cultivation of a mutual intercourse through the medium of commerce with Africa, and for the civilization of that hitherto neglected continent.

VASCO DE GAMA.

Eton; Feb. 9, 1819.

* Not Jews, because the Arabs of the desert have a great contempt for them.

CORNUCOPIA.

FAIRFAX'S ECGLOGUES.

FAIRFAX's Tasso has lately been re-printed; it has survived the subsequent versions; but why are not his eclogues sought for, and published? One of them occurs, as a specimen, in the Muses' Library; and the rest, no doubt, remain in manuscript among the papers of the editor of that work.

FUNERAL SERMON OF GEORGE II.

On the death of George II. in 1760, Dr. Chandler preached a funeral sermon, in which he compared the late monarch

to King David. A member of the House of Commons, so he styles himself in a title-page, who thought the comparison derogatory to the British sovereign, complained aloud of Dr. Chandler, in a pamphlet entitled, *The Man after God's own Heart*. Much of this book is a republication of Bayle's criticism on the conduct of the Jewish prince, with additional acute remarks. In Voltaire's works a drama occurs, called *Saul*, which professes to be translated from an English manuscript, by

the author of *The Man after God's own Heart*, and which is, in fact, written in the manner of Shakspeare; neglecting the unities of time, place, and action. Can any of your readers say by what member of parliament the answer to Dr. Chandler was composed, and whether an English original exists of the drama of Saul?

Such books, during the reign of George II. were received as they ought to be, as philosophic contributions to Scripture criticism; and were not even denounced by Leland as deistical writings. But, such has been the progress, during the last thirty years, of bigotry, intolerance, and superstitious captiousness, that a publication now, of the English original of Saul, would probably incur some such prosecution as has afflicted Mr. Hone and the English translator of Boulanger's *Histoire Critique de Jesus Christ*; who miscals the work, *Ecce Homo*.

THE KING'S FIRST ILLNESS.

During the above insurrection (1765) an uncommon ferment prevailed at court, which the necessity of appearing to act with unanimity had long stifled. Those who formed the minority in Parliament had originally accused the acting ministers of being no better than substitutes to the Earl of B. They endeavoured to wipe off the aspersion, by assuming every mark of independency upon his lordship, who seemed to have entirely resigned himself to the duties of a private life, and to be quite unconnected with public business. This inoffensive conduct, however, was far from protecting his character from the shafts of envy and malevolence, and every day produced from the press fresh informations to the public, that he still had under hand the direction of all the great movements of state; but without any particular instance of his influence being specified, otherwise than by surmise and suspicion. An alarming consideration cleared up the gloom, that was the necessary consequence of that want of confidence which was visible through many of the departments of public business. Towards the spring of the year, his majesty was attacked with an illness, which, though not dangerous, filled the public with prodigious apprehensions, which, perhaps, were increased by the very means made use of to save appearances; as nothing of certainty could be gathered from the public papers, but that the state of his health was precarious. Upon his re-

covery, on the 23d of April he went in state to the House of Peers, where, after giving his assent to the bills that were ready, he made a speech to both houses of parliament, in which he told them, that the tender concern he felt for his faithful subjects, made him anxious to provide for every possible event which might affect their happiness and security: that his late indisposition, though not attended with danger, had led him to consider the situation in which his kingdoms and his family might be left, if it should please God to put a period to his life whilst his successor was of tender years.—*Smollett's History of England, first edition, page 444, year 1765.*

It is said, that, as soon as the above paragraph was observed, the whole edition, unsold, was bought up.

OMELETS.

Descartes was fond of omelets, says his French biographer, and very nice eating they are; but, in this country, the art of preparing them is little valued. The eggs should be beaten with a spoon, white and yolk together; and a small quantity of parsley and of young onions minced should be stirred among the batter, before it is poured into the frying-pan. In France, this dish pertains to the second course, and is usually presented on a meagre day. It is related of General Montecuculi, that he had ordered an omelet one Friday; but, being hungry, desired to have some bacon sliced into it. A thunder-storm came on, and a loud clap was heard just as the dinner was served. The general took up the dish, threw the froize out of the window, and, facing the thunder, exclaimed, with a strange mixture of defiance and superstition.—*Voilà bien du bruit pour une omelette!*

WAHABEES.

The modern sect of Wahábées was founded near a century ago, by an Arab of the name of Shaikh Mahomed, the son of Abdool Waháb, whose name they have taken. Shaikh Mahomed connected himself, in the attempt to reform the religion of his country, with Ebn-Saoud, the Prince of Deraah, the capital of the province of Nujuddee. Through the efforts of the saint, and the aid of the temporal power of Ebn-Saoud, and his son and successor Abdool Azerz, the religion of the Wahábées is now established all over the peninsula of Arabia. The tenets of this sect are peculiar, and merit notice. They profess that there is one God, and Ma-

homed

homed is his prophet; but, as the Supreme Being neither has, nor can have, any participator in his power, they say, that to profess that either Mahomed, the Imams, or any saints, can have any superintendence over the affairs of men, or render them any aid hereafter, is blasphemy: They deem Mahomedans, who deviate in any way from the plain literal meaning of the Koran, infidels; and maintain, that, to make war upon all such is the imperious duty of every Wahabee. It is one of their tenets, that all titles meant to show respect and honour to men are odious to God, who alone is worthy of high name: and they assert, that, in conformity to what is revealed in the Koran, true Mahomedans should wage continual war against unbelievers, till they are converted, or agree to pay the tribute imposed on infidels; and that, in the latter case, they should be compelled to wear the coarsest garments, not to be allowed to ride on horses, nor to live in splendid dwellings. They maintain, that the taxes (including zakaat and khums) levied by Mahomed, are alone lawful: that swearing by Mahomed or Ali, or any person, should be prohibited; since an oath is calling a witness to our secret thoughts, which no one can know but God. They deem it a species of idolatry to erect magnificent tombs; but to kiss relics, &c. is idolatry itself; and, therefore, they affirm,

that it is an action acceptable to God to destroy the tombs of Mahomedan saints in Arabia and Persia, and to appropriate their rich ornaments to worldly purposes, for which they were designed. They say that it is wicked to mourn for the dead; for, if they were good Mahomedans, their souls are in paradise, at which their friends should rejoice. The Wahabees reject the whole of the Traditions, limiting their belief to the Koran, which was, they say, sent from Heaven to Mahomed, who was an excellent man, and much beloved of God. They continue to preserve the usages of circumcision, ablution, &c. which they found established; but consider them more as matters of practice and usage than of faith. The leading principle of this sect is their right to destroy and plunder all who differ from them: and those Mahomedans who do not adopt their creed are represented as far less entitled to mercy than either Jews or Christians. Their progress was so great about ten years ago, as to excite considerable alarm in the Turkish government. Among other places, they plundered the rich tombs of Ali and his sons, at Nujuff and Kerbetah. Their inroads are always dreadful; for they spare none who do not conform to their opinions; but they have lately met with some severe checks, and appear to be declining.

UNPUBLISHED REMAINS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY ORIGINAL LETTERS *between* DR. EDWARD YOUNG, *Author of Night Thoughts*, and MR. SAMUEL RICHARDSON, *Author of Clarissa Grandison, &c.*

LETTER CXLIII.

Dear sir, *Sunday.*

IF there should be any future impression, please to let me know it, for I have something to alter and add.

Peace be with you all, Amen.

Most yours,

E. YOUNG.

Hard, hard, this double exclusion; I can neither see your person nor your mind. However, in imagination, I embrace both, till some happier hour shall grant me more.

Pray send me four copies more.

LETTER CXLIV.

Dear sir, *Tuesday.*

I have seen my Letter advertised but twice: this is not allowing it fair play.

I wish you could let me know, by your nephew's pen, why it is denied the assistance which is given to other publications.

I received two large and valuable books, and am in pain till I know how I can be out of debt for them.

Your friends were so good as to call on me yesterday; but their stay was very short. The lady, who seemed to have been of the first form in your school, I should have been glad to have conversed with much longer. Shotbolt tells me, that you flatter Wellwyn with some hopes of seeing you: if so, I have a happy day to come. That you and yours may have many, is the cordial prayer of, dear sir,

Your most obliged,

E. YOUNG.

LETTER

LETTER CXLV.

London; May 24, 1759.

I have been very unhappily engaged, my dear and good Dr. Young,—ever since some mislaid papers came to my hands, relating to a most troublesome account of long standing, which I had put into the hands of my poor friend and namesake, who was killed by my side some months ago,—in endeavouring to settle them in such a manner as may prevent future trouble from base and designing parties to my family, when I am no more;—an account of sixteen years, which I only (now that poor man is gone,) could tolerably settle. How has this undelightful task affected me; and increased those disorders, which sleepless nights and painful reflexions on some ungrateful attacks aggravated.

I live in hopes of seeing my beloved and revered Dr. Young as my guest. Is not the season approaching that annually brings him to town? And then I will briefly account to him for the indispensableness of a task so hateful in the depth of my evil days; when an utter incapacity sometimes of putting pen to paper became a severely attendant evil. My Patty's illness has contributed its part to my affliction; and now the death of a worthy sister, who was interred on Sunday night, the 12th of this instant; and that of her husband, who on last Saturday dropped down dead, as he was looking out of his chamber-window. Dear sir, what awful Providences! In the past two years, (to go no farther back,) what have I not suffered! But I am sure of being entitled to your pity and prayers. Yet hard, hard, indeed, that disinclination to the pen should add to the incapacity I frequently had to resume it; though to my dear Dr. Young, who only in this life, by his pen, could give me consolation. But I will not dwell further on these melancholy subjects, after I have thanked you, sir, as I gratefully do, for your kind regrets on my silence.

I sent the books as you directed. The Speaker repeatedly thanks you; and bid me tell you, that he was highly pleased with the spirited performance. He read to me passages with which he was most struck; and bid me tell you that he was beginning to read it again, which he should do with an avidity equal to that which at first possessed him.

Mr. Johnson is much pleased with it; he made a few observations on some passages, which I encouraged him to

commit to paper, and which he promised to do, and send to you.

Mr. Millar tells me that he has but very few left: so small a number as was printed, I wonder he has any. Mr. Dodsley's must surely be near gone. Be pleased, then, to send up your additions, &c. Dr. Warburton commends highly the spirit of the piece; and, with a few observations and explanations, subscribes to the merit of the whole. That good man, Mr. Allen, of Bath, is pleased with every line of it; and warmly expressed to me, on a visit he made me at Parsons'-green, his approbation. Your promised succeeding Letter is much wished for: is it, sir, in forwardness? I hope it is. Had not your agreement with your booksellers best be postponed till they, united, make a more formidable appearance as to bulk?—no small consideration with booksellers, with regard to the works of a favourite author.

Give me leave to say, that I miss, on reperusal, passages which gave me great pleasure, in the classical part [shall I call it] of the piece. But, nobly as the death-scene of Addison is treated, I am not sorry, methinks, in what I have already heard said, that it was somewhat shortened there.

I have put down, as you generously ordered me, two guineas for the benefit of Mr. Hill, of Buckingham: he will have a pretty subscription made for him.

The books sent you down, that you expressed yourself to my worthy Mrs. Bennet (who is full of your kind and courteous behaviour to her,) as at a loss about, were brought to me by Mr. Oram, who had some difficulty to procure them for you; as he said you were earnest for him to do. They cost him a guinea: I told him there were accounts betwixt Dr. Young and me, and obliged him to take it from me on your account.

I have received from abroad the accompanying letters. I can only answer the worthy Mr. Majes, of Hanover, as to the request he makes for his friend, that the reverend author of the *Night Thoughts* can best explain his own works; and that I shall send the letters to you: be pleased to return them when you have done them. In Germany, they revere Dr. Young in his works more than they do those of any other British genius.

God continue to you, dear sir, that health and those spirits which irradiate so happily the afternoon of your valuable

life! I love your worthy Mrs. Hallows for contributing her kind cares and solitudes to so desirable and necessary a purpose. Ever, ever, sir,

Your most affectionate
and faithful servant,
S. RICHARDSON.

LETTER CXLVI.

Dear sir, *May 25, 1750.*

What severe trials! I feel them; I feel them deeply. But God is good; and, perhaps, his goodness is most shown in our afflictions: if so, we might partly rejoice even in them. And, if we could (as we ought,) bless God for them, then might we find comfort in all parts of our lives. But who, alas! is wise enough to be so happy as the Divine Mercy has not only designed, but commanded, us to be?

I shall not send a copy till I have the pleasure of Mr. Johnson's letter on the points he spoke of to you; and please to let him know that I impatiently wait for it.

Pray be frank with me; do you not wish that on Addison was shorter still?

I return the letters, with great respect to the writers of them; but the questions are so many, and of so complicated a nature, that I know not well how by letter to return a full answer to them; though I should be most glad to do any thing to the satisfaction of the gentlemen from whom they came.

Pray my duty to the Speaker. What would I give for Dr. Warburton's remarks? They might be of great use.

How am I obliged to you for tiring yourself with so long, and delighting me with so short, a letter!—For short to me would be the longest you ever writ.

I have lately had a fever, in common with many of my neighbours, and am not quite recovered; which occasions me to be so short, at present, with regard to the foreign correspondents. Most of the conjectures at my obscure meaning are right: the adventure of Lyxander and Aspasia is a true history. This is all that at present I can say. If it shall please God to reinstate me, I shall be willing to give the enquirer farther satisfaction, and am much concerned that I cannot do it now.

I thank you for paying Mr. Oram for me; and for your very kind invitation,—but, as yet, doubt if I shall be so happy as to accept of it. Nothing but inability shall deny me that pleasure.

May Heaven, which usually reserves its comforts till we need them most, cast

on you and yours a most merciful eye. This is, and shall be, the cordial prayer of, dear, dear sir,

Most affectionately your's,
E. YOUNG.

LETTER CXLVII.

May 29, 1750.

Thanks to my dear and good Dr. Young for his kind letter by Mr. Shotbolt.

I hope, sir, you are quite recovered of your feverish complaint.

I have written urgently to Mr. Johnson: but it would be pity to baulk the sale. Mr. Millar has ordered one thousand to be printed.

I was very desirous that the anecdote of Addison's death-scene should be inserted: yet, so many admirable things as there are in every page of the piece, was half sorry to have that made the sole end of your writing it. Your subject of original composition is new, and nobly spirited. How much is your execution admired! But three good judges of my acquaintance, and good men too, wish, as I presumed formerly myself to propose, that the subject had been kept more separate and distinct. They think the next to divine vehemence (so one of them expressed himself,) with which original writing is recommended, suffers some cooling abatement; which it would not have done, had the solemn subject been left to the last,—when the critic, the scholar, the classic, might properly have given place to the Christian divine.

Let me ask (however great and noble what you say of Mr. Addison's death is,) whether it may not bear shortening? Will it not be thought laboured? And when, from the different nature of diseases, some of them literally incapacitating, and deliriums happening often, it is not, or may not, be discouraging to surviving friends, to find wanting in the dying those tokens of resignation and true Christian piety which Mr. Addison was graciously enabled to express so exemplarily to Lord W. Sir J—S— was a good man; yet I have heard you mention his want and painful death with no small concern. Forgive my freedom: but I know you will.

One of Dr. Warburton's remarks was, that the character of an original writer is not confined to subject, but extends to manner: by this distinction, I presume, securing his friend Pope's originality. But he mentioned this with so much good humour, that I should have been

been glad to have heard you both in conference upon the subject.

This is not a favourable day to me. May every one, for many happy years, be more so to you, my dear Dr. Young, prays,

Your most affectionate
and faithful servant,
S. RICHARDSON.

LETTER CXLVIII.

Dear sir, Aug. 11, 1750.

I have been grieved ever since I saw you at the sad effect your kind journey had on you: I hope in God that it is entirely removed.

I have two favours to beg of you, viz.

that I may receive, by the hands of my good neighbour Shotholt, dear Miss Nancy; and my bill: I will pay it immediately by our friend Mr. Gosling.

I and Mrs. Hallows greatly wish all happiness and health to Parsons' green; to her particularly, who, I fear, still wants it most. We have a better air than you can boast, and Miss Nancy shall have a safe horse on which to enjoy it. I preserve my green-gage plums for her arrival. I am, dear sir,

With the truest affection,
your most obliged humble servant,
E. YOUNG.

I have good far-water.

TRANSLATIONS OF UNPUBLISHED LETTERS OF THE LATE MADAME DE STAEL TO TALMA THE ACTOR.

*Chaumont par Reur, department of Loire
et Cher, May 1810.*

THE finest plan imaginable has just occurred to me, my dear Orestes; at least, I think it so, since it would prove a source of considerable pleasure. Come to Blois during the absence of the Emperor, and divide a few days between M. de Corbigny and me. Though I say divide, I mean to appropriate the whole to myself; but our witty prefect will visit the estate where I reside, and I shall receive you: this will be the greatest pleasure that the place of my exile can afford me. If Madame Talma would accompany you, the gratification would be doubled: I can accommodate you both very well. What do you think of this project? the short journey would be of service to your health, and your mind would experience pleasure from the certainty of having rendered me happy. I call M. de Corbigny to my assistance; he is accustomed to add a postscript to petitions; and you are in my eyes equal to a nation.

DE STAEL.

What more shall I say to you, my dear Talma, to induce you to visit us? I am sure that Madame de Staël's letter will be sufficient; nevertheless, I will add, that you will derive much pleasure from a fine composition on the art of declamation; and particularly your own, which is in Madame de Staël's work on Germany. I will conclude by assuring you, that Palaiseau and myself will be delighted to see you; and that we will perform with our best grace the honors of the department.

CORBIGNY.

MONTHLY MAG. No. 523.

Lyon, 5th July.

WHEN you left me yesterday, my dear Orestes, you saw how much I suffered by the separation: the regret will not be speedily effaced; for the admiration with which you have inspired me is too sincere to be conquered. You are unrivalled in your profession; and none before you ever attained to that degree of excellence,—in which inspiration and reflection are joined to nature, and genius is associated with reason. You have rendered my exile more bitter, in proving to me how much happiness I am thus deprived of; and I acknowledge more than ever the power of the emperor; since, independent of this little Europe, he commands, through you, the world of imagination and of poetry. You had hardly left me, ere the senator Hoederer arrived here, on his way from Spain to Strasbourg: we conversed together for three hours, and frequently used your name. He was present on Sunday, during your performance of Hamlet, and was delighted: we differed about the merits of the piece itself;—he is very orthodox, and says the emperor is the same. I gave him my opinion respecting your acting, and upon your astonishing union of French regularity with foreign energy. He observed that there were some classical plays in the French language, in which you had not excelled; and, when I asked him to name them, he could not do so. You must play Tancréd and *Orsmane* well in Paris;—you can if you please: these two characters should be played naturally; they are both susceptible of feeling.

feeling; and, as we are accustomed to see them played in a formal manner, profound truth would make very different parts of them: but I ought not to tell you what you know a thousand times better than I do; yet I may be excused, since I feel a personal interest in your fame.—You must write; and become the sovereign of thought, as you are of sentiment: you require only the will, and possess the power. I saw Madame Talma after your last visit; her kindness affected me deeply. Tell her, from me, that she is worthy of you; and I think I am praising her highly when I say that. When shall I see you both again? Ah! this question is from the heart, and I cannot make it without a painful emotion. God bless you, and me also. I am about to write something on the dramatic art, and I borrow from you more than half my ideas. Adrien de Montmorency, who is a sovereign judge of all that relates to fine taste and noble manners, says that Madame Talma and you are quite perfect. Thus, all my friends love you both: my verses on your talent are repeated in the town, and Camilla has recited some which I think Pindaric myself; but I am not Corinna for nothing, and you must excuse my expressing what I feel. The manager of the theatre called on me after your departure, to converse with me about you: I was much pleased with the opportunity. His conversation was droll and witty enough; but I was little inclined to laugh, and allowed him to say every thing he could to obtain my favorable opinion. Every one does his best to secure the favor of the world; but genius alone triumphs, and without its own knowledge: you are, therefore, triumphant. Write a few lines to me, respecting your health, your success, and the chance I have of seeing you again: my address is—Coppet, Switzerland. Adieu, adieu, — a thousand kind compliments to Madame Talma. I shall set out in an hour.

"The Templars" has been translated into Spanish, and is played at Madrid.

Coppet, Sept. 1st.

SHALL I ever be able, my dear Orestes, to express to you the pleasure which your last letter afforded me? I thought you had forgotten me. I was aware that you must be satiated with public admiration; but can you ever be with that which proceeds from the heart? with that which inspires me with as much devotion as enthusiasm? Your

sublime talent has created the tenderest friendship in my heart; and, though I am no longer charmed by your voice, I do not find it difficult to justify to myself the serious attachment which I shall ever feel for you. You would not possess that expression, if you were not capable of proving a good and faithful friend, and if your mind had no generosity: all men behold wonders in your talent, but I discover in it the secrets of a noble nature, which can only be revealed by sympathy. Your letter is charming, and you cannot say that affection alone makes me think so. Adrien de Montmorency, who was here yesterday when I read it, will tell you that every one exclaimed repeatedly—"how witty!" "how excellent!" Madame Ricatpier, the Baron de Voylet, M. de Sabran, Benjamin—all said what I knew before them, viz. that you have as much grace in your gaiety as solemnity in your sorrow. Do not say I praise you too much; it is my way of telling you that I love you. How should we praise properly even the Emperor, if we were not inspired by sentiment. There is a Russian here, who told me that he imitated you perfectly: I uttered an exclamation of joy, and was half inclined to offer my heart in exchange for such a talent: but, alas! in fifty lines of his declamation, only one affected me,—the others were contemptible. How could you prefer Bayonne to Geneva, and the ermine helmet to me? You thought, perhaps, that I would not be revenged. On viewing the lake under my windows, the starry heavens reflected in it,—the mountains still covered with snow, and which, at night, resemble the great ghost of nature. I think of your expression in Hamlet,—of that look, which creates of itself a dreadful apparition; and I now mourn the fate which separates us. I was born to admire, and who knows whether I shall see you again? What do you do in the months of March and April? It is only then that I can hope for the pleasure of seeing you at Rouen, or elsewhere. In the mean time, I am writing something respecting you, and, I hope to add, even to the esteem of your admirers. Play Orosmane at Rouen, and I will go to see you. You will inform me, whether you have been able to introduce into that character the expression of Othello and Tancred; —a mixture of esteem, love, and French chivalry, is conspicuous in that track. I saw you play it ten years ago; but, I thought the part did not please you, or

I

that

that you had not felt it naturally; there are, in fact, in the whole part, only a few fine touches of nature. I played Zara with a man, for whom I felt some interest, and who, I thought, loved me: I was deeply affected—not at the celebrated passage “Zara, you weep,” but when, on his knees, he exclaims—“What, I! that on my throne another should be seated? No, I never had such a guilty thought.” All the subsequent lines are wild, but admirable. Come, and play at Rouen, notwithstanding my admiration, or, rather, on account of it: I will judge you with rigid impartiality, and I will tell you, that, if you are even a little less than sublime, you must not play that character.—Adieu. Tell me how you are,—what you are going to play,—and what effect your return has produced: in short, remember that you cannot, without egotism, refuse to communicate every thing. Do not be so formal in your correspondence;—promise to call only me, *my dear Iphigenia*: you have plenty of names of theatrical princesses, which you may address to others; but that paternal word reminds me of those tender accents which filled my eyes with tears. Give me some account of Madame Talma: will she play again? I could write to you for ever, to express my admiration of your talents.

N. DE STÆL.

Coppet.

THE manager of the theatre at Geneva, called this morning, to tell me that he had written to you, to offer you his theatre, and every service in his power, if you would come and play at Geneva. He imagines, that my entreaties will have some influence. I have studied your art so deeply, in order to admire you the more, that I have, perhaps, some right to request a pleasure, of which I have been so long deprived. There are many foreigners here, and the people of the country are worthy of being allowed to weep and shudder at your voice. You can, with this project, associate a tour in Switzerland, and a visit to the glaciers, which will excite your admiration: the white mountain is also a phenomenon. You will accept a residence at the Chateau of Coppet, which is only an hour's ride from Geneva: my horses will take you to Geneva, when you play; and, at your leisure, you can judge if my theatre, and myself, are

worthy of you. In short, every attention that admiration for talent and personal esteem can procure will be devoted to you. If Madame Talma would accompany you, I should have the additional gratification of receiving you both, and seeing you play together.

You will excuse this importunity in a woman who has often told you, that not to witness your performance was one of the greatest evils of her exile. Do more; if you can, come.

Accept this, Sir, the assurance of the sentiments which I have expressed.

STÆL.

Thursday Morning.

Do not fear that I shall be like Madame Milord, and place the crown on your head in the most pathetic moment; but, as I can only compare you to yourself, I must tell you, that yesterday you surpassed Talma in mind and perfection. There is in this piece, faulty as it is, a height of tragedy, greater than our own; and your talent appeared to me; like the genius of Shakspeare, without its irregularities,—the familiar situations, suddenly emerging to sublimity,—the depth of nature,—the questions upon fate, in presence of a crowd overcome with admiration, and who listened to you as to the oracle of destiny,—the appearance of the ghost, more dreadful from your looks than under any form which could be given to it,—that profound melancholy,—that voice,—those looks which reveal a character and sentiments above human nature: all is admirable,—trebly admirable. My friendship had no share in any emotion, which the powers of your art have ever inflicted. I admire you in the closet, in those parts in which you are still our equal; but, in Hamlet, you inspire me with so much enthusiasm, that I no longer think you yourself. It is a poetry of look,—of accent,—of gesture, to which no writer ever attained.—Adieu. Pardon me for writing to you, when I expect you at one o'clock, and again at eight o'clock in the evening; but, if the laws of decorum had not prevented it, I do not know whether I should not yesterday have presented myself to offer the crown which is due to a talent so much above every other. You are not an actor, but a man elevating human nature by the fine conception that he has of it. Adieu,—at one o'clock. Do not reply, but love me for my admiration.

STÆL.

NOVELTIES OF FRENCH LITERATURE.

Under this head we purpose regularly to present our Readers with an account of such RECENTLY-PUBLISHED FRENCH WORKS as are most worthy of attention, and particularly those which, from their high price, may not so readily find their way among the British public. The limited space which we can allot to this new department of our Miscellany will not admit of our giving more than a general idea of their contents, and, when occasion may require it, a brief notice of their respective Authors. In adopting this plan, it is not our intention to enter on a formal review of these works, but merely to introduce them to the knowledge of our Readers, by an outline of their leading features, accompanied by such extracts as may blend instruction with amusement. Those who are sufficiently interested by our specimens to desire to purchase the works, may procure them, through their booksellers, at the Depots of Treuttel and Würtz, and of other French houses in and near Soho-square.

Description de l'Egypte, &c.—A Description of Egypt, or a Collection of Observations and Researches made in Egypt during the Expedition of the French Army, published by Order of the Government.—Vol. folio of text, and 840 plates, in 9 vols. large atlas, together with a Geographical Atlas, containing fifty sheets.

IN our last number we were restricted, by our limits, to a simple notice of the contents of this costly work: we shall at present make our readers acquainted with the motives, or rather the pretexts, therein assigned for the French expedition to Egypt; and the manner in which Bonaparte there employed, for the furtherance of his ulterior views, the efficient body of savans, literati, artists, and other scientific and skillful persons, whom he had previously selected in Paris, and whose talents were diligently exerted from Sept. 1798 to May 1801. Thus was he enabled to collect the valuable materials which constitute this unparalleled description of the celebrated land of the Ptolemics.

These events, now become important in the records of history, are the more interesting, as they clearly prove that, upwards of a century ago, the attention of the French government was particularly attracted towards the acquisition of Egypt; and, indeed, it has been strongly suspected that, in making this magnificent display of its antiquities, modern state, &c. Bonaparte was actuated by far more powerful motives than a wish to extend his fame by the liberal encouragement of science, literature, and the fine arts. Whether or not one of his principal objects, in thus proudly developing the political advantages to be derived from the possession of that remarkable country, was to kindle and perpetuate in the French nation an ardent desire for its future conquest, whenever circumstances might seem to

warrant a repetition of such an enterprise, is a question we shall not pretend to determine. In the following extracts our readers will find data sufficient to enable them to draw their own conclusions. We give them in the words of M. Fourier, who was chosen by the commission, mentioned in our preceding article on this splendid work, to compose the historical preface.

"Egypt, placed between Africa and Asia, and communicating easily with Europe, occupies the centre of the ancient continent. That country presents none but great subjects for recollection: it is the native soil of the arts, of which it preserves innumerable monuments; its principal temples, and the palaces which its kings inhabited, still subsist; although the least ancient of those edifices were constructed before the war of Troy. Homer, Lycurgus, Solon, Pythagoras, and Plato, repaired to Egypt, to study sciences, religion, and laws. Alexander there founded an opulent city, which long enjoyed the empire of commerce, and in which Pompey, Cæsar, Mark-Antony, and Augustus, decided between them the fate of Rome, and that of the whole world. It has been the privilege of that country to challenge the attention of illustrious princes, who rule the destinies of nations.

"Religion formerly inspired our kings with a desire of possessing themselves of Egypt. Several princes among the crusaders, and Pope Innocent III. whose political talents governed Europe, endeavoured to execute this project. Ferdinand the Catholic, Emmanuel, and Henry VII. entered into an alliance with the same intention. The celebrated Leibnitz, born for all great views, was long occupied with this subject, and addressed to Louis XIV. an elaborate work, which has remained unpublished, in which he set forth the advantages attached to this conquest. The wish of that illustrious man was fulfilled during the continuance of a memorable war, of which Egypt became all at once the theatre.

"It will be recollected what an impression

pression was made throughout Europe by the astonishing news of the expedition of the French to the East. Whilst Italy was resounding with the noise of his triumphs, he of whom France awaited her destiny, and whose august rank was already marked out by glory and gratitude, resolved to carry into Egypt his victorious arms. This great project, meditated in silence, was prepared with so much activity and secrecy, that the restless vigilance of our enemies was eluded; they learnt almost at the same time, that it had been conceived, undertaken, and executed. It was occasioned by the necessity of protecting our commerce from the injurious encroachments which were incessantly directed against it by the heys; and hopes were entertained of conciliating the Porte, by offering to that power, from the result of the expedition, an increase of revenue and authority. Whatever difficulties this negotiation could present, a happy issue might be expected, because success would have been very favourable to the common interests of the two allied nations. In fact, the establishment and the concurrence of an European power would change almost suddenly the state of Egypt.

"That country, which has transmitted its knowledge to so many nations, is at this day immersed in barbarism: the more it is favoured by its geographical position and the extreme fertility of its soil, the more necessary to it are the benefits of laws and of arts."

After contrasting the condition of the ancient and modern Egyptians, M. Pourrier thus continues:—

"Man is there condemned to unprofitable labour, the fruits of which he cannot receive; every where he is a prey to injustice, opprobrium, famine, and contagious diseases. The lot of this people would be more tolerable, if the authority of its chiefs became fixed and hereditary: but Ottoman policy prevents that change. It creates among the Mamelukes enmities and treasons, which weaken them, and deprive them of the means of persisting in an absolute independance. In the midst of these revolutions, the authority of the sovereign is always forgotten, and is exercised only to divide the usurpers of Egypt. It can neither insure the sending of the tributes, nor protect nations, nor guarantee the execution of the treaties made with the allied powers. It was these latter circumstances that determined the memorable expedition of the French; but the hero who directed it did not confine his views to the punishing of the oppressors of our commerce: he gave to the project of this conquest a new elevation and greatness, and stamped on it the character of his own genius.

"He appreciated the influence which this event must have on the relations of Europe with the East, and the interior of Africa, on the navigation of the Mediterranean, and on the fate of Asia. He intended to abolish the tyranny of the Mamelukes, to extend irrigation and culture, to open a constant communication between the Mediterranean and the Arabian Gulf, to form commercial establishments, to offer to the East the useful example of European industry; in short, to better the condition of the inhabitants, and to procure them all the advantages of an improved civilization.

"This object could not be attained without the continual application of the sciences and arts; it was with this intention that the august chief of the French expedition resolved to found in Egypt an institution, destined to promote the progress of all useful knowledge. He designated, in the capital of France, those who were to concur in his views; and consolidated by marks of kindness and protection this unaccustomed alliance of literature and arms. He intrusted the care of forming this new establishment to two illustrious members of the old Academy of Sciences, who had, for a long time past, honoured and served their country by striking discoveries, and whose labours and genius have greatly contributed to give to the French nation a useful and proud pre-eminence in the geometrical and physical sciences.

"The Academy of Cairo, like those of Europe, intended to cultivate the sciences and arts, and to improve them, and search after all useful applications of them. Its members were to apply themselves principally to distinguish the advantages peculiar to Egypt, and the means of obtaining them. It was therefore necessary to observe, with great care and attention, the country which was going to be subjected to a new administration. Such were the motives that led to the undertaking of the researches, the results of which are at present published.

"The interest of the fine arts and of literature still required a faithful and complete description of the monuments which adorn, for so many ages, the banks of the Nile, and make of that country the richest museum of the universe. All the parts of these edifices have been measured with scrupulous precision, and to the architectural plans have been annexed topographical plans of the places where the ancient cities were situated. In the particular drawings have been represented the religious, astronomical, or historical pieces of sculpture, which decorate the monuments. Independently of the memoirs and the drawings, calculated to make known the ancient state of Egypt, those have been assembled which were

to present the picture of its actual state. A great number of geographical maps have been constructed, which represent, in a correct and detailed manner, the situation of the coast and harbours, that of the present cities, the ancient cities, the villages, the hamlets, or other remarkable places, and the course of the Nile from the cataract of Syene to the Mediterranean. This labour is founded on astronomical observations. Lastly, particular pains have been bestowed on the examination of all natural productions, or, at least, on that of facts the most important, or the least known of zoology, botany, and mineralogy.

"The results of these different researches on the natural history, and the geography of Egypt, on its antiquities, and its modern state, have been assembled in a single work. The object, then, of this collection is to afford an accurate and profound knowledge of Egypt. It presents the true elements of the physical, literary, and political study of one of the most remarkable regions of the globe.

"But, of all the enterprises to which the occupation of Egypt may give rise, one of the most important consists in joining, by a navigable canal, the Arabian Gulf to the Mediterranean. In fact, whatever may be the respective level of the waters, and whatever opinion may be entertained respecting the works which have been formerly executed with this same intention, it would be easy for European engineers to establish and preserve this communication. It would approximate, as it were, the eastern countries with those which are bathed by the Mediterranean. Without changing entirely the present channels of commerce, it would have an influence on the relations of Europe with India, Arabia, and Africa; and one may compare the results to the political changes, which took place, in an opposite direction, after the maritime expeditions of the Portuguese.

"Egypt, where are united, as if of their own accord, the riches of agriculture and those of commerce, has other advantages, which would not be found in a distant colony. It is separated from France only by a sea of no great extent, the navigation of which seems to belong more particularly to that power and to its natural allies. It enters into the system of the common defence of the islands bordering on Italy, and of those of the Adriatic Sea, and of the Archipelago. It is not exposed to an unforeseen invasion, and cannot be attacked but by considerable forces: so that an European power, which, closely united with the Porte, should for a length of time occupy Egypt, and should have fortified that establishment, would be certain of keeping it. Moreover, that country offers to the

French the very remarkable advantage of an intermediate situation. Placed on the confines of Asia, they can thence continually threaten the rich possessions of a hostile state, and carry trouble and war to the very sources of its opulence.

"The intercourse which would soon be established between Egypt and the settlements in Arabia, Persia, Hindostan, and Africa, would procure a system of barter the most profitable to France, and to the nations that navigate the Mediterranean. In that respect, we should imitate the successful industry to which the Venetians owed their riches, and which gave them, for a long time, maritime strength superior to that of almost all the southern powers, and soon ceased when a change occurred in the destinies of Egypt.

"Accordingly, the project of bringing back to the banks of the Nile the sciences, so long banished, excited universal gratitude towards the hero by whom it was conceived. This thought made people better acquainted with the utility and the extent of the enterprise that was about to be undertaken. Far from admitting in the sciences a distinction which did not accord with the elevation of his views, he who associated them with his triumph, considered them all as forming but one family. He wished, at the same time, that the different branches of literature and philosophy should be cultivated. The exact sciences, which furnish the truest principles, were called into the most important uses; as well as the physical sciences, and those the object of which is the study and the description of nature; and also the arts, the use of which is immediate and sensible; and those, not less valuable, which contribute to the *eclat* of the government, and procure the most noble enjoyment of the mind. Through the effect of these wise measures, Egypt might, in a short time, become not merely a colony of France, but, in a manner, one of her provinces, and offer to its new inhabitants the image of their own country. These were the considerations which inspired the intention of establishing a literary society in the capital of the country which our arms were about to subdue.

The Academy or Institute having been formed, and printing-presses likewise established at Cairo, its members and associates set to work with commendable zeal and ardour of research, agreeably to the intentions before expressed.

"The different parts of this great work were executed at once; every one devoted himself to the habitual object of his studies, and communicated to the others his reflections and his views. This happy concurrence facilitated all the discoveries, and rendered them, as it were, authentic. The interest of the fine arts easily conciliated

liated the minds of individuals, without a sacrifice of their different opinions. Mutual esteem was a still surer pledge of concord and unity of design. No region has been subjected to researches so extensive and so diversified, and none certainly was more deserving of such ardent curiosity. The knowledge of Egypt, in fact, interests all civilized nations, either because that country was the cradle of the arts, and of civil institutions, or because it may again become the centre of the political relations, and of the commerce of empires.

"In the *Descriptions* are assembled all the useful observations necessary to elucidate the drawings. They contain the results of a deliberate examination, in which several witnesses have always co-operated. Their purpose is to make well-known the present state of the monuments, the injuries occasioned by time, and the kind of materials employed in their construction. They also comprehend various interesting remarks on the architecture, the process of building, the colours, the forms, and the use of the objects represented; and, in short, different questions that were not sufficiently extensive to be treated in separate memoirs.

"In the *Memoirs*, it was intended to complete the description of Egypt, and to penetrate deeply into the study of the subject, by the comparison and the discussion of facts. In this point of view, it would not have answered to undertake a task subjected to determined limits. Therefore, the authors of the *Memoirs* have carried their researches to the following subjects. 1. The institutions, the manners, the literature, the sciences, the arts, the system of measures, and the industry of the ancient Egyptians. 2. The ancient and modern geography, and the history of Egypt; its present government, the religion, the manners, the customs, whether public or private, the state of the arts, of the literature, and of the sciences; the agriculture, the industry, the public revenues, the navigation, and the commerce of the country. 3. The nature of the soil, the air, and the waters; on the zoology, the botany, the mineralogy, and geology of Egypt.

"With respect to the monuments which immortalize Egypt, the geographical position of each is laid down on the maps, and each is accompanied by topographical plans. The innumerable pieces of sculpture with which these monuments are decorated, have been most correctly delineated, and the bas-reliefs may serve to throw new light on the science of antiquity."

Our readers are probably aware, that one of the great questions resulting from the researches of the French savans in Egypt is, whether or not the zodiacs

and astronomical paintings represented on the ceiling of the temples, and other places, particularly those of *Dendera*, (the ancient Tentyra,) and of *Esneh*, (the ancient Latopolis,) indicate the period of the construction of those monuments. On this subject, opinions are divided. The late M. Nouet, one of the astronomers attached to the French expedition to Egypt, has written a very able memoir in support of the affirmative of this proposition; which he concludes by remarking, that "before our time, and before our present arguments, Edward Bernard* had already discovered and pronounced, according to ancient monuments, that the Egyptian priests made, as we do, the motion of precession $50''\ 9''\frac{1}{2}$ in a year; consequently, they knew it as precisely as we pretend to know it at this day. It would be singular (adds he,) that we should take our ignorance of their mysteries for an argument of theirs."

Volney, in his recently published work, entitled "*New Researches on Ancient History*," of which we gave an account in our number for January last, and a translation of which is now in the press, gives the whole of M. Nouet's very interesting memoir, and, warmly espousing the same side of the question, affirms, that "without a scientific knowledge of astronomy, it is no longer possible to penetrate into antiquity."

M. Fourier, when speaking of the astronomical monuments discovered in the Thebaid, expresses himself as follows:—

"In the numerous and premature dissertations to which this already-celebrated question has given rise, there have been frequently attributed to the author of these researches opinions different from those which he intends to establish. The consequences which result from the attentive study of the monuments will never admit of comprehending the history of Egypt between the limits of a restricted chronology, which was not followed up in the early ages of the Christian era. Nor are they less contrary to the opinion of those who found on conjectures the exaggerated antiquity of the Egyptian nation, and do not distinguish the epochs, really historical, from the computations which served to regulate the calendar.

"Although the sciences (adds M. Fourier,) may not have realised all the hopes which were conceived of them at the outset of

* In 1673 he succeeded Sir Christopher Wren as Savilian professor of astronomy, at Oxford.

their

their career in Egypt, they will, nevertheless, have derived considerable advantage from the French expedition. This collection offers a wide field to literary researches, and furnishes new lights on the origin of all the arts. The persons who have concurred to form it, could add nothing to the grandeur of the subject. Their labour chiefly required an assiduous examination, and the claims which it may have to public attention result from the very nature of its object, or from the circumstances which may have allowed of assembling its elements. Considered in that point of view, this collection is a remarkable monument of history and of the arts. He, whose august protection has favoured its progress, or rather who is its first and real author, will lend to it the immortality of his name. This great work interests the glory of our country: for it we are indebted to the efforts of our warriors. It owes its origin to the union of sciences and arms; it is the testimony and the fruit of their alliance. It will recall the stay of the French in one of the most celebrated regions in the universe, and all that they have done to do honour to their victories by justice and clemency, reducing the right of conquest to the exercise of a salutary authority. It will frequently bring back to Egypt the thoughts and the wishes of the friends of the fine arts, and of all those who feel a sincere interest in the advancement of human knowledge."

Want of room alone prevents us from noticing many other parts of this interesting preface, which extends to a great

length, and embraces a number of important topics. M. Fourier states that Bonaparte went to Suez, and there pointed out to his companions in arms the traces of the canal undertaken by ancient kings, with the intention of joining the Nile to the Red Sea. Nor can it be doubted, that, if the French had been able to maintain possession of Egypt, they would have attempted to open this communication, whenever circumstances might permit. Considering the hostility of the inhabitants in general, it may well excite surprise, that they should have contrived to accomplish so much, when scarcely any part of this immense labour could safely be undertaken without the protection of their troops. M. Fourier candidly acknowledges, that several of his colleagues and their associates sunk under the incessant fatigue, and almost certain danger, to which they were exposed by their ardent zeal for research: while others, who had consecrated to the state the fruit of their labours, perished in this foreign land, the victims of insurrections, battles, or contagious diseases. Nevertheless, he affirms that, in this splendid publication, there are few, if any, omissions; and that no civilized country ever underwent a more minute or more careful examination, or was ever described in so complete a manner.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

MELODY.

THERE is a pleasing sadness,
Which haunts the lonely hour;
A solitary gladness,
Of most effective pow'r:
Which brings those pleasures near me,
That long have flitted by,
When Friendship's voice could hear me,
And check the rising sigh.
When wand'ring through the wild-wood,
To Flora's fairy bow'r,
Companions of my childhood!
I cull'd full many a flow'r:
Yet ne'er presum'd to raise one,
Incautious from its stem,
Till ye had deign'd to praise one,
As beauty's peerless gem.
But grief my brow hath shaded,
And sorrow's gloom o'ercast;
And ev'ry flow'r hath faded
Beneath the wintry blast:
E'en those which now are smiling
Upon the desert wild,
No longer are beguiling,
Since Friendship is exiled.

Though Nature gay attires them,
As e'er she did before,
There is not one admires them,
Though I collect a score:
A melancholy token,
Neglected and dismay'd,
That when my heart is broken,
I too like them shall fade.

WM. TAYLOR.

SONNET,

On visiting the spot where a barbarous outrage
was committed by our laws on the body of a
Spaniard.

BY ARTHUR BROOKE.

MY foot falls heavy on the hero's breast,
Who lies a cold and mangled corse
beneath;
Unhonor'd and forgotten now the wreath
Which bloom'd victorious round his patriot
crest,
While battling for the right. Should he thus rest
Whose gallant spirit nobly sought in death
A refuge from disgrace, and whose free breath
Scorn'd the vile clay which Shame's dark
bonds invest.

Oh

Oh thou, that mockest at misfortune ! thou
That warrest with the dead ! Oh may the
Slight

Of lasting infamy upon thy brow,
England ! for this all blustering light ;
And when thou fall'st, as soon thou shalt,
then be

Such mercy as thou shewedst, shewn to thee !
Tower-hill ; Dec. 23.

*Written on seeing a Model, in the Possession
of J. Britton, esq. from the Monumental
Bust of Shakspeare in Stratford church.*

HIS was the master-spirit ;—at his spells
The heart gave up its secrets : like the
mount

Of Horeb, smitten by the prophet's rod,
Its hidden springs gushed forth. Time, that
grey rock,

On whose bleak sides the fame of meaner bards
Is dashed to ruin, was the pedestal
On which his Genius rose ; and, rooted there,
Stands like a mighty statue, reared so high
Above the clouds, and changes of the world,
That Heaven's unshorn and unimpeded beams
Have round its awful brows a glory shed,
Immortal as their own. Like those fair birds
Of glittering plumage, whose heaven-pointing
pinions

Beam light on that dim world they leave
behind,

And, while they spurn, adorn it* ; so his spirit,
His "dainty spirit," while it soared above
This dull gross compound, scattered as it flew
Treasures of light and loveliness.

—And these
Were "gentle Shakspeare's" features ; this
the eye

Whence Earth's least earthly mind looked
out, and flash'd

Amazement on the nations ; this the brow
Where lofty Thought majestically brooded,
Seated as on a throne ; and these the lips
That warbled music, stolen from Heaven's
own choir

When seraph-harps rang sweetest. But I
tempt

A theme too high, and mount, like Icarus,
On wings that melt before the blaze they
worship.

Alas ! my hand is weak, my lyre is wild !
Else should the eye, whose wondering gaze is
fixed

Upon this breathing bust, awaken strains
Lofty as those the glance of Phœbus struck
From Memnon's ruined statue. the rapt soul
Should breathe in numbers, and in dulcet notes
"Discourse most eloquent music."

Jan. 12, 1819.

H. NLELE.

* In some parts of America, it is said,
there are birds wh ch, when on the wing, and
at night, emit so surprising a brightness,
that it is no mean substitute for the light of
day Among the whimsical speculations of
Fontenelle, is one, that in the planet Mars,
the want of a moon may be compensated by a
multiplicity of these luminous zeronauts,
MONTHLY MAG. No. 323.

HORACE ; BOOK 1, ODE 5.

WHAT airy youth, whose locks exhale
The liquid odour's balmy gale,
Beside thee, Pyrrha ! now reposes
Within the favorite bower of roses ?
Tell me for whom that golden pride,
Thy hair, with graceful ease is tied ;
And all thy vesture, flowing free,
Is rich in sweet simplicity ?
Alas ! the fondly-trusting boy,
Who hails thee now his heaven of joy,
Nor, all-unpracti'd, e'er foresees
The veeting of the faithless breeze ;
But paints thee, still, to Fancy's view,
Enchanting ever—ever true :—
How will he start, when first he finds
His ocean toss'd by angry winds !
How will he wonder ! how bewail
His easy faith in one so frail !
How oft accuse the fickle powers,
That turn'd to thorns his couch of flowers !
Ah ! wretched he, the fond believer,
Who knows thee not,—thou sad deceiver !
But I have 'scap'd that wreck of love,
And long shall grateful offerings prove
The mercy of the power that bore
A struggling, sinking youth to shore.

E. W.

FRAGMENT.

"**M**AN ! mortal man ! to guileful error
prone,
Sees others' faults, yet can't discern his own ;
Views with an eye of jealousy the fame
His persevering brethren justly claim ;
With self displeas'd, laments the misspent past,
Vows this atrocious point, and that, the last ;
Now schemes, and finds his projects end in pain,
Resolves to plan no more,—then plans again.
On childhood thus does youth impetuous trown,
And manhood next on youth displeas'd looks
down :
Age sees in manhood follies to deplore,
And grieves youth, childhood, manhood, are
no more.
And such the feelings of the bard, whose
breast
Erst teem'd with fancy'd flow'rs, but weeds at
best ;
Whose youth put forth full many a feeble lay,
Which his maturer sense had cast away :
As sires, whose children are regardless grown,
He calls them his, yet fain he would disown."

T.

GRATITUDE TO THE CREATOR FOR
DAILY BLESSINGS.

*A Hymn from the Low Dutch, being the
twenty seven thousand and nineteenth of
Frankenau's Collection: see p. 403, v. l. 46.*

TO thee, O Lord ! at break of day,
The incense of my pipe shall rise ;
The butter'd bread, the coffee'd milk,
Shall be my morning sacrifice.

Thee will I thank, and bless again,
When reeks the ham upon my board ;
Thou giv'st the crou, the cole, the beans,
And all that garden-beds afford.

U

To

To thee be hallow'd all my beer,
To thee my white, my ruddy wines;
Thou giv'st the barley's swelling ear,
Thou crown'st the hills with cluster'd vines.

Again, amid my evening prayer,
To thee shall smok' the fragrant leaf;
And love of man shall fill my soul,
And friends partake my pickled beef.

And, when beneath our eider-down
My wife and I repose in glee,
Oft let it be our serious care
To give new worshippers to thee.

ANACREON, ODE 51.

(See Moore's 57th.)

GREAT Heav'n! what artizan was he
That thus could carve the expanded sea;
And, rapt in frenzy, soaring high
To sketch his fancy from the sky?
Upon the ocean's mimic tide
Bid floating waves of silver glide,
And beauty's witching queen above,
In warm luxuriancy of love?
Oh! how she floats, transporting sight,
In naked charms of fond delight:
While every soft celestial scene,
That 'twould be impious not to screen,

Lits half o'ershadow'd, half reveal'd,
Within the water's lucid shield;
Light as the sea-wrack, when the breeze
Breathes gently o'er the smiling seas,
All heav'n, all luxury, she goes
Along the ocean's calm repose;
Circling around her as she swims,
The am'rous waves embrace her limbs,
Then surge, propelling surge, along
The rolling billows proudly throng;
Beneath her bosom's radiant glow,
Beneath her neck's unpoised snow,
They swell, ambitious to be press'd,
And lift to Heav'n their beauteous quest.
Resplendent shines the lovely queen
Amidst the sapphire path serene,
Like lilies fair, of snowy hue,
Upon a bed of violets blue.
Lo! now again, with melting glance,
She rises o'er the bright expanse;
Around her on the glassy tides
Many a young dolphin gaily rides,
Beating the little archer boy,
And young Desire, with eyes of joy:
While, on the blue pellucid waves,
The people of the coral waves
Around the grand procession throng,
And dance in airy shoals along.

Clannell.

D. H.

PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC SOCIETIES.

THE CAMBRIAN SOCIETY.

A meeting was lately held of literary persons, at Carmarthen, which formed itself into a Society for the preservation of the remains of ancient British literature, poetical, historical, antiquarian, sacred, and moral; and for the encouragement of the national music, under the name of the Cambrian Society.

The objects of the Society are expressed in the following, among other resolutions passed at the meeting:—

That one of the first objects of the Society will be to collect a complete catalogue of all Welsh manuscripts, to be found in the several libraries in the Principality and in England, or on the Continent, both public and private.

That a literary agent, of competent abilities, be employed by the Society, as soon as its finances are equal to the charge, to visit the said several libraries of Welsh manuscripts, of which they may obtain information, in order to transcribe, with the permission of the owners, copies of the said manuscripts.

That a complete collection of the transcripts, so obtained for the Society, be deposited in the British Museum, or elsewhere—after the publication of such of the transcripts as shall be approved by the Committee for that purpose.

That it shall be a special object of the Society, to collect all printed works in the

Welsh language of which there are not copies, at present, in the library belonging to the Welsh school in Gray's-inn-lane, in order to be deposited in that library.

That Mr. Edward Williams be requested to reside, for a certain portion of the year, at Carmarthen, to superintend the printing of the Society's publications, and to give instructions to young students in Welsh poetry and literature.

That Mr. Edward Williams's acceptance of the said appointment be entered in the minutes of the Society.

That the prospectus of collections for a new History of Wales, collected and translated from ancient historical documents, in the Welsh language, by Edward Williams, be printed and published at the expense of the Society.

Queries on particulars desirable to be known relative to Welsh Antiquities and Literature.

1. What inedited Welsh manuscripts are known to you?

2. Where are they deposited?

3. Are you acquainted with any portion, or any whole translation, of the Holy Scriptures, in Welsh, more ancient than the Norman conquest, or than the art of printing?

4. Do you know any unpublished Welsh triads, handed down by tradition or otherwise?

5. What Welshmen have left the Principality, since the time of the reformation, on account of their religion, or any other cause,

Indian Languages. By Sir James Mackintosh, President of the Society.

Some of which shall be extracted into our future numbers.

COLLEGE OF THE HINDOOS IN CALCUTTA.

A college has been instituted in Calcutta by the natives. It was projected by them, and is entirely under their superintendence and support. These exertions argue favourably of the progress of improvement in the East. The following selection from the rules approved by the subscribers, at a meeting held August 27, 1816, give a general outline of the plan proposed.

The primary object of this institution is the tuition of the sons of respectable Hindoos in the English and Indian languages, and in the literature and science of Europe and Asia. The college shall include a school, and an academy: the former to be established immediately, the latter as soon as may be practicable. In the school shall be taught English and Bengalee reading, writing, grammar, and arithmetic, by the improved method of instruction. The Persian language may also be taught in the school, until the academy be established, as far as shall be found convenient. In the academy, besides the study of such languages as cannot be so conveniently taught in the school, instruction shall be given in history, geography, chronology,

astronomy, mathematics, and other sciences. Public examinations shall be held at stated times, to be fixed by the managers; and students, who particularly distinguish themselves, shall receive honorary rewards. Boys, who are distinguished in the school for good conduct and proficiency, shall, at the discretion of the masters, receive further instruction in the academy, free of charge.

On the 20th of January, 1817, the school above mentioned was commenced. The number of scholars on the first day was twenty. It appears from the Calcutta Gazette, that the opening of the school was attended with a good deal of ceremony. All the managers of the college were present, comprising a large number of the most distinguished natives in Calcutta; and also, many European gentlemen residing there. The pundits testified great satisfaction on this interesting occasion; and said, that to-day they witnessed the beginning of what they hoped would issue in a great diffusion of knowledge. A learned native expressed his hopes, that the Hindoo college would resemble the bur, the largest of trees, which yet is at first but a small seedling. At a meeting of the managers on February the 8th, it was ordered, that seventeen free scholars should forthwith be admitted under the patronage of the committee into the school of the institution.

NEW PUBLICATIONS IN FEBRUARY;

With an HISTORICAL and CRITICAL PROŒMIUM.

. *Authors or Publishers, desirous of seeing an early notice of their works, are requested to transmit copies before the 18th of the month.*

Mr. H. G. BENNETT continues his glorious career as the advocate of the cause of the wretched and helpless. In his *Letter to Viscount Sidmouth on the Transportation Laws, the State of the Hulks, and of the Colonies in New South Wales*, he states facts in regard to the practices or neglect of the friends or agents who carry the laws into force, which call for the reprobation of every feeling man, and for the instant interference of the legislature. We never read a more affecting statement. The Pharisee spirit which leads the mass of society to turn their backs on every brother, who, under the forms of law, has been convicted of any crime, has unfortunately led to the utter neglect

of these victims of law; and hence the multiplied villainies under which they suffer. We have notoriously stood forward in the array of humanity against culprits who wield and abuse the sword of the law; but, *having been borne down by their malignant tactics*, we are glad to see the field at present filled by such champions as Messrs. Bennett, Buxton, Fry, Beutham, Fowell, Mackintosh, Wood, Brown, Marsden, Ford, Cotton, and others; whose exertions will, we trust, produce a speedy and permanent amelioration of the present cruel and wicked system. On the subject of the crying oppression of sending persons to New South Wales for periods short of life, and then providing no means for their

their due return, Mr. Bennet makes the following affecting observations:—

"The detention of persons whose terms of punishment are expired, is a fact not even attempted to be denied, and has existed from the earliest periods of the settlement. What can we think of a government that could, with a knowledge of the circumstance, let this crying evil continue twelve months? I ask, then, by what law they are detained one hour? What should we say in England, if any keeper of a prison was to detain his prisoner even the shortest time after he had a right to be discharged? What did we, in fact, do when it was proved before parliament that both debtors and criminals were occasionally detained in prison for non-payment of fees, which were a legal demand on the part of the gaoler? Why, the legislature passed an act abolishing all the fees; the remedy was complete, and thus every person at the expiration of his punishment, or discharge of his debt, is set free. But the government at home send hundreds of persons annually to New Holland; and not only provide no means for their return, but the regulations there, by compelling the captain of every vessel to enter into an engagement to take no person on-board without a pass from the governor, have thrown additional impediments in the way of those whose terms are up, and who wish to return to their native country. I shall be told of course that this pass is never refused; I ask, by what law it is demanded? and, as to it never being denied, Mr. Collins informs us of many severe floggings being inflicted on unhappy persons who had worked out their terms, and who had taken their passage home on-board the different ships. These free men, for free they were as the governor himself, were taken by force from the ships and barbarously flogged. By what law, statute or custom, was this act done? yet who has been called to account for these atrocities? To be sure the courts of law were open, but the forlorn and emancipated felon, thus prevented from returning home, and tortured because he exercised a right he possessed in common with every free-born Englishman, could not have the means to bring his oppressor to punishment. This is a subject not agitated now for the first time, all the early commotions in the colony arose from this illegal detention. But, granting only for the sake of argument, though I do not believe the fact, that this pass is never denied, but given on the first application, and the person so obtaining it wishes to return, how is he to do so? If young, healthy, and strong, he engages himself on-

board a ship and works his passage home; but if he cannot so labour, either from want of health or strength, he is doomed, against his will, to remain in the colony for life. It is in evidence before the Committee of the House of Commons, that hundreds of enfranchised convicts were in that situation. If this free person be a woman, she has confessedly no means of returning home, but by the prostitution of her person to the officers or sailors of the vessel which carries her; that this is the common practice, all the witnesses examined upon the subject are agreed; but, if the poor wretch is aged, and has lost all her personal attractions, she is a prisoner for life; and the same authority states, that there are many women in these circumstances who would, if they could, quit the colony. Some few however procure a passage, attending families as servants, who are returning to England. In a dispatch written by Lord Bathurst to Governor Macquarie, dated November 23d, 1812, mention is made of a determination on the part of the government, "to give effect to that part of the report, of the Committee of the House of Commons, which relates to the return of female convicts to their native country, at the expiration of the period of their sentences, as soon as a return shall be received of the number of such persons, for which the government may annually be required to provide." What then has been done under this determination? Has this promise been kept? How many female convicts, whose terms have expired, (five persons in 1813, 14, 15, 16, and 17,) have been brought home at the expense of government? I ask, if one has yet been landed, under that pledge, in her native country? Is it not, on the contrary, true, as I am informed, that no more has been done under that dispatch, than under that of Lord Castle-rough, in 1809? What becomes then of the boasted justice of English law? for the most trivial crimes persons of both sexes are sentenced to seven years' transportation; many have actually been transported for first offences, the crime being the theft of something valued at ten-pence, and the real punishment they receive is the same which is practically inflicted on the worst offenders, whom the mercy of the crown spares from public execution. It is no answer to this, to say, that to all persons willing to become settlers in New South Wales, the government there gives a considerable portion of land. What can a girl of twenty, or a woman of seventy, do with the land when they have received the grant? And supposing these free persons wish to return home to their husbands, or wives, or families, children or friends, what value is forty acres of unbroken, uncultivated land, when placed in comparison? What value is such a pro-

* We may proudly refer to the sheriff's Memorial in Sir Richard Phillips's letter to the Livery of London.

perty in such a place, when attended by the deprivation of home, simply home, detached even from the ties which many of these poor creatures have to endear it to them? It is high time to have this culpable negligence remedied, and I trust parliament will not again separate, without some steps being taken to force the subject on the attention of the government."

In our opinion, the House of Commons ought to withhold the supplies till this, and many other grievances, are redressed; and some two honest members ought, if necessary, to divide the house, pound by pound, as many millions of times as pounds might be demanded, not only until redress of all such outrages were obtained, but till the guilty authors of them were punished. "The best government (said the Grecian sage,) is that which most scrupulously respects the rights of the meanest of the people."

Mr. FAVELL has published the eloquent *Speech on the Criminal Laws*, with which he prefaced the able resolutions of the Common Council of London, inserted in a late Magazine. His intentions are good, and his reasoning sound; but, if his reading had been more extensive, he would not have confined his authorities to the partial selections of Houston, published by Mr. Montagu. The result of these combined exertions must be an amelioration of system.

"*The Banquet*," in three cantos, is a poem which possesses considerable claims to the favour of the public. It is written in a vein of humour, which, although somewhat forced, is occasionally very effective. The versification is harmonious and flowing, and the notes will be found curious and interesting, especially to students in gastronomies.

A pamphlet has proceeded from the University of Oxford, demonstrating, in scholastic form, the trite principle, that the wages of labour follow, at a distance ruins to poverty, all depreciations in the value of the circulating medium. This principle has been illustrated a hundred times in this miscellany; and has been felt, for thirty years, in every cottage in the empire; yet it appears to be a new discovery at Oxford, and to Mr. Tierney, the *soi-disant* leader of the parliamentary opposition!

We have been much pleased with a very accurate and elegant work, entitled "*The History and Antiquities of the Parish of Tottenham High Cross, in the County of Middlesex*." The author of this book is Mr. William Robertson; and he has spared no pains, either in the way of elaborate research or elegant

embellishment, in order to make the volume worthy a place in the library of every individual who is either locally interested in the nature of its contents, or generally attached to antiquarian pursuits.

Parochial provision for the poor has obtained a very able advocate in Mr. Roberts, of Sheffield, who has published a pamphlet under the title of "*A Defence of the Poor Laws*." The opponents of the present system may discover in this work many observations worthy of their attention: and some facts which place this important question in a clear point of view. Wise and politic as the system of *parish settlement* unquestionably is, it by no means follows, that the *workhouse* system is so; and Mr. Roberts very clearly defines this essential difference in the system.

An eighth edition, in two volumes, has appeared, with improvements, of Dr. Henry's (of Manchester) *Elements of Experimental Chemistry*; a work, in which are united the most scientific arrangement, depth of research, acuteness of reasoning, correctness of theory, and the most approved directions for experiment. The present edition is particularly valuable in containing all the recent discoveries of Davy, Dalton, Berzelius, Thenard, and Gay Lussac.

An English pamphlet has been printed in Paris, and transmitted to London for general sale, containing a learned and ably-drawn argument, (signed FRANCIS PLOWDEN, *Paris*, July 8, 1818,) concerning the modern construction, or rather misconstruction, of the law of alienage and naturalization, as it is made at present to bear on the cases of Prince Giustiniani, the Count Du Roure, and others. The subject is likely to come before Parliament, in connexion with the modification of the Alien Bill; and therefore this pamphlet, in a special manner, claims public attention. It is pretended by our courts, under a political construction of the alien laws, that the children of an heiress by a foreigner, born abroad, cannot inherit title or estate; and hence the earldom of Newburgh, and the estates of Charlotte, Countess of Newburgh, are withheld from her great grandson, Prince Giustiniani; and considerable estates in Warwickshire from the Count du Roure, as heir of his mother, because his father was a foreigner, and he was born in France.

"The general and fair doctrine (says Mr. Plowden,) of our books and of our judges upon the Act of Edward III. from
the

the time of its passing in 1349, down to the year 1708, when Lord Kenyon's series of expounding acts commenced, was, that it operated as well to naturalize the children inheritors, born abroad of English mothers, as Henry de Beaumont was, though then rather were alien, as his was; in other words, that a British mother can have an heir, a child inheritor, a person invested with the inheritable capacity, born abroad, upon whom the law will, at her death, cast her inheritance, as if the child had been born in London; and which I humbly conceive ought to have induced the three judges in 1791 to have adjudged Count du Roure as much a natural born subject, a child inheritor of his English mother, as Henry de Beaumont was made so by the old statute."

Yet Count Du Roure has, in consequence of the decision of 1791, been deprived of the enjoyment of estates, said to be worth 20,000*l.* per annum; and, though a man of superior education, and considerable talents, he has long suffered many privations, to which, at present, is superadded the approach of age.

The third volume of the *Annual Biography* promises a series of increasing value, and the establishment of a periodical volume not inferior in interest to the *Annual Registers*. This volume contains some original articles of great curiosity, and among the best is a full and ably-drawn memoir of Sir Samuel Romilly. We are glad to discover, by the acknowledgments of the editor, that the families of eminent persons deceased begin to consider it a point of duty, to supply him with such correct materials as, in our periodical labours, we have too often sought in vain; and, on this account, the volume before us will serve to add, in some recent deaths, to the interest of our "Westminster Abbey."

We are concerned to observe, by two pamphlets before us, viz. the copy of an indictment, and of an information *ex officio*, against R. Carlisle, for republishing "Paine's Age of Reason," that the defence of Christianity is once more to be transferred from the pulpit to the forum, and from the pen to the tipstaff or sword. This is a sorry confession of the advocates of our holy religion, and a subject of mortifying triumph to infidels. That which is from God cannot be written down by man, nor can it stand in need of defence from the law, or the law's support—the sword. The epithet *king's devil* has often been applied to the attorney-general, but we

never expected to see this *king's devil* employed as chief defender of the Christian faith.

A better defence of Christianity than can be adduced, however, by any species of *devil*, is that of the Rev. W. S. GILLY, in his excellent volume of the *Spirit of the Gospel*. In this work he has ably illustrated the four evangelists, and exhibited Christianity in a form calculated to make more converts than ever were made by fire or sword. Such volumes as this of Mr. Gilly, and such writings as those of Mr. Gilly, are the only true Christian opponents of the writings of Voltare, Diderot, Chubb, and Paine.

The volume privately circulated under the title of *Apelentherus, or an Effort to attain Intellectual Freedom*, has at length been published, and will doubtless be as eagerly read by the public at large, as it has been in the circle of the author's connexions. We believe we may, without impropriety, ascribe it to its author, Mr. W. BURCH, for it is a work of which no man need be ashamed, though many of its opinions are deeply heterodox. A bigot, on reading it, may exclaim, "Almost thou persuadest me to be a philosopher;" while philosophers themselves cannot fail to be rendered by it both wiser and better. It is a masterly exposition of natural religion, and written in a spirit which ought to be adopted as the model of all controversial writings. On the soundness of several of its conclusions, we forbear to give any opinion, because we leave questions of pure theology to publications which are especially devoted to those studies.

The Rev. J. EVANS, of Islington, has produced one of the most pleasing volumes that has issued from the press for a long time, in a *Series of Essays on Shakspeare's Seven Ages of the Life of Man*. He has drawn largely from our best poetical and prose writers on the same subjects, and so combined their opinions with his own, as to produce a work entitled to an extensive and long-lived popularity.

The sixty-first number of the *Edinburgh Review* discusses the interesting topics of Indian Affairs, Currency, Spanish affairs, Education, Parliamentary Reform, Forgery, and Irish Catholicism, with its usual soundness of principle, but with less vivacity of style, and less originality of thinking, than formerly distinguished this celebrated journal.

Another number has appeared of the periodical

periodical party-pamphlet called the *Quarterly Review*; filled with a more than ordinary portion of *venal special pleading*, in behalf of all prejudices and abuses; but happily tempered and counteracted by the inveterate dullness of the style. Thus Mr. BROUGHAM's meritorious public services in the Education Committee are subjected to every malignant perversion, in a prosing article of seventy pages, transmitted from Cumberland; and paid for by one of the patrons of St. Bees. So also Sir RICHARD PHILLIPS, for substituting the transfer of the known motions of Nature, as competent proximate causes of the phenomena of other motions, without the aid of such fanciful and superstitious agents as attractive and centrifugal forces, is arrogantly bespattered with the *argumentum ad hominem*, with sophisms of equivocation, and appeals to vulgar prejudices, by a certain YOUNG doctor, who has published some cruelly *neglected* books on philosophy, but who, at page 411, modestly avails himself of his anonymous covering, and praises his own "skill and judgment." In like manner, Sir ROBERT WILSON's public services and historical veracity are called in question, in a long tirade, replete with political rancor, his real offence consisting in his open detestation of the policy which restored the Bourbons. We do not wonder that a craft of any kind should try the rest of mankind by their faith in the tenets of the craft; but we do wonder at the shameless effrontery with which these public prostitutes of their understandings expose their profligacy to the world.

ANTIQUITIES.

PROVINCIAL Antiquities and Picturesque Scenery of Scotland, with Historical Illustrations; by Walter Scott, esq. Part I. 16s.

Miscellaneous Antiquities, Number 8, 4to. 2l. 2s.

ARTS.

Cabinet of Arts. No. I. and II. 3s. each.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

A Catalogue of an Extensive Collection of Books; by Lackington and Co. Finsbury-square. Containing the classes, dictionaries, grammars, and critical books, in all languages; Greek and Latin Classics; translations of the classics; bibliography; books in the French, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, and other foreign languages; on coins and medals; and odd volumes. Part 3. 1s. 6d.

A Catalogue of Ancient and Modern Books, in the various Classes of Litera-

ture, which are now selling by J. Dunn, Nottingham. 1s.

A Catalogue of a Miscellaneous Collection of Books, containing many valuable and rare Works, in English Literature, &c. on sale; by Washbourn and Son, Gloucester.

BIOGRAPHY.

The Annual Biography and Obituary for 1819. 12s.

CLASSICS.

ἩΡΟΔΙΑΝΟΥ ΕΠΙΜΕΤΡΕΜΟΙ. Herodiani Partitiones. E. Codd. Parisinis edidit Jo. Fr. Boissonade. 8vo 12s.

The Delphin Classics, with the Variorum Notes; entitled, the Regent's Edition, No. 1, January 1819. P. Virzilli Maronis Opera Omnia, ex ed. Chr. G. Heyne, cum Variis lectionibus, Interpretatione, Notis Variorum, et Indice locupletissimo, accurate recensita. Curante et Imprimente A. J. Valpy.

DRAMA.

The Stage, a poem, addressed to Mr. Farren; containing strictures on various actors; by J. Brown, esq. 2s. 6d.

EDUCATION.

A New Geographical Copy-Book, consisting of twenty Outline Maps, to be filled up by Junior Students in Geography; by J. Williams. 3s.

English Exercises, Orthographical and Grammatical, in Two Parts; being a selection of choice pieces in prose and verse. With many original reflections, &c. Designed to improve the juvenile mind in spelling and grammar; by John Hornsey, Scarborough. 1s.

Maternal Conversations; on beauty, passion, courage, justice, clemency, moderation, perseverance, riches, love of country, &c.; by Madame Duffrenoy. 4s.

First Lessons in Latin, designed as an introduction to Euthyrius and Phædrius; by the Rev. John Evans. 2s.

The Well Bred Doll; calculated to amuse and instruct Young Children, embellished with ten engravings. 2s.

ETHICS.

A New Translation of the Nichomachean Ethics of Aristotle. 8vo. 8s.

The Maxims and Moral Reflections of the Duke de la Rochefoucault, with a Biographical Preface, embellished with a fine portrait of that distinguished author; a new edition, corrected.

HISTORY.

The History of North America. Part 1. 2s. 6d.

Essays on the Institutions, Government, and Manners, of the States of Ancient Greece; by Henry David Hill, D.D. 12mo. 7s.

The History and Antiquities of the Cathedral Churches of Great Britain. Part 29.

Questions on the Chronology of English History, adapted to Dr. Valpy's Poetical Chronology; by the Rev. J. Evans. 1s.

HORTICULTURE.

The Transactions of the Horticultural Society of London. Part 2 of volume 3, 1l. 6s. 6d.

LAW.

Original Precedents in Conveyancing; with notes critical and explanatory, and concise directions for Drawing and settling Conveyances; the whole being the result of actual practice; by J. H. Prince. 12s. 6d.

MEDICINE.

Medico-Chirurgical Transactions, published by the Medical and Chirurgical Society of London. Vol. 9, Part 2. 7s.

Essay on Catarrhal Inflammation of the Intestines, from Cold; by J. A. Gaitskell, M.D. 8vo. 2s. 6d.

Remarks on the Treatment of Wounds and Ulcers, with Cases affixed, illustrating the high importance of Medical Surgery, designed as an appendage to "A few Cursory and Practical Observations, &c." by Thomas Bedford. 2s.

The Dublin Hospital Reports and Communications in Medicine and Surgery. Vol. 2, 8vo. 13s.

Observations on the Management of Children, from their earliest Infancy, and the Prevention and Treatment of some of their most dangerous Disorders; with a few Hints to Grown People; and some Observations on the Use of Emetics; by D. Moore, M.D. and F.R. C.C.L.

Illustrations of the Power of Emetic Tartar in the Cure of Fever, Inflammation, and Asthma; and in preventing Phthisis and Apoplexy; by William Balfour, M.D.

Elements of Medical Logic; illustrated by Practical Proofs and Examples; by Sir Gilbert Blane, M.D.

Practical Illustrations of the Progress of Medical Improvement for the last Thirty Years; or, Histories of Cases of acute Diseases; by Charles Maclean, M.D. &c.

Practical Observations on the Treatment, Pathology, and Prevention of Typhous Fever; by Edward Percival.

MISCELLANES.

A stereotyped and immaculate Ready-Reckoner and Interest Tables, for Traders and Farmers; by W. Coxhead. 4s.

Essays, Biographical, Literary, Moral, and Critical; by the Rev. John Evans. 12mo. 7s. 6d.

An Eulogium on Sir Samuel Romilly, by M. Benjamin de Constant. Edited by Sir T. C. Morgan.

Supplement to the Encyclopædia Britannica; edited by Macvey Napier, esq. Vol. 3, Part 2. 1l. 5s.

A Series of Familiar Letters on Angling, Shooting, and Coursing; by R. Lascelles, esq. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

MONTHLY MAG. No. 323.

The Colonial Journal, No. 4 and 9. 8s. each.

Booth's Interest Tables. 4to. 3l. 3s. Debreitt's Peerage. New edition. 2 vols. 18mo. 1l. 4s.

Memorials; or, the Memorable Things that fell out within this Island of Britain, from 1638 to 1684; by the Rev. Mr. Robert Law. Edited from the manuscript by C. K. Sharpe, esq. 4to. 1l. 16s.

The Edinburgh Monthly Review; Number 2. 2s. 6d.

The Undergraduate; No. 1, 2, 3. 6d.

The Oxford University Calendar for 1819. 5s. 6d.

An Engraved Specimen of a Bank-Note—Not to be Imitated; with the Bank-restriction barometer. 1s.

The British Magazine, for diffusing Information on the subject of Capital Punishment—Promotion of Peace—Improvement of Prison Discipline; &c. No. 4, 8vo.

The Miscellaneous Works, in prose and verse, of George Hardinge, esq. M.A. F.R.S. F.S.A. 3 vols. 8vo. 2l. 2s.

A Defence of Dr. Jonathan Swift, Dean of St. Patrick's; in answer to certain Observations in his Life and Writings, in No. 53 of the Edinburgh Review. 8vo. 3s.

The Fables of Pilpay, an Indian Philosopher. 12mo. 6s.

NOVELS.

Emily; or, the Wife's First Error; and Beauty and Ugliness; or, the Father's Prayer and the Mother's Prophecy; two Tales, by E. Bennet. 4 vols. 12mo. 1l.

Normanburn; or, the History of a Yorkshire Family. 4 vols. 12mo. 1l. 1s.

POETRY.

Human Life; a Poem; by Samuel Rogers, esq. author of the Pleasures of Memory. 4to. 12s.

The Baquet; a Poem, in three Cantos, with Notes; by Cath. Hutton. 8vo. 5s. 6d.

St. Bartholomew's Eve; canto 2. 1s. 6d.

Emigration, a Poem, in Imitation of the Third Satire of Juvenal. 8vo. 1s. 6d.

Miscellaneous Poems, chiefly amatory, serious, and devout; with several translations from ancient and modern authors; by Sir Edward Sherburne, of Stoneyhurst, Kent; re-printed from the edition of 1651. With a biographical account of the author, and observations on his works; by J. Fleming, A.M. 10s. 6d.

POLITICS.

Evans's Parliamentary Reports. Vol. 2, 1l. 11s. 6d.

Cobbett's Parliamentary History of England. Vol. 34, royal 8vo. 1l. 11s. 6d.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

A Letter to the Right Hon. Robert Peel, M.P. for the University of Oxford, on the Pernicious Effects of a Variable Standard of Value, especially as it regards the Condition of the Lower Orders and the Poor Laws; by one of his Constituents.

A few Plain Reasons in Favour of Cash Payments, addressed to the common sense of common readers; by Samuel Roper.

Notes on a Visit made to some of the Prisons in Scotland and the North of England, in company with Elizabeth Fry; with some General Observations on the Subject of Prison Discipline; by Joseph John Gurney. 12mo. 3s. 6d.

A Defence of the Poor-Laws, with a Plan for the Suppression of Mendicancy, and for the Establishment of Universal Parochial Benefit Societies; by Samuel Roberts, author of the State-Lottery, a Dream. 2s.

A Letter to his Majesty's Sheriff-Deputies in Scotland, recommending the Establishment of Four National Asylums for the reception of Criminal and Pauper Lunatics. With a short account of the rise, progress, and present state of the Lunatic Asylum at Edinburgh; by Andrew Duncan, sen. M. D. and P. 3s.

Thoughts on the Funding and Paper System, and particularly the Bank Restriction, as connected with the National Dividends, with Remarks on the Observations of Mr. Preston and Sir John Sinclair; by N. J. Denison, esq. 8vo. 3s. 6d.

THEOLOGY.

Principles and Practices of Pretended Reformers in Church and State. By Arthur Kenny, D.D. Dean of Achonry. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Remarks on Scepticism, especially as it is connected with the Subjects of Organization and Life; being an Answer to Bichat, Morgan, and Lawrence. By the Rev. Thomas Rennell, A.M. Christian Advocate of Cambridge. 8vo. 5s. 6d.

Familiar Dissertations on Theological and Moral Subjects. By the Rev. William Barrow, LL.D. and F.R.S. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Discourses on some of the most important Doctrines and Duties of Christianity. By Peter Smith, A.M. of the University of Edinburgh. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

The Christian Doctrine of a General Resurrection, illustrated in a Sermon, preached in George's Meeting-House, Exeter; by the Rev. Thos. Jervis. 1s. 6d.

A New Version of the Gospel according to St. Matthew, with a Literary Commentary on some difficult Passages; with an Introduction to reading the Scriptures. Written originally in French, by Messieurs De Beausobre et LeFebvre. 8vo. 9s.

A Churchman's second Epistle; by the author of Religio Clerici. With notes and illustrations. 8vo. 5s. 6d.

The Liturgy of the Church of England explained, in Questions and Answers, with other Religious Instruction, for Young Persons; compiled and arranged by the Rev. F. Iremonger, A.M. F.L.S. 1s.

The Authority, Nature, and Duties of the Christian Ministry; a Sermon, preached in the Cathedral of Gloucester, at the General Ordination, on Sunday, Dec. 20, 1818; by Edwin Jacob, A.M. 2s.

Observations and Reflections on the Athanasian Creed; in three Letters, addressed to a Society for Religious Conversation and Prayer; by Francis Knowles, unitarian minister, Nantwich.

The Cedipus Romanus, or an Attempt to prove, from the principles of reasoning adopted by the Right Hon. Sir William Drummond, in his Cedipus Judaicus, that the Twelve Caesars are the Twelve Signs of the Zodiac; by the Rev. George Townsend, A.M.

TOPOGRAPHY.

Enchiridion Romæ; or, Manual of detached Remarks on the Buildings, Pictures, Statues, Inscriptions, &c. of Ancient and Modern Rome; by S. Weston, F.R.S. S.A. 8vo. 5s. 6d.

Pompeii; the Topography, Edifices, and Ornaments, of that celebrated City; by Sir William Gell and John P. Gandy, architect; No. 12.

Kingsbridge and Salcombe, with the intermediate Estuary, historically and topographically depicted. 12mo. 10s. 6d.

A Graphic and Historical Description of the City of Edinburgh; No. 2. 2s. 6d.

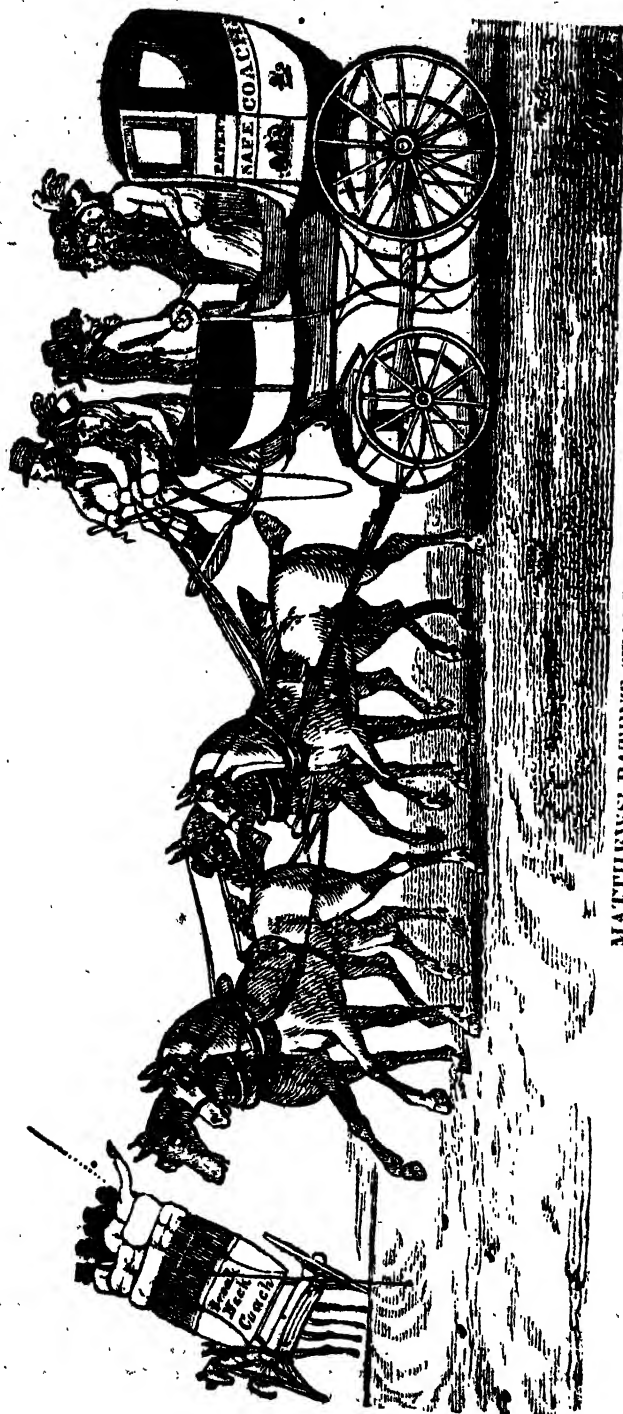
A Brief Account of the Guildhall of the City of London; by J. B. Nichols, F.S.A. embellished with an Internal View, by J. C. Buckler; and a View of the Old Front, by Mr. Schnebbelie. 8vo. 5s.

NEW PATENTS AND MECHANICAL INVENTIONS.

To MR. HENRY MATTHEWS, of Gretton-place, East Bethnal Green; for Improvements in Stage-Coaches.

THIS coach is constructed with considerable ingenuity, and with a meritorious regard to the safety of the passengers, which entitle it to public preference. It is light, elegant, and quite dissimilar to those now in use, which often appear like baggage-wagons, from the blending of persons and packages on the roof. There are some

modious seats for passengers at about six feet six inches from the ground; while the luggage is only three feet six inches, instead of eight feet nine inches; thereby lowering the force of centripetation between two and three feet. It cannot, therefore, lose its balance; and, being broader than usual, it allows more room for passengers; while the perch, body, and boot, being shorter, the weight is nearer, and more under the command of the horses.



MATTHEWS' PATENT STAGE-COACH.

The present coaches, when loaded on the outside, and not in the inside, are as easily turned over as a column fifteen feet in height, and only four feet six inches in diameter. The wheel-holes, by this plan, are relieved from that unequal draught, which is occasioned by the weight being placed so high as to vibrate from side to side, sometimes falling on one horse, and sometimes on another. The wheels are nearly the size of the mauls, and are fastened on with a lock and key, so as to remove all apprehension of their flying off. To prevent the intermixture of different classes of persons, it is proposed to devote the front seats to those who pay a half-penny per mile extra.

It appears that the patentee does not intend to sell his coaches, but to let them on hire, for the price which is paid at present by the coach-masters. But the additional half-penny per mile for the front seats is to be the patentee's property, which he proposes to farm to the coach-masters.

There will be convenience for stowing five cubic feet of more luggage than can be stowed in all parts of the present coaches; calculating each foot to contain only 24lb. as to Brighton at one penny per pound, 10s.—The "Safety Coach" has a right, by Act of Parliament, to carry two more outside passengers than any of the present coaches; as they are licensed to carry twelve only on condition of not carrying luggage on the outside. Two at 12s. each, 11. 4s.: making a total of 11. 14s.

Hence it appears that the "Safety Coach" will produce to the coachmaster for every 100 miles an increased profit of 3l. 8s.; while it will afford to the public perfect safety, at no more than the present charges, and to the horses much less labour.

To MR. J. JOHNSON, Coachmaker, of Long-Acre, for a machine, called the *Velocipede; or Swift-Walker.*

This truly original machine was the invention of Baron Charles de Drais, Master of the Woods and Forests of H. R. H. the Grand Duke of Baden. The account given of it by the inventor of its NATURE and PROPERTIES, is

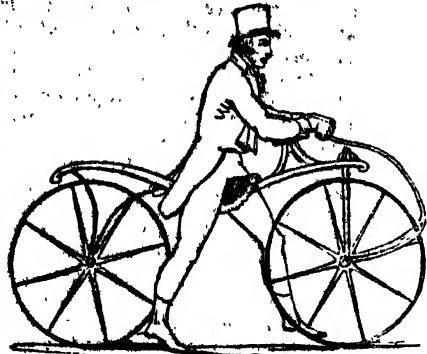
1. That, on a well-maintained post-road, it will travel up hill as fast as an active man can walk.

2. On a plain, even after a heavy rain, it will go six or seven miles an hour, which is as swift as a courier.

3. When roads are dry and firm, it runs

on a plain at the rate of eight or nine miles an hour, which is equal to a horse's gallop.

4. On a descent, it equals a horse at full speed.



Its theory is founded on the application of a wheel to the action of a man in walking. With respect to the economy of power, this invention may be compared to that very ancient one of carriages. As a horse draws, in a well-constructed carriage, both the carriage and its load much easier than he could carry the load alone on his back; so a man conducts, by means of the Velocipede, his body easier than if he had its whole weight to support on his feet. It is equally incontestible, that the Velocipede, as it makes but one impression, or rut, may always be directed on the best part of a road. On a hard road, the rapidity of the Velocipede resembles that of an expert skater; as the principles of the two motions are the same. In truth, it runs a considerable distance while the rider is inactive, and with the same rapidity as when his feet are in motion; and, in a descent, it will beat the best horses in a great distance, without being exposed to the risks incidental to them, as it is guided by the mere gradual motion of the fingers, and may be instantly stopped by the feet.

It consists of two wheels, one behind the other, connected by a perch, on which a saddle is placed, for the seat of the traveller. The front wheel is made to turn on a pivot, and is guided in the same manner as a Bath-chair. On a cushion in front, the fore-arm is rested; and by this means the instrument and the traveller are kept in equilibrio.

Its Management.

The traveller, having placed himself in the position represented in the cut, his elbows extended, and his body inclined a little forward, must place his arms on the cushion, and preserve his equilibrium

equilibrium by pressing lightly on that side which appears to be rising. The rudder (if it may be so called,) must be held by both hands, which are not to rest on the cushion, that they may be at full liberty, as they are as essential to the conduct of the machine as the arms are to the maintenance of the balance of it; (attention will soon produce sufficient dexterity for this purpose:) then, placing lightly the feet on the ground, long but very slow steps are to be taken, in a right line, at first; taking care to avoid turning the toes out, lest the heels should come in contact with the hind wheel. It is only after having acquired dexterity in the equilibrium and direction of the Velocipede, that the attempt to accelerate the motion of the feet, or to keep them elevated while it is in rapid motion, ought to be attempted.

The saddle may be raised or lowered, as well as the cushion, at pleasure; and thus suited to the height of various persons.

The inventor proposes to construct them to carry two persons, and to be impelled by each alternately, or by both at once; and also with three or four wheels, with a seat for a lady: besides the application of a parasol or umbrella, he also proposes to avail himself of a sail, with a favorable wind.

This instrument appears to have satisfied a desideratum in mechanics: all former attempts have failed, upon the known principle that power is obtainable only at the expense of velocity. But the impelling principle is totally different from all others: it is not derived from the body of the machine, but from a resistance operating externally, and in a manner the most conformable to nature—the resistance of the feet upon the ground. The body is carried and supported, as it were, by two skates, while the impulse is given by the alternate motion of both the legs.

The Velocipede has been introduced into this country, under letters patent, by Mr. Johnson, a coachmaker in Long-Acre, by whom it has been greatly improved, both in lightness and strength. It is exhibited daily; and, although never made public, has been already viewed by many thousands, many of whom have exercised, and all have approved, it.

LIST OF NEW PATENTS; and we earnestly solicit the Patentees to favour us with copies or extracts of their Specifications.

J. DYSON, of Watford, Hertfordshire; for certain apparatus for the culture and tillage of land.—May 26.

G. MICHALL, of St. Austle, Cornwall, builder; for improvements in the method of opening and shutting windows; and also in the application of machinery to the opening and shutting window-shutters.—May 26.

H. TAYLOR, of Kingston, Surrey, gentleman; for improvements on machines for catching and destroying rats, &c.—May 26.

T. HOFFRAY, of the Hyde, Kinfares, Staffordshire, iron-master; for a new kind of bobbin used in spinning, &c.—May 26.

W. LESTER, of the Commercial-road, engineer; for a method of encasing and projecting light produced by lamps, or other means.—June 2.

G. ATKINSON, of Leeds, Yorkshire, canvass-manufacturer; for a combination of materials to produce an article resembling bombazeen.—June 10.

W. EATON, of Wilm Mills, Derbyshire, cotton-spinner; for improvements in the machinery employed in spinning of cotton and wool.—June 18.

R. WINCH, of Shoe-lane, printer's carpenter and press-maker, and R. HAWEN, of Stafford-street, St. Mary-le-bone, gentleman; for machinery to communicate motion and power to various other machinery which requires reciprocating or alternating motion.—June 18.

The following Persons have attained Royal Patents in France for sundry Inventions, viz.

TILORIER; for carriages, called formerly *Passe-partout*, and now named by him *Cross-carriages*.

BANON; for a drawing and forcing pump, with a reservoir applicable to manufactories.

DISSEY and PEYER; for composing a powder called (*Sirkis du Serail*), for beautifying and preserving the skin; otherwise named, *the Sultan's favorite powder*.

CAZENÈVE; for portable, inodorous, necessities, or water-closets.

DESPOINT; for improvements in the construction of concert horns and trumpets.

WINSON, jun.; for a new optical instrument, called *Kaleidoscope*.

CAVALLON; for a process to revive animal and vegetable black, as well as the black produced by the residuum of Prussian blue.

LOGUE; for a mechanic lamp, lighting spontaneously; called *Lampe Ignifere*.

ALLAIS; for a machine to manufacture tulle, or Bequin lace, with every possible variety of pattern.

VERGER; for the method of making a species of balloon; called *White-balloon*.

LEFEVRE; for a machine to saw wood for flooring.

GIRoux; for an optical instrument, he calls *Transfigurator*, or improved *Kaleidoscope*.

VARIETIES,

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL,

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

THE Hospital for the Small-pox, for Inoculation, and for Vaccination, at Pancras, has published a report of the number of deaths occasioned by the casual small-pox, extracted from the register for twenty years before the practice of vaccination, and also for twenty years since; also the number of deaths as reported by the parish-clerks of London, &c. copied from their general bills of all christenings and burials for the same periods:—

<i>Before Vaccination.</i>		
A.D.	Hosp. Reg.	Par. Reg.
1779 to 1798.....	1867.....	36,189

<i>Since Vaccination.</i>		
A.D.	Hosp. Reg.	Par. Reg.
1799 to 1818.....	814.....	22,480

Thus, it appears that the decrease in deaths since the practice of vaccination was introduced, has, at the hospital, been 1053; and, in the parishes, no less than 13,708. Vaccination was introduced at the Inoculation Hospital, soon after the discovery of its powers by the illustrious JENNER, by Dr. Wm. Woodville, on the 19th of Jan. 1799; and the number vaccinated from that date to the 1st of Jan. 1810, amounted, at this hospital, to 43,394.

CHARLES PHILLIPS, esq. the Irish barrister, has in the press a volume of *Specimens of Irish Eloquence*, now first arranged and collected, with biographical notices, and a preface. It will contain the most eloquent specimens of the powers of Plunket, Corran, Burke, Burrows, Bushe, Sheridan, and Grattan; with portraits, containing (says the editor) such a collection of splendid eloquence as was perhaps never before presented to the public in a single volume.

The third volume of ARCHDEACON COXE's *Memoirs of John Duke of Marlborough*, will be published in a few days.

Mr. MONTGOMERY, author of "the *World before the Flood*," &c. is preparing another volume for the press, entitled, "*Greenland, and other Poems*."

The *Life of the late Right Honourable JOHN PHILPOT CURRAN*, master of the rolls in Ireland, by his son, Wm. Henry Curran, esq. barrister-at-law, is printing at Edinburgh; in 2 vols. 8vo. with portraits and fac-simile.

Dr. CHALMERS' new volume of *Discourses*, delivered in the Free Church of Glasgow, will appear in a few days.

Shortly will be published, the *Life of William Lord Russel*, with some account of the times in which he lived, by LORD JOHN RUSSELL.

Mr. WILLIAM HAZLITT has in the press, a volume of *Political Essays*.

Mr. CRABBE is preparing a volume of *Tales of the Hall*.

The *Speeches* are announced of the Right Hon. John Philpot Curran, late Master of the Rolls in Ireland. His speech on the trial of the Shearsons, and other speeches never before collected, will appear in the volume.

The *Poetical Remains of the late Dr. John Leyden*, with memoirs of his life; by the Rev. J. MASHON, is nearly ready for publication.

Mr. GODWIN is employed upon an answer to the ingenious sophisms of Mr. Malthus; and, judging from the powers of the writer, we may conclude he will set at rest those dilemmas which have so long puzzled economists.

The head of Memnon, sent to England by Mr. SALT, has been recently placed on a pedestal in the Egyptian room in the British Museum. It may, perhaps, be considered as the most perfect specimen of Egyptian art in the world. From the proportion of the features, it may be concluded that the figure, when perfect, was about twenty feet in height. The head has suffered a loss of part of the right side of its skull, yet the features are all entire. The back part of the figure is charged with hieroglyphics. The mouth is closed; and the figure, from the particular colour of the strata, has a singularly beautiful appearance; the whole of the head being of a reddish, and the lower part of the greyish, granite. Near this head is placed the enormous fist, corresponding to a figure, of which this fist formed a part, of at least sixty feet in height.

In announcing that the extensive and celebrated collection of Mr. BULLOCK's Museum is on the eve of removal from this country, we feel that we shall communicate an intimation which will be received with surprise and regret by every lover of science. This museum had grown, by rapid strides, into an emporium for the display of the most minute and extensive specimens of natural history and the arts. In the rare productions of zoography, conchology,

ehology, and ornithology, it has no rival in Europe. The rarest specimens of natural history seem, from their admirable and scientific classification, to spring up, in its department, with all the beauty and novelty with which they meet the eye in their original state of growth and luxuriance. And, in a range of more than 30,000 works, in all the walks of science and art; the mind is carried, with a pleasing and attractive gratification, through the study of all that is instructive and sublime in the works of Nature, and all that is singular and striking in the efforts of human ingenuity. In other countries, if such a collection passed from the hands of the individual through whose zeal and purse it had been formed in the progress of an active life, it would be for the purpose of being added to the national stock: the nation would recompense the individual, and the public would still retain the benefit of his labours and assiduity. But, in Britain, individual speculation must work its own way; yet, in the particular instance of Mr. Bullock's collection, we hope, that it is not yet too late to preserve it; and that the patronage of this country, and the liberality of Parliament, will, in the result, prove equal to its worth.

Dr. O'MEARA is preparing a circumstantial narrative of those dirty transactions, and of that unmanly policy, which, at St. Helena, have tarnished the glory of England, and brought in question the honour of the Guelphs, and of all legitimacy. His work will form a volume, and add, of course, to the authentic materials of history.

The translation of GUILLÉ, on the Amusements and Instruction of the Blind, will appear in a few days.

The Busts of SHAKESPEARE, CAMDEN, and B. JONSON, which have been commonly sold, being devoid of authenticity and likeness, Mr. J. Britton has engaged Mr. William Scouler to make reduced models from the monumental busts at Westminster and Stratford church, eighteen inches in height, by twelve inches in width. Mr. S. having completed his task with great skill and fidelity, the busts are now on sale at two guineas each, or five guineas for the three.

On the first of May will be published, the first part of a new work, entitled, *Excursions through Ireland*; to be comprised in eight volumes, and containing four hundred engravings, with historical and topographical delineations of each

province; together with descriptions of the residences of the nobility and gentry, remains of antiquity, and every other interesting object of curiosity; forming a complete and entertaining guide for the traveller and tourist through Ireland.

The proposed *Monthly Journal of New Voyages and Travels*, to be published on the 15th of March, and in the middle of every month, will present in its early numbers—

As Original Works.

The Journal of an Officer in the late Voyage of Discovery to the Arctic Seas, being the first authentic account of that voyage.

Prior's Three Years' Voyage in the Indian Seas.

St. Priest's Travels in Turkey.

As Translations.

Two Narratives of Travels in England and Ireland, in 1816, 17, and 18; by Charles Dupin.

Recollections of the Antilles, 2 vols.

Letters from Italy, by Frederick Lillan de Chateauevieux, 2 vols.

Travels in 1816 and 1817, from New York to New Orleans.

A Year in London, by the author of *Fifteen Days in London*, and of *Six Months in London*.

Travels to the Entrance of the Black Sea, by General Andreossy.

Father Leander's Travels in Palestine, Persia, &c.

Each number will complete a translated or original work, and every sixth number will be filled with copious analyses of Voyages and Travels, which, in the interval, have been published in the English language.—The number of periodical works which appear in Great Britain on the first of every month is no less than 108; hence the propriety of publishing this *Journal of Voyages and Travels* in the middle of the month;—an example likely to be followed by others, thereby creating two book-fairs in the month instead of one.

Dr. SPURZHEIM is preparing for the press, a Treatise on the Education of Youth, founded on the discrimination of individual character by the form of the head.

Dr. CLUTTERBUCK will publish, in a few days, *Observations on the Nature and Treatment of the Epidemic Fever*, at present prevailing in the Metropolis, and in most parts of the United Kingdom; with remarks on some of the opinions of Dr. Bateman, in his late treatise on that subject.

Dr. GRANVILLE is preparing for the press,

press, in two volumes, quarto, dedicated by special permission to the Prince Regent, Memoirs of the present State of Science and Scientific Institutions in France.

The History of Ancient Wiltshire, Northern District, by SIR RICHARD COLT HOARE, bart. F.R.S. and F.A.S. will be published in the course of the ensuing season. The History of the Northern Division of Ancient Wiltshire is written on the same plan with the former division of the county, (South Wiltshire,) and will describe the antiquities most worthy of remark. Much new and interesting matter will come under investigation. The whole course of that mighty bulwark, the Wansdyke, through the counties of Somerset and Wilts, will be accurately laid down on a map, and its extended track described.

In volumes 30, 39, 40, 43, and 44, of this miscellany, we have published observations relating to Lithography, without art we have the pleasure of announcing is about to be established on a promising scale in London. It has long been matter of surprise that a species of engraving possessing such advantages, both with regard to facility and effect, for various kinds of illustration, should have been so long unpractised in this country. The public are, however, likely to be benefited by the delay, for Mr. Ubaghs, of Maastricht, who has, by a patient application of various scientific attainments, produced specimens in Lithography that outstrip all competition, has transferred his establishment to London; and, within the month, the public will be gratified by a lithographic production, the subject of which will interest every British family, while, as a print, it promises to vie with, if it does not excel, the finest specimens of the graphic art. As soon as suitable premises can be obtained to carry on the operations, a series of splendid works, worthy of the age and the British nation, will be submitted to its patronage. We think it our duty to state, that the public owe much obligation to Mr. MARSHALL, of York-place, Watworth, for his influence in thus anglicising this important branch of art.

The eighth and last part is nearly ready for publication of Mr. DYER's *Lives of Illustrious Men*.

A New Satirical Novel is forthcoming, entitled *London, or a Month at Stevens's*, by a late Resident.

Mr. WESTGARTH FORSTER is preparing for publication, by subscription, a

second, improved, and greatly enlarged edition of his *Treatise of a Section of the Strata commencing near Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and concluding on the west side of the Mountain of Cross Fell*; with Remarks on Mineral Veins in general.

Dr. MERRIMAN and Dr. LEY will commence a new Course of Lectures on the Theory and Practice of Midwifery, and the Diseases of Women and Children, at the Middlesex Hospital, on the 22d of March.

Mr. BELLAMY's New Translation of the Bible, from the original Hebrew, including the Books of Exodus, Leviticus, and part of Numbers, will be published in the course of this month.

Mr. T. YEATES, late of All Soul's College, Oxford, and author of the "Collation of an Indian Copy of the Pentateuch," &c. is now printing a Syriac and English Grammar, designed for the use of British students. The work was originally composed at the request, and under the inspection, of the late Rev. Dr. Buchanan.

The following subjects are proposed at Oxford for the chancellor's prizes, for the present year, viz.—

For Latin verses,—*Syracusa*.

For an English essay,—*The characteristic differences of Greek and Latin Poetry*.

For a Latin essay,—*Quenam fuerint, præcipue, in causa, quod Roma de Carthagine triumpharit*.

Sir Roger Newdigate's Prize—for the best composition in English verse, is on —*the Iphigenia of Timanthes*.

The subject of the *Hulsean* prize at Cambridge for the present year is, "*The fitness of the time when Christ came into the world*."—The subject of the English poem for the chancellor's gold medal is, "*Pompeii*."

Dr. E. D. CLARKE has in the press a treatise, entitled, the Gas Blow-Pipe, or Art of Fusion, by burning the Gaseous Constituents of Water; giving the history of the philosophical apparatus so denominated; the proofs of analogy in its operations to the nature of volcanoes; together with an appendix, containing an account of experiments with this blow-pipe.

Mr. HONE announces to be published by subscription, in royal octavo, extensively illustrated by engravings, coloured and plain, on copper and on wood, price to subscribers 2l. 2s. in extra-boards, a History of the Ex-Officio Prosecutions, instituted by the King's Attorney-General against himself; including enlarged reports of Three State Trials in the

the Court of King's Bench, for publishing Political Parodies, intitled, the late John Wilkes's Catechism, the Political Litany, and the Sinecurist's Creed. Together with copious elucidations, additional parodies, singular specimens of the literature of the multitude, and explanatory notes. It is in considerable forwardness, and will be handsomely printed in royal octavo, to range in the library with Haysell's State Trials, Dibdin's Bibliographical Documentary, &c.

Ἰστορίαι τῶν Ἑλλήνων, a periodical work, is announced, written in ancient or modern Greek only, and by natives of Greece; the principal object of which is to make the friends of the Greek nation acquainted with the present state of knowledge amongst them, and with their endeavours for their regeneration.

Miss LEFANU, author of "Strathallan," is printing a new novel, entitled, *Leolin Abbey*.

Dudley, a novel, by Miss C. KAFE, is preparing for publication.

A Natural-History Society has just been established in Glasgow.

Mr. CLARKE and Mr. BLAGDEN will begin their next course of Lectures on Midwifery and the Diseases of Women and Children, on the 10th of March.

Captain J. C. LASKEY has in a state of considerable forwardness, a set of exquisitely-finished plates, illustrating the series of unparalleled medals struck at the national Medal Mint, at Paris, under the direction of the Emperor Napoleon, commemorating the principal battles and events which took place during his eventful career. They will be executed in a rich dotted style by an eminent artist; and, from some specimens which we have seen, we can recommend them to the attention of the lovers of art and numismatology.

A new work is announced, by subscription, entitled, *the Elements of Radiant and Fixed Matter*; the direct evidences in support of a new theory of matter, in which are described its presumed original basis, with the laws by which its reciprocal transition to and from the state of radiance and fixation appears to be governed. This theory asserts that matter exists in four forms, — the solid, fluid, æthereal, and radiant; the three first are denominated inert or passive; and to the agency of the last, aided by caloric, are to be attributed the several changes evinced throughout the universe. Light (says the author) is a material compound, composed of the

four simple elementary principles, or undecomposed constituents, of matter, of which all other bodies in nature are formed. The first four primary coloured rays possess peculiarly distinct and countervailing qualities; and, on the proportions in which they are combined in matter, and the nature of the polarity exercised in their combination, its specific properties are totally dependant. The red ray, of the first portion of the spectrum, possesses oxydating and acitilifying powers, and is termed the oxygenating ray. The second, or yellow ray, displays qualities which pertain to the nitrogenous and alkaliescent, and is therefore denominated the azotic ray. The third, or blue ray, is distinguished by its analogy to carbon, and is here considered the carbonic ray. And the fourth, or violet ray, is admitted to possess the dispositions of hydrogen, which entitle it to the appellation of the hydrogenating ray.

A new edition of Mortimer's Commercial Dictionary is printing, with revisions and corrections to the present time.

That persevering British patriot, Sir JOHN SINCLAIR, has adopted the plan of our enlightened correspondent, Mr. DONCASTER, for establishing a Joint Stock Company, with a capital of one million, for the cultivation of the waste lands by *spade*-husbandry. — He says, it cannot be doubted that 10,000 acres of land, lying entirely waste, may be purchased at a moderate rate; and he estimates the bringing them into cultivation as follows:—

First year.	
Trenching 5 <i>l.</i> per acre	£ 50,000
Manure 15 <i>l.</i> ditto	150,000
Seed, labour, and other expences	20,000

Second year.	
Digging, 2 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> per acre	£ 25,000
Manure, 5 <i>l.</i> per acre	50,000
Seed, labour, &c.	20,000
	95,000

£315,000
The produce per acre, where *spade*-husbandry is adopted, may be stated at 20*l.* per acre, or on 10,000 acres at 400,000*l.* for two years. Such is Sir John's view of Mr. Doncaster's ingenious plan for the employment of the poor; but the whole, he says, depends on the application of a large capital to bringing the land into a state of thorough cultivation, and of great fertility; and

Y the

the latter, he says, can easily be effected in the neighbourhood of London, where manure may be had cheap.

Some accounts have been published by Dr. ALBIN, of Constantinople, and Dr. Laford, of Salonichi, to show that vaccination has the power to prevent the susceptibility to the infection of the plague. It is stated that, of six thousand persons vaccinated at Constantinople, not one became affected with the disease during a period when it was prevalent; and also that the Armenians are described as being entirely free from it, in consequence of having recourse to this measure.

New editions will be published shortly of Mr. CAMPBELL's Poetical Works, illustrated with engravings from designs by Westall.

Mr. JOHN CECIL is printing, *Sixty Curious and Authentic Narratives and Anecdotes, respecting extraordinary characters; illustrative of the tendency of credulity and fanaticism; exemplifying the consequences of circumstantial evidence, and recording remarkable and singular instances of voluntary human suffering, with various interesting occurrences.*

The wars of the press rage at this time with great fury, but happily, while they inflict no personal injuries, they strike high, which, in due time, will open the eyes of all mankind to the impositions of which they have, for countless ages, been the dupes. The *Courier*, the *Times*, the *Post*, the *Quarterly Review*, the *British Critic*, and other such agents, may exhibit the despair of their patrons; but, as the curtain is drawn up, and the machinery understood, they injure the very cause they would sustain. Nothing in the shape of sophistry and special pleading, can resist the force of argument displayed day by day in the *Morning Chronicle* and *Statesman*; and week after week in *Thelwall's Champion*, *Wooler's British Gazette*, and, with all its peccadilloes, *Cobbett's* still wonderful *Register*. Nor ought we to withhold our praise from the *Edinburgh Review*, which has had the merit of creating a school of superior writing; and, like every original, has maintained to this day its superiority over all competition.

On the first of April will appear, the first number of the *Edinburgh Philosophical Journal*; or, *Quarterly Register of Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Natural History, Practical Mechanics, and the Fine and Useful Arts.*

A translation of *Marshall BASSOMPIERRE'S Account of his Embassy to London*, with notes and commentaries, describing the Court of England in 1626, is printing.

A *Lecture on Dropsy*, will speedily be published, by GEORGE GREGORY, M.D., Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians, in London, and senior physician to the St. James's Dispensary.

George BIDDER, of Morton Hampstead, in London, and is astonishing the first mathematicians by his truly wonderful powers of mental calculation. He is but twelve and a-half years of age; and, though he never learnt arithmetic, is able, in a few minutes, to give the multiple of nine figures by nine figures, to cube five or six figures, or extract the root of twenty figures. In the presence of the Editor of this miscellany, he cubed four figures in as many minutes; and told, in two minutes, the number of seconds from the accession of George III. on the 25th of October 1760, to the 10th of February 1819, taking the years at 365 days, 5 hours, 49 minutes. It merits special notice, that he asserts, he can communicate the principle on which he makes these accurate calculations.

On the first of March will be published, dedicated by permission to the Archbishop of Canterbury, Part I. of the *Book of Common Prayer*, with Notes explanatory, practical, and historical, from approved writers of the church of England; selected and arranged by the Rev. RICHARD MANT, D.D.

The Edinburgh Horticultural and Botanical Institution propose to establish an experimental garden, on the plan of that between Kensington and Hammersmith; to contain a collection of curious and rare exotic plants, such as are not commonly met with in the green-houses of nurserymen; of ornamental and rare plants, natives of Britain; and of ornamental, rare, and useful exotic plants that have been naturalized in Britain, or which may be naturalized in this country. Two acres are to be set apart for the purpose of experiments in horticulture and vegetable physiology, and for attempts to naturalize exotics; to which none but subscribers (accompanied by the chief gardener) can be admitted; and the rest of the garden is to be devoted to the culture of such new or foreign sorts of culinary vegetables, fruit, and forest-trees, as may be recommended for trial; seeds, grafts, or plants of which, if found

worthy of cultivation, to be distributed among the subscribers.

Religion and literature will receive an additional auxiliary in a monthly publication, shortly to be issued from the Caxton press, Liverpool, to be entitled, the Imperial Magazine, or Compendium of Religious, Moral, and Philosophical Knowledge. The first number is expected to be ready by the 31st of March.

A new edition is printing of the Enthusiasm of Methodists and Papists considered; by Bishop Lavington; one volume octavo; with notes and an introduction, by the Rev. R. POLWHELE; being a re-print from the scarce edition, now selling at a very high price.

The Committee at the King's Head Tavern are still receiving and collecting materials for the remedying the condition of the poor, &c.

The second and concluding volume of BAYNES'S Ovid's Epistles are in the press.

A tale, entitled Zeal and Experience, will appear in a few days.

Among the various improvements which have been made in the OLYMPIC THEATRE in the present season, there are none which will be more beneficially felt than the introduction of the MARQUIS DE CHABANNE'S plan of warming, ventilating, and regulating the temperature. A *calorifere fumivore furnace* has been erected under the front of the stage near the orchestra, and the warm air is carried by four principal conductors to the public and stage entrance, at the four angles. This admission of warm air is regulated at will, according to the state of the weather, so as to prevent entirely the cold air from penetrating into the interior; and thus, throughout, any given temperature may be raised. The ventilation is effected by conductors from every part of the house, which all terminate in one main tube over the chandelier, and in which they are so arranged as to act constantly and equally. The air, as it becomes vitiated, is carried off through these conductors, and gives place for a renewal of fresh air, which, as before mentioned, is admitted (in cold weather) at any temperature;—in summer, at the degree of the external atmosphere; as the ventilation will be in force at all times. Thus the whole of the theatre is warmed from a single fire!

The Eminent of Napoleon, Misplaced Love, and Minor Poems; by S. R. JACKSON; will be published in the course of the month.

The Humourist, a collection of Entertaining Tales, Bon Mots, Epigrams, &c. with coloured plates, by CARRISHAKE, is nearly ready.

The internal arrangements of the Edinburgh College Museum are rapidly advancing, and promise, when completed, to rival the most admired works of this description in Europe. The splendid galleries of the great rooms are to be appropriated for the reception of a magnificent collection of foreign birds, from Paris. Colonel BARRIS has presented his collection of Grecian minerals, and also all his valuable collection of Greenland minerals.

Shortly will be published, the fourth and final parts, being numbers 10, 11, and 12, of the Architectural perspective Views of every London Parish-Church; being an elucidation of the Ecclesiastical Architecture of the Metropolis.

In confirmation of the various learned opinions collected by Mr. BESLAVER, relative to the palpable defects in our translation of the Bible, we may add the following, lately expressed by Count VOLNEY.—He remarks, that he has found all the translations so imperfect, that in his writings he has followed none, but has been obliged to make one of his own, which is much more literal than the others; and that the English translation is, without exception, the most erroneous of all.

The first volume of a new edition of BUTLER'S Hudibras, with Dr. Grey's Notes, corrected and much enlarged, is about to appear. The work will contain portraits and views, and a series of beautiful engravings on wood; by Branstion, Hughes, &c. from drawings by Tourston.

Mr. BURKE, author of Amusements in Retirement, has for some time been engaged in an extensive work, founded on the plan of his Philosophy of Nature. It will be published next winter, in four octavo volumes, under the title of Beauties, Harmonies, and Sublimities of Nature.

Mr. J. S. COTMAN, of Yarmouth, who has engraved and published Specimens of the Architectural Antiquities of Norfolk; the Sepulchral Brasses of Norfolk; and other works; has made great progress in a series of finished etchings of the Ecclesiastical and Castellated Antiquities of Normandy, from drawings made by himself in the summers of 1817 and 1818: the work will be published in four parts in folio, each containing twenty-five engravings, with descriptions; and the first part will shortly appear.

Mr. T. S. PECKSTON, of the chartered Gas Light and Coke Company's establishment, Peter Street, Westminster, has in the press a *Practical Treatise on Gas-Light*, illustrated with appropriate plates.

The publications announced in our last of the Rev. JOHN EVANS, is not the gentleman of Islington, of that name; but of Kingsdown, Bristol.

FRANCE.

A new journal, called "*Revue Encyclopedique*," has appeared in Paris, in connection with names of the highest distinction in the Republic of Letters; among whom are no less than fourteen members of the Institute. Such a work, in such connection, must necessarily supersede every other journal printed in France, and he received as an authority in literature and science all over Europe. We have received the first number, and from its contents we can promise our readers that the series will serve to enrich our pages.

We received at the same time from Paris an elegant translation, by M. COMPRE, the patriotic editor of the "*Censeur Européen*," of Sir Richard

Phillips's *Treatise on Juries*, a work likely to be very useful in arranging the Jury system in France, and which has gained by the ability of its translator; also a version of the same author's *Essays on the Proximate Causes of Material Phenomena*, by an ABBE ST. ANHRE, and printed with typographic elegance, by Permin Didot and Son, but with a degree of inaccuracy which would disgrace the lowest printing establishment in England, and which renders the work at once unintelligible and ridiculous. It is to be regretted that a printer should undertake any work of mathematical reasoning who is so grossly ignorant as not to understand the difference between a whole number and a decimal; or able, in copying the terms, to maintain the harmony in the parts of a ratio.

The deaths in Paris during 1817 were—21,386; and in 1816 were—19,805; 276 dead bodies were deposited at the *Morgue* in 1817, and consisted of—

Males.....	205	} 276
Females.....	71	

The suicides in 1817 were—197.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

"*Her Hands were Clasp'd.*" *Recitation and Air*; by Thomas Atwood, esq. 1s. 6d.

THIS composition (a *cantata*, we might be allowed to call it), is greatly distinguished from the ordinary productions of the day. The sense and sentiment of the words (taken from Mr. Moore's *Lalla Rookh*), have been duly and successfully consulted: the whole piece is conceived with taste, and the several movements are conducted with judgment. The introductory recitative is simple, but pathetic. The *larghetto* movement, "Yet was there light," and that by which it is succeeded, are feelingly imagined. The only blemishes in them are the false quantities given to the word *spirits*, in the first; and to its singular number, in the second. But these lapses are trivial deteriorations, and do by no means sensibly dim the general lustre of a publication so worthy of Mr. Atwood's acknowledged science and talents.

"*Love Awake.*" *A Serenade*, written by D. A. O'Meara, esq. Composed by C. M. Sola. 1s. 6d.

"*Love Awake*," adapted to a celebrated Russian melody, and sung with applause at the nobility's concerts, is interesting in its poetry, and, in its music, calculated to gratify the ear and

kindle sentiment. To the accompaniment, (for the piano-forte or the Spanish guitar,) we cannot, perhaps, justly award the praise of much consistency, in regard of its principal; but it is not without merit: and the combined effect is such as, no doubt, will not fail to recommend the composition.

Number I. of *Popular National Airs*, for the Flute; by M. Meteler. 2s.

These airs (selected and composed,) are highly creditable to Mr. Meteler's taste and ingenuity.

The present number, consisting of twelve quarto pages of neatly printed music, contains three pieces:—*Le Troubadour*—*A Thema*—and, *Scots wha hae wi' Wallace bled*. The variations to these several subjects bespeak considerable power and diversity of imagination. The ideas are appropriate, connected, and ornamentally given. The *minore* digressions afford a judicious relief: and the *ad libitum* embellishments are conscientious, fanciful, and impressive.

The Bud Divertimento for the Piano-Forte, Composed and Dedicated, with the highest respect for his Talents, to J. Mugnie, by his Pupil Mrs. Hollings. 2s. 6d.

This composition, consisting of four movements; an introduction, a march,

an andantino, and a rondo pastorale, bespeaks a respectable degree of ability, and a mind not unimbued with science. If, here and there, we meet with some tokens of an unguided imagination, we are, in many instances gratified with ordinate and regulated beauty; and may pronounce of the piece, speaking in general terms, a very favourable and promising opinion. We should not, however, be just to the merits of the last movement, were we to dismiss the article without awarding to it our distinguished approbation. It is lively and new in its theme, and its super-added matter is analogous and animated.

"*Air Polonoise,*" for the Piano-forte. Composed by Miss Jane Cassels. 1s.

This trifle (for as a trifle only can we consider it,) is by no means destitute of merit. The measures and the modes are judiciously varied, and the coda is satisfactorily conclusive. Every bar of the composition, it is but right to observe, is so familiarly constructed, that the juvenile practitioner will find it a useful exercise.

"*Alice of Fife,*" a Ballad, written by J. Harker, esq. Composed by W. H. West, of the Theatre Royal, Bath. 2s.

"Alice of Fife," some slight defects

excepted, is an agreeable little ballad. The passages, at least for the most part, are vocal in the most scrupulous sense of the expression, and render the author's meaning with considerable effect and tolerable precision. Of the different quantities given to the cognomen, *Alice*, (in the same line too,) we can by no means approve: and the descent to the key note from its fourth, at the bottom of the first page, is, we would hope, an error of the engraver.

"*The Sky Lark,*" a Divertimento for the Piano-forte. Composed by T. H. Butler. 2s.

"The Sky Lark," the name of which is borrowed from the latter movement of the composition, is an ingenious and attractive production. The several movements are judiciously varied, the passages are easy of execution, and the aggregate effect is highly commendatory. The *Arietta*, of which the second movement is constituted, forms, in our opinion, a particularly pleasing exemplar of ease combined with grace, and science with unlaboured construction. The *Sky Lark* movement is novel and agreeable, and concludes with spirit: a production that claims the attention of those who are partial to familiar and unaffected music.

MEDICAL REPORT.

THE composition of essays that are avowedly designed for popular, as well as professional, perusal, involves the writer in no inconsiderable trouble and embarrassment; for, while he is necessarily desirous to avoid the apparent pedantry of peculiar phraseology, he is, at the same time, anxious to preserve his manner free from empirical meanness and familiarity. He is, moreover, apprehensive lest, in his professed character of public monitor, he may be the cause of unfounded alarm in the minds of those for whom his monitions are intended. For example: it is the Reporter's wish now to announce it as his opinion, that no families, especially when at a distance from medical advice, ought ever to be unprovided with that very important medicine—Calomel. And, why? Because there is a disorder incident especially to young children, which is often so unexpectedly sudden in its onset, and so cruelly rapid in its career, as to render, in a few hours, that aid unavailing which, had recourse to before the lapse of this short time, would almost certainly be accompanied by signal success. Since the last report, two young children

have been attended by the writer, affected with the dreadful malady referred to; which children would, he verily believes, have been stretched lifeless corpses on their beds, had twelve hours been permitted to pass by without remedial interference! And, in what did that consist? almost solely in the administration of two grains of Calomel every four hours, until the decline of the disorder's severity.

Now, suppose a parent, or a nurse, to be aroused from sleep in the dead of the night by the croupal cry of a half-suffocated child, such parent, or attendant, ought not to lose a moment in acting the part of a professional adviser, but ought to administer promptly the above-mentioned medicine. Even, if the attack happens to prove of a different nature from actual croup, no great harm will have been done; and, averse as the writer feels from recommending any measures which would imply a tampering with disease, or encourage the habit of "domestic dabbling in drugs," he feels little hesitation in saying, that the danger from continued uninterrupted croup, to the danger from the medicine in any case, (even if that medicine be re-
peated

peated every third or fourth hour,) might be put down, in parliamentary terms, at "a million to a zero."

But the reluctance which is felt to such an announcement as that just made is founded in the fear that, if it take any hold on the minds of anxious guardians of children's destiny, it will be calculated to make them too alive to the least deviation from health, and lead them, in imagination, to magnify every slight infantile hoarseness into the frightful grade of actual croup: it may also seem objectionable, inasmuch as it is taking the weapons of medical warfare out of disciplined hands, and committing them to such as are unskilled in their use. Let it, however, always be understood, that the writer's views are very far remote from the wish, either of exciting undue alarm on the part of the unprofessional, or transforming nurses into medical practitioners. A state of constant apprehension is a state of dreadful slavery to the law of circumstances; and every one knows, and may apply the proverb,—"that edged tools are dangerous for unpractised individuals to meddle with."

The Reporter has said that, in the two cases alluded to, Colonel was his main resort. It may be right however to state, that, as an adjunct to this, (certainly the most efficacious of all medicines in croup,) he directed the application to the breast, in both instances, of an ointment, made of five grains of Emetic Tartar, and five grains of powdered Opium, to a drachm of Spermaceti Cerate, until pustular eruptions were excited on the skin; and he wishes to embrace the present opportunity of calling the attention of the medical reader, who shall peruse this page, to the very decided advantage often obtained by the counter-irritant in question. It is but within a very narrow compass of time, that he has witnessed several instances of most unequivocal good done by this application, and that in visitations of various kinds and degrees. A gentleman had long been suffering under a complaint, which

simulated an organic affection of the heart: internal medicines proved, in this case, but of little avail, until the application alluded to was tried, which, by the time that it proved efficacious in producing eruptions, had considerably diminished the symptoms of the malady; and the patient is now comparatively well. Still more recently, an instance has occurred of a most formidable and fearful inflammation of the diaphragm. The subject of it happened to have been so much reduced and weakened, by previous disease and treatment, that blood-letting, however indicated, was foreborne, from fear of extinguishing the vital spark: recourse was had, but with slender prospect of success, to Foxglove internally, with the ointment of Tartarite of Antimony and Opium to the abdomen; and, in the whole course of the Reporter's practice, he has never felt greater reason for self-congratulation upon the success of the plan pursued: the event, indeed, appeared to him almost as a resurrection, rather than a recovery: the individual, is now doing well. Lastly, a friend of the writer was suddenly seized with a most excruciating pain, which seemed to be seated in the muscular aponeurosis of the fore arm, through almost its whole length and circumference: the pain was vicarious of one, which, with almost the same intensity and for a very great length of time, had affected the muscles of the abdomen. Anodyne liniments, fomentations, and bandages, were used with little avail; a plaster, made of the ointment in question, was then applied over the whole of the pained surface, which speedily brought out an immense number of virulent eruptions, and with the happiest effect: but, on this case, and its peculiarities, the Reporter has much more to say at a future opportunity; when he shall take occasion to annuvert more at large on the principle of topical applications, as connected with plans of general and radical treatment.

D. UWINS, M.D.

Thornes Inn; Feb. 20, 1819.

REPORT OF CHEMISTRY, NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, &c.

IT appears that the purification of coal gas, which is become of such general application and esteem for lighting streets and shops, may be effected in a more economical manner by passing it through ignited iron tubes, than by the common application of quick lime.

A mixture of plaster of Paris and alum, allowed to harden in a smooth metallic mould, is found to answer fully as well as limestone in stone-engraving.

A fossil tree is in existence near the village of Pemnick, about ten miles from Edinburgh. "On the south bank of the

river North Esk, a short distance above the paper-mill at Pemnick, where the strata usually accompanying the coal formation of this country are exposed, a large portion of the trunk, and several roots, of a fossil tree, are visible. It rises several feet above the bed of the river, as far as the strata reach, and the roots spread themselves in the rock. It appears as if the tree had actually vegetated on the spot where we now see it. It is, where thickest, about four feet in diameter. The strata, in which the remains of the tree stand, are slate clay, and the tree

itself

itself is sandstone. There is sandstone below and immediately above the slate clay, and the roots do not appear to have penetrated the lower sandstone, to which they reach. Small portions of coal were observed where the bark existed, the form of which is distinct on the fossil.

M.M. Pelletier and Caventon, whilst analysing the yucca nut, and the bean of St. Eustacia, have extracted from these two seeds a substance to which they owe their action on the animal economy. This substance is white, crystalline, and very bitter, it crystallizes in the form of quadrangular plates, or in four sided prisms, terminated by an obtuse quadrangular pyramid. It is very slightly soluble in water, but very soluble in alcohol. It is formed, like most vegetable substances, of oxygen, hydrogen, and charcoal. It is most distinguished by its alkaline properties; and, though like morphium, is essentially different from it. It restores a reddened blue colour, and with acids forms neutral salts, soluble in water, and crystallizable. With weak nitric acid it forms a nitrate, but the concentrated

acid acts on and decomposes it; and forms a solution, at first red, but becoming yellow, and yielding oxalic acid. Its acetate is very soluble, the sulphate less so, and crystallizable in rhomboidal plates. This substance acts on animals in a similar manner to the alcoholic infusion of the nux vomica, but more energetically. The class of acid vegetable substances is numerous; on the contrary, that of alkaline vegetable substances is confined to morphium. Nevertheless, M. Vauquelin has noticed the alkaline properties of a substance obtained by him whilst analysing the *dupline alpine*. The new body will form another genus in the class, which may become numerous, and which has first been observed by M. Vauquelin. To recall these facts, and designate the substances by a name which will avoid circumspection, they have called it Vauqueline.

The black-lead mine in Cumberland, which has for so many years supplied the market with graphite, is at present very unproductive. The black lead or graphite of Ayrshire and of Glen Strath Fawcett, have been long known.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

PRICES OF MERCHANDIZE.

	Jan. 22.	Feb. 19.
Cocoa, W. I. common	£4 5 0 to 4 15 0	£3 0 0 to 4 5 0 per cwt.
Coffee, Jamaica, ordinary	5 5 0 — 7 0 0	4 15 0 — 6 2 0 ditto.
—, fine	7 8 0 — 8 8 0	6 16 0 — 7 10 0 ditto.
—, Mocha	8 0 0 — 8 7 0	6 18 0 — 7 10 0 ditto.
Cotton, W. I. common	0 1 4 — 0 1 6	0 1 2 — 0 1 4 per lb.
—, Demerara	0 1 7 — 0 1 11	0 1 4 — 0 1 8 ditto.
Curants	5 10 0 — 5 12 0	5 10 0 — 5 14 0 per cwt.
Flax, Turkey	2 3 0 — 3 3 0	2 5 0 — 3 2 0 ditto.
Flax, Riga	80 0 0 — 83 0 0	80 0 0 — 83 0 0 per ton.
Hemp, Riga Rhine	47 0 0 — 48 0 0	46 0 0 — 46 10 0 ditto.
Hops, new, Pockets	7 0 0 — 9 9 0	7 0 0 — 9 9 0 per cwt.
—, Bags	5 12 0 — 7 7 0	5 12 0 — 7 7 0 ditto.
Iron, British, Bars	13 0 0 — 14 0 0	13 0 0 — 14 0 0 per ton.
—, Pigs	8 10 0 — 9 10 0	8 10 0 — 9 10 0 ditto.
Oil, Lucca	17 0 0 — 19 0 0	17 0 0 — 19 0 0 per jar.
—, Galipoli	100 0 0 — 0 0 0	94 0 0 — 95 0 0 per ton.
Rags	3 2 0 — 3 5 0	2 16 0 — 0 4 0 per cwt.
Raisins, bloom or jar, new	4 10 0 — 4 15 0	4 10 0 — 0 0 0 ditto.
Rice, Carolina new	2 0 0 — 2 2 0	2 5 0 — 0 0 0 ditto.
—, East India	0 17 0 — 1 8 0	0 15 0 — 1 2 0 ditto.
Silk, China, raw	1 2 8 — 1 11 9	1 2 8 — 1 11 9 per lb.
—, Bengal, skein	1 0 7 — 1 2 9	1 0 7 — 1 2 9 ditto.
Spices, Cinnamon	0 12 4 — 0 12 6	0 11 4 — 0 11 9 ditto.
—, Cloves	0 3 8 — 0 3 9	0 3 4 — 0 3 7 ditto.
—, Nutmegs	0 5 11 — 0 6 0	0 5 11 — 0 6 1 ditto.
—, Pepper, black	0 0 7½ — 0 0 8	0 0 7½ — 0 0 7½ ditto.
—, white	0 0 11½ — 0 1 0½	0 0 11½ — 0 1 0½ ditto.
Spirits, Brandy, Cognac	0 5 9 — 0 6 6	0 4 6 — 0 4 10 per gal.
—, Geneva Holland	0 3 6 — 0 3 8	0 3 6 — 0 3 8 ditto.
—, Rum, Jamaica	0 3 3 — 0 4 3	0 3 5 — 0 4 6 ditto.
Sugar, brown	3 15 0 — 3 16 0	3 14 0 — 3 15 0 per cwt.
—, Jamaica, fine	4 5 0 — 4 10 0	4 5 0 — 4 10 0 ditto.
—, East India, brown	1 14 0 — 2 2 0	1 14 0 — 1 18 0 ditto.
—, lump, fine	5 7 0 — 5 17 0	5 7 0 — 5 17 0 ditto.
Tallow, town-melted	3 17 6 — 0 0 0	3 16 0 — 0 0 0 ditto.
—, Russia, yellow	3 15 0 — 0 0 0	3 8 0 — 0 0 0 ditto.

Tea,

Tea, Bohea	0 2 7 — 0 2 8½	0 2 7 — 0 2 8½	per lb.
—, Hyson, best	0 5 8 — 0 6 0	0 3 5 — 0 4 0	ditto.
Wine, Madeira, old	90 0 0 — 120 0 0	90 0 0 — 120 0 0	per pipe.
—, Port, old	120 0 0 — 125 0 0	120 0 0 — 125 0 0	ditto.
—, Sherry	110 0 0 — 120 0 0	110 0 0 — 120 0 0	per butt.

Premiums of Insurance.—Guernsey or Jersey, 20s.—Cork or Dublin, 20s. a 25s.—Belfast, 25s.—Hambro, 20s. a 25s.—Madeira, 20s. a 25s.—Jamaica, 30s.—Greenland, out and home, —.

Course of Exchange, Feb. 19.—Amsterdam, 11 6.—Hamburg, 33 11.—Paris, 23 8½.—Leghorn, 51½.—Lisbon, 38.—Dublin, 10½ per cent.

At Messrs. Wolfe and Edmonds' Canal Office, Change Alley, Cornhill.—Grand Junction CANAL shares sell for 257l. per 100l. share.—Birmingham, 1000l.—Coventry, 1000l.—Leeds and Liverpool, 340l.—Trent and Mersey, 1600l.—East India Dock, 185l. per share.—West India, 190l.—The Strand BRIDGE, 10l.—West Middlesex WATER-WORKS, 44l.—GAS LIGHT COMPANY, 93l. and on the advance in London and elsewhere.

Gold in bars 4l. 1s. per oz.—New doubloons 4l.—Silver in bars 5s. 7d.

The 3 per cent. Reduced, on the 23d, were 75½; 5 per cent. Consols, 76½; 4 per cent. Consols, 95½; and 5 per cent. Navy, 106.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of BANKRUPTCIES and DIVIDENDS, announced between the 20th of Jan. and the 20th of Feb. 1819; extracted from the London Gazettes.

BANKRUPTCIES. [This Month 134.]

The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses.

AUBERT N. B. Lingo's Coffee house, Insurance broker. (Reardon and co.)

Andrews R. Bristol baker. (Poole and co. L.)

Allum R. Chatham, builder. (James, L.)

Atterton T. Liverpool, tanner. (Radcliffe)

Atkinson J. W. Mitham, farmer. (Nettleford, L.)

Bruckbank S. Liverpool, merchant. (Taylor and co. L.)

Budden J. Bristol, liquor merchant. (Romana, L.)

Burgis J. Southampton street, Covent garden, ornamental paper manufacturers. (Carrle, L.)

Warner J. Stratford, common brewer. (Smith, L.)

Bradley J. St. John's, Worcester, coal matter. (Biss, L.)

Kells B. Stroud, clothier. (Young, London)

Rygh R. Hull, corn merchant. (Ellis, L.)

Burroughes J. Great Hertford street, spirit merchant. (Pearson)

Brown W. St. John's street, cheesemonger. (Davis and co.)

Bacon B. jun. Barkway, Hertfordshire, and Aldersgate street, miller. (Gray, Kentland)

Barr W. Exeter, draper. (Strutton, London)

Brown J. Leeds, straw hat manufacturer. (Ashley, L.)

Bell J. Church street, Spitalfields, bombaston manufacturer. (James)

Booth J. Oxford street. (Windman)

Burch W. Great Queen street.

Bart L. J. Back Bull, and A. W. Batt, Witney

Cole E. Shrewsbury, hog merchant. (Griffiths, L.)

Cole T. Kennerly Wharf, Upper Thames street, merchant. (Croftley)

Caumont P. Old Broad street, merchant. (Blunt and co.)

Campbell F. Mary le bonne street, Golden square, wine merchant. (Newcomb)

Callimore T. Wickwar, Gloucestershire, maltster. (King, London)

Garver J. and W. Feet, Salford street, merchants. (Jacobs and co.)

Chewley T. Islington Moor, warehouseman. (Kay and co.)

Chow A. Elmham, -shire, grocer. (Rafter and co. L.)

Cawood D. Newton, Yorkshire, merchant. (Poljambie, Wakefield)

Cobbett W. Jun. Mark lane, corn merchant. (Lamb and co. London)

Durham J. Lower Abchurch lane, butcher. (Bull, L.)

Davis N. Gloucester terrace, New road, Whitechapel, merchant. (Hinsford)

Dodsworth W. Ship carpenter. (Smith L. and Brook and co. W.)

Forre J. Walnut, Somersetshire, dealer. (Highmoor, L.)

Ferrall J. Birmingham, printer. (Swain and co. L.)

Foulerton J. Upper Bedford place, merchant. (Knight and co.)

Fitzgerald T. Catherine street, Tower ship owner. (Pulley)

Fricker C. Jun. Stoke Newington, merchant. (Maugham, L.)

Fith T. Dorchester, victualler. (Allen, L. and Nicholson, L.)

Greenblade R. Plymouth, builder. (Drake and co. L.)

Gleason J. Cockhill, Kilmucke, potato merchant. (Smith, L.)

Guichard G. and J. M. Liverpool, merchants. (Black-Rook and co. London)

Gardner N. and H. Gloucester, bakers. (Gardner and co. L.)

Gale J. Palmer, -der row, stationer. (Hart)

Hayne W. Leek, glazier. (Dewberry and co. London)

Harmon G. Norwich, manufacturer. (Newlin, A.)

Mackin H. and G. Liverpool, shopkeepers. (Addington and co. London)

Mea J. Birmingham, screw makers. (Riggs and co. L.)

Mornby J. Liverpool, merchant. (Addington and co. L.)

Matterley M. Bolton with Harrogate, hotel keeper. (Alexander and co.)

Healey B. Lancaster, woollen manufacturer. (Chipchase, London)

Hardie A. Union court, Broad street, merchant. (Nind and co.)

Mudron W. Upper Thames street, earthenwareman. (Nind and co.)

Hughes S. Liverpool, liquor merchant. (Hughes)

Ropper C. Little Trinity lane, lace dealer. (Unwin)

Highfield G. B. and C. Liverpool, merchant. (Blackstock and co. London)

Jay J. Old Jewry, wine merchant. (Taylor and co.)

Jones E. Great Sutton street, coal merchant. (Cable)

Jones J. Liverpool, merchant. (Davis and co. L.)

Jackson C. Upper Thames street, sugar factor. (Smith and co.)

Johnson J. Commercial road, merchant. (Willey, L.)

Kearns T. M. P. ultry, hatter. (Blandford)

Kernot J. Little Acre, Leicester fields, druggist. (Hindman)

Lloyd T. and J. Winter, Blue Bell yard, St. James' street, wine merchants. (Dennett and co.)

Loy L. Great Prescot street, merchant. (Lewis)

Lloyd J. Tibberton, Hereford, farmer. (Pewters, L.)

Lewis W. Beak street, Golden square, woollen draper. (Davis and co.)

Lloyd W. Whitechapel, tailor. (Griffiths)

Longdon J. Peak Forest, Derbyshire, meatfeller. (Lowes and co. London)

Lutty T. Wapping, mariner. (Gregson and co.)

Thomas J. Fetter lane, tavern keeper. (Mayhew and co. L.)

Meredith T. H. Finner's hall, Winchester street, wine merchant. (More, Jun.)

Morgan J. M. G. M. and R. Belle Sauvage yard, Ludgate hill, haberdashery. (Smith)

Mottram C. Winchester street, merchant. (Stratton and co.)

Marchant M. Poplar, cow keeper. (Howell, L.)

Morgan W. and W. Matthews, Newport, Monmouthshire, common brewers. (Platt, L.)

Matthews E. College hill, merchant. (Davies and co.)

Mather J. Manchester, joiner. (Addington and co. L.)

Medden J. Widdersfield, grocer. (Frider and co. L.)

Merkant J. Shepton Mallet, innkeeper. (Higgins)

Martin W. Leadenhall market, cheesemonger. (Russell)

Noble M. T. canceller, chemist. (Alexander and co. L.)

Naylor M. and G. Darlington, leather dresser. (Digney, L.)

Oliver J. and N. Gibbs, Ingham, Jun. Broad street, and Plymouth, merchants. (Crouch, L.)

Oxenham J. T. Oxford street, mangle maker. (Kearley and co.)

Opton G. Queen street, oil and colour merchant. (Lee and co.)

O'Hara M. Hertfordshire, innkeeper. (Williams, L.)

Perkins C. Perkins rents, Peter street victualler. (Jones)

Price D. Walsford, Herts, linen draper. (Davies)

Phillips L. Exeter, chemist. (Watson, L.)

Pickman J. Deptford, maltster. (Fawther and co.)

Twiss G. Little Trinity lane, Queensbath, baker. (Haines)

Porter R. Holborn, haberdashery. (Hodges)

Pitcher J. Upper Thames street, carpenter. (Godmond and co.)

Penny G. and R. Thompson, Mincing lane, brokers. (Knight and co.)

Russell A. Tewkesbury, linen draper. (Cardale and co. L.)

Reedall W. Liverpool, merchant. (Addington and co. L.)

Redwell L. Murtfield, Lancashire, wheelwright. (Meadowcroft, London)

Robertson E. Manchester, cotton spinner. (Ellis, L.)

Richards O. Mann's row, Bow common, manufacturing carnal. (Verner, L.)

Ruffell T. Palace wharf, Lambeth, timber merchant.
 [Lorley and co.
 Richards M. Braconfield carpenter. [Tucker, L.
 Randall J. Pancras street, Tottenham court road, auc-
 tioneer. [Wills and co.
 Raffield J. Edward street, Cavendish square, dealer.
 [Draper and co.
 Reed T. and J. Middleman, Newcable upon Tyne, mer-
 chant. [Knight and co. L.
 Salter C. Jun, Portico, baker. [Ince and co. L.
 Smyth E. St. Martin's court, St. Martin's lane, shoemaker,
 Mayhew and co.
 Sayer F. Bath, tailor. [Adlington and co. L.
 Sta. John J. Manchester, merchant. [Wiglesworth
 and co. London
 S. N. R. Gainsborough, merchant. [Eicke and co. L.
 [South Island place, Erixton, merchant. [Leach-
 man, London
 S. N. R. R. Milton, Kent, boot and shoe maker,
 Ledgwick, London
 Taylor W. Jun, Liverpool, merchant. [Hurd and co. L.
 Thompson E. Globe stairs, Rotherhithe, ship builder,
 [Swain and co. London
 Twifley J. Jun, Blanford Forum, bone mason. [Deau, L.
 Taylor R. Witney, mealman. [Gregory, L.

Twifley J. Jun, and S. Lloyd, Blanford Forum. [Wills
 and co. London
 Thompson T. Kirkham, Lancashire, tanner. [Norrie, L.
 Tricker C. Jun, Stoke Newington, merchant. [Mansham
 Tertus N. Mark lane, corn merchant. [Judson and co.
 Wadley J. Coventry street, Manchester, cheesemonger,
 [Popkin
 Walker R. Newcastle upon Tyne, grocer. [Atkinson
 and co. London
 White W. Chalfont, Gloucestershire, linen draper,
 [Clifton, London
 Wardale G. and F. Upper Thames street, oil crushers,
 [Allison and co.
 Wilbeam J. H. Dockhead, distiller. [Martin and co. L.
 Wilks R. Chantry lane, printer. [Arundell
 Wharce R. Wapping street, auctioneer. [Orme,
 [Stepney
 Wilkinson M. Liverpool, merchant. [Taylor and co. L.
 Walford J. Gravesend, coachmaker. [Taitman, L.
 Williams M. Duke street, Bloomsbury, wine merchant,
 [Younger
 Watkinson W. Strand, boot and shoe maker. [Jones
 Wright F. Budge row merchant. [Stratton and co. L.
 Woods M. Care market, merchant. [Thomas and
 Kaye, London,

DIVIDENDS.

Ansell T. Carlhalton
 Allison R. South
 Alcock T. Atherstone, Warwickshire
 Atkins W. C. Chipping Norton
 Atkins W. Jun, ditto
 Atkins C. ditto
 Bodill T. R. and J. Nottingham
 Ballmer J. City Chambers
 Baruh D. Hunsditch
 Baruh W. Saffron Walden
 Barrells T. Aldergate street
 Barrow J. Kendal
 Buckland M. Bayswater
 Byres J. Jun, Walsford
 Bottrell F. Ratcliffe highway
 Beutell C. Frogmoor place, Lambeth
 Bueret J. Manchester
 B. G. P. Ashburn
 Bardsley P. Coventry
 Bartlett J. and F. Welmis, Yorkshire
 Baker T. Great Russell street, Bloms-
 bury
 Cole C. and F. Galpin, Fleet street
 Channock, Sutton, Middlesex
 Cockburn S. C. High street, St. Mary
 [Home
 Crampton W. Beckingham, Notting-
 hamshire
 Cox C. Portsmouth
 Cliffield M. and J. Hull
 Chick R. Molyneux street, Bryanstone
 Square
 Collings F. Harvey's buildings, Strand
 City 1, Ipswich
 Cane H. Audlin Friars
 Cox J. Gate of Liverpool
 Chorley J. Liverpool
 Dudley R. Dudley, Worcestershire
 Dixon T. Infirmary hall, Cumberland
 Dodd J. J. Aldergate street
 Downer H. Bruton street
 Deal J. T. Shaftesbury
 Davis J. Wells
 Dyson T. Beverly
 Debie W. H. Bristol
 Day J. Tavistock street, Covent garden
 Day W. Providence buildings, New
 Kent road
 Evans G. and G. High street, South-
 work
 English J. D. Long Acre

Evans J. Old Bond street
 Evenfont W. Bath lane
 Fletcher F. Deptford
 Franks G. Redcross street
 Forster W. St. Martin's lane
 French A. Old South sea house
 Forge W. Moldersfield
 Graves A. Queen street, Cheapside
 Gregory E. Ashon, Warwickshire
 Gibbert P. and W. New Bond street
 Green E. Dartford
 Hughes H. Manchester
 Honynell W. Bath
 Mann im E. Threadneedle street
 Madgeford J. P. H. Old Broad street
 Hambridge J. Stow on the Wold,
 [Worcestershire
 Hill J. Hope, Derbyshire
 Hornsby T. Cornhill
 Mayes C. and J. Old Jewry
 Houlton E. and R. Cross street, Hutton
 garden
 Heaton H. F. Huddersfield
 Hornsby T. Jun, Hull
 Haynes S. Cheltenham
 Hill J. Rotherhithe
 Hambridge J. Gloucestershire
 Helmes T. Long Acre
 Harris J. Long Acre
 Holden J. Weir St. Mewch, Staffordshire
 Jacob M. Bartholomew close
 Jones G. Aston, Warwickshire
 Johnson R. Lane End, Staffordshire
 Koe J. H. Millwall, Poplar
 Kirkbride J. Southwate, Cumberland
 Le Cheminant R. and J. Vanden
 Kerckhove, London
 Latour D. Brewer street
 Lancaster J. Brumpton
 Lloyd W. Fen, Peckham, Surrey
 Lloyd W. Jun, Finsdon, Suffolk
 Machin J. and J. Burton, Great
 Guildford street, Surrey
 McBrat R. Fen court
 McEneide W. St. Paul's, Covent garden
 Machair A. Queen street, Golden square
 May W. F. Harp, and J. Wilton,
 Liverpool
 Mackoull J. Worthing
 Mitchell J. Fitchfield

Middlehurst J. Liverpool
 Morand L. Duns street, Finsbury
 Nash R. Kingdon
 Osborne C. Allier square
 O'Neill R. Liverpool
 Ormeod G. Lanchester, Lancashire
 Oakley G. Old Bond street
 Pearson T. Pennybridge, Lancashire
 Pennell W. Jun, Queenhithe
 Phillips T. J. and J. Old City
 Phillips J. and T. Milford
 Phillips J. Upper Eton street, Finsbury
 Rowland J. Charterhouse square
 Randall R. Coleman street
 Rookburn J. Liverpool
 Rosch W. Bristol
 Redmayne T. Fenton
 Rogers S. Chesham
 Read L. Great Russell street, Bloms-
 bury
 Shane J. E. Fleet street
 Swain R. and W. Herbert, Wood street
 Sanders J. Chichester
 Stoneham J. Walworth
 Sprattwell J. Tavistock street, Covent
 garden
 Silley I. W. Peter the Apostle, Isle of
 Thanet
 Sparkes S. and A. Cries, Portland str.
 Smart J. Kingsgate street
 Tappenden J. and co. Faverham
 Thompson T. E. and T. Nethe
 Compton, Dorsetshire
 Taylor G. Bishopwearmouth
 Throckmorton J. F. Gullford street
 Vever J. Ratley, Yorkshire
 Wright J. Birmingham
 Walmsley J. [Ford
 Warfield J. and J. Morpeth
 Waghorn T. Lambeth
 Webb R. and R. St. Margaret's hill,
 Southwark
 Woodeson T. W. Dover street
 Worsley W. Lower Morden
 Wetherby J. and N. Awick
 Wickham J. and R. Beckwith, New-
 cable upon Tyne
 Williams J. Lower Coleman street
 Winton T. Coventry

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

AS the ports will now remain shut until the 22d of May, the state of the markets will be the best guide as to the produce of the last crop. Much has been said of late on the subject of false averages, and the ports being thence kept open; but, from the general sense of the country, the price of bread-corn has been full as high as could be borne; and, as to new Parliamentary regulations in the case, all who know the nature of markets have long been convinced that such legislative attempts are useless, and even absolutely farcical. According to reports from most parts, the backward wheat is the forwardest,

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that is to say, in the road to perfection; the most forward and luxuriant being in a fitter state for May than the present month, and causing apprehension of great danger, should April and May prove cold and ungenial. The wheats have been attacked, it is said, by the wire-worm, more probably the slug, and they are in the fondest state that has been seen for many years; a real misfortune of the broad-cast farmer, but a *foxa* disgrace to the pretenders to drill husbandry. By general report, wages are very low, and many wretched laborers, in most parts, in a state of mendicancy, which must inevitably

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lead

lead to dishonest—in more appropriate language, unfortunate courses. In all this distress, universal plenty! The high price of seed-corn has greatly extended the practice of sowing, and both beans and peas are above ground, in some very forward lands. The rows for the lent corn are all in good condition, and every appearance in the country would be most prosperous, were it not for that grinding load of taxation which is gradually, but certainly, exhausting its life blood, and with which, national or general prosperity can never possibly co-exist.

Smithfield: Beef 4s. 0d. to 5s. 6d.—Mut-

ton 5s. 0d. to 6s. 4d.—Veal 6s. 0d. to 7s. —Pork 5s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.—Bacon 5s. 10d. to 6s.—Raw fat per stone, of 8lb., 4s. to 5s.—Linseed cake at mill, 21l. per thousand.

Corn Exchange: Wheat 56s. to 82s.—Barley 48s. to 63s.—Oats 24s. to 37s.—The Quarter-loaf in London, 4lb. 5½oz. 12½d.—Hay 5l. 0s. to 8l. 0s. per load.—Clover do. 5l. 10s. to 10l.—Straw 2l. 10s. to 3l. 6s.

Coals, in the pool, 30s. to 46s. 6d. per chaldron of 36 bushels.

Middlesex; Feb. 15.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Meteorological Results, from Observations made in London, for the month of Jan. 1819.

	Maxi- mum.	Days of the Month.	Wind.	Mini- mum.	Days of the Month.	Wind.	Greatest Vari- ation in 24 hours	Days of the Mth.	Range.	Mean.
Barometer ..	30.28	1 & 2	N.W. & E.	29.03	25	S.W.	0.89	17	1.25	29.57
Thermometer	53°	14	S.W.	29½°	1	N.W.	14½°	15	23½	41.14
Thermomet. } hygrometer }	22¼°	28	S.	0	1, 7, & 30	Va- riable.	22¼	29	22¼	7.47

Prevailing wind,—S.W.

Number of days on which rain has fallen, 19.

Clouds.

Cirrus.	Cirro-stratus.	Cirro-cumulus.	Cumulus.	Cumulo-stratus.	Nimbus.
11	18	8	16	5	3

The new year set in with a dense fog, accompanied by sharp hoar frosts, and a north-easterly wind. On the 3d the wind shifted to the south, and the fog partially cleared away; the 4th, 5th, and 6th, were again foggy; but on the 7th, and during the remainder of the month, the weather continued mild, though extremely variable. Rain fell nearly every day, at times very heavy, and mostly attended with strong gusts of wind; however, the 4th,

6th, 12th, 13th, 18th, 21st, 23d, and 29th, were chiefly clear. The barometer for the most part was low and unsettled; and between 5 P.M. on the 16th, and the same hour on the 17th, it fell 0.89 of an inch, but was not succeeded by any extraordinary weather. Between the mornings of the 8th and 9th the temperature increased 11½°, and the latter day was exceedingly stormy.

A. E.

St. John's-square, Feb. 15.

The Greatest and Least Temperature of the Years 1798 to 1818, copied from Observations made at the Armagh Observatory, at Noon, from Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Months.	1798.		1818.		Months.	1798.		1818.	
	Greatest	Least	Greatest	Least		Greatest	Least	Greatest	Least
January	49.0	33.0	48.0	32.0	July	75.0	60.0	77.0	62.0
February ..	57.0	32.0	49.0	27.0	August	75.0	60.0	75.0	57.0
March	54.0	41.0	52.0	33.0	September ..	70.0	41.0	66.0	52.0
April	64.0	46.0	56.0	36.0	October	67.0	42.0	60.0	47.0
May	72.0	52.0	66.0	18.0	November ..	56.0	40.0	58.0	44.0
June	78.0	57.0	74.0	60.0	December ..	49.0	21.0	51.0	31.0
1798.	Sum of the greatest temperature				759.0				
	Sum of the least ditto				525.0				
1818.									1284.0
	Sum of the greatest temperature				732½				
	Sum of the least ditto				525				
									1261½

The temperature of 1798 exceeds that of 1818 by $\frac{1}{4}$ part of the whole.

22½ diff.
S. I.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN FEBRUARY;

Containing official Papers and authentic Documents.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE length of the interesting document on East India affairs prevents our acknowledging the further obligations of the country to Lords LANSDOWNE and HOLLAND, and to Messrs. BENNET, BROUGHAM, WILBERFORCE, and MACKINTOSH, for their exertions in Parliament on the subject of the indiscriminating Criminal Laws, and on the abuses of the Public Charities, the Slave-trade, and Chimney-sweeping. The opposition have divided 185; and, among this body of independents, may we not hope that some *two* will be found, who will *insist* on all reasonable Reforms as the *condition* of their assent to the Supplies?

Nor are we able, on the same account,

to say more of the **WESTMINSTER ELECTION**—the great *test* of the month, than to express our deep regret at the triumph afforded to the enemies of liberty by the intolerant divisions of its friends. We respect every man who does any public good, or who attempts any degree of reform; we are not, therefore, of the number of those who join in the abuse of the illustrious Whig party; though, in the state of public feeling, we should consider ourselves as compromising the truth, if we forbore at this moment to express our sincere conviction, that SIR FRANCIS BURDETT has through life acted the part of an exemplary, incorruptible, and inflexible patriot; and has entitled himself to the unceasing admiration, confidence, and gratitude of his country.

Abstract of the Net Produce of the Revenue of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in the Years ended Jan. 5, 1818, and Jan. 5, 1819; as also, the Total Produce, including and excluding the Arrears received upon the War Duty on Malt and Property.

	In 1818.	In 1819.
Customs—Great Britain	£9,761,480	£9,996,226
Ireland	1,483,804	1,637,470
Total Customs United Kingdom	11,245,284	11,633,696
Excise—Great Britain	19,726,297	22,894,450
Ireland	1,687,941	—
Assessed Taxes	442,708	—
Excise—Ireland	—	1,833,474
Assessed Taxes	—	34,615
Total Excise United Kingdom, and Assessed Taxes, Ireland	21,856,946	25,070,539
Stamps—Great Britain	6,337,421	6,391,270
Ireland	520,766	509,039
Total Stamps United Kingdom	6,857,687	6,900,309
Post-Office—Great Britain	1,338,000	1,339,000
Ireland	57,231	46,153
Total Post-Office United Kingdom	1,395,231	1,385,153
Miscellaneous—Great Britain	492,872	368,099
Ireland	196,038	214,226
Total Miscellaneous United Kingdom	688,910	582,325
Assessed Taxes—Great Britain	6,127,529	6,217,594
Land Taxes—Ditto	1,163,320	1,209,683
Property Tax—Ditto	1,268,453	431,539
Unappropriated Duties—Ditto	1,062,073	85,100
Total Revenue, including Arrears of War Duty on Malt and Property	51,665,458	53,563,937
Deduct Arrears of these Duties	2,330,531	566,639
Total Revenue, excluding Arrears of War Duty on Malt and Property	49,334,927	52,997,298

Abstract of the Net Produce of the Revenue of Great Britain, in the Years ended Jan. 5, 1818, and Jan. 5, 1819.

CONSOLIDATED FUND, ANNUAL DUTIES, AND THE WAR TAXES.

Customs	6,889,975	7,586,446
Excise	16,373,851	18,948,450

Stamps	6,337,421	6,391,270
Post-Office	1,338,000	1,339,000
Assessed Taxes	6,127,529	6,217,594
Land Taxes	1,163,320	1,109,682
Miscellaneous	492,872	368,083
Unappropriated War Duties	1,062,075	85,100
Total to Consolidated Fund	39,782,044	42,445,595
ANNUAL DUTIES TO PAY OFF BILLS.		
Customs	2,871,505	2,109,810
Excise	258,131	546,740
Pensions, &c.	—	16
Total Annual Duties	3,129,636	2,656,566
Permanent and Annual Duties	42,911,680	45,102,161
WAR TAXES.		
Excise	3,097,312	3,399,260
Property	1,268,458	481,539
Total War Taxes	4,365,770	3,880,799
Total Revenue, distinguishing the Consolidated Fund, the Annual Duties, and the War Taxes }	47,277,450	48,982,960
REVENUE, DISTINGUISHING THE CUSTOMS AND EXCISE.		
Total Produce of Customs, as particularized as above	9,761,480	9,996,326
Total Produce of Excise, as ditto	19,726,297	22,894,450
Stamps, Post-Office, Assessed, Property, and Land Taxes; Miscellaneous and Unappropriated Duties; Pensions, &c. as ditto }	17,789,673	16,092,284
Total Revenue, distinguishing Customs and Excise }	47,277,450	48,982,960
Deduct the Receipt upon Property and Unappropriated War Duties }	2,330,531	566,639
Total Revenue, exclusive of Property and Unappropriated War Duties }	44,946,919	48,416,321

EAST INDIES.

The Calcutta Gazette of August 4, contains an address of the British inhabitants of that city to the Governor-general the Marquess of Hastings, on his return to the presidency, with his lordship's answer; which, as an explanation of the causes of the late wars, and of their progress and termination, merits a place in our pages. It will be seen, that the Marquess of Hastings combines the feelings of a moralist with the talents of a profound statesman and the energy of a great warrior.

Gentlemen.—The compliment with which you honour me is truly gratifying. Were I to consider you merely as men of worth and talent, desirous of marking your friendship towards me by a flattering civility, the distinction conferred upon me by the favour from persons of such stamp would demand the warmest return from my heart. I entreat you to believe that you do meet that return; but with much, very much, superadded to it. In the satisfaction I am enjoying, there is something far beyond individual vanity. The sentiments which you have been pleased this day to express are not uttered to me alone. They are vouchers tendered to our countrymen at home. I am not alluding to the pride I

must naturally feel in having such a testimony borne respecting me to our native land; the sensation which you have awakened in me is of a higher quality. A wider scope is inseparable from your treatment of the subject than what applies to me personally. You are pronouncing whether they who may be said to have represented the British character on the occasion did faithfully and becomingly fulfil that exalted trust: and your proximity, your stations, your excited vigilance, eminently qualify you for returning a verdict, while your manhood would make you spurn at giving, through courtesy, an opinion which your judgment belied. Many of you have had to contemplate your most important private interests as staked in the transaction to which you refer; but all of you have felt that the national honour, in which you were severally sharers, was involved in the purpose and tenour of the measures I had the lot to guide. Under such an impression, you have stood forward to attest the dignity of British justice has not been sullied. It is a declaration superiorly grateful; for a portion in the aggregate of British fame is more touching to me than a separate and selfish reputation. Your generous partiality towards me has not betrayed you into an indiscreet avowal on that point.

When

When we went forth to punish wrong, we were aware how much it behoved us to watch over ourselves, that strength and success might not seduce us into any act of oppression. I venture to believe that violence or wanton exaction cannot with the faintest colour of truth be imputed to our procedures. This, however, shall not rest on general assertion. You shall be minutely satisfied.—Though, from the distinct feature of occurrences, you have with a gallant confidence maintained our equity, it will be pleasing to each of you to learn details which will enable you respectively to say, “I was not carried away by the kind warmth of my feelings; here are circumstances which to my deliberate reflection irrefragably confirm the conclusions I drew from a less particular statement of the case.” The field of our operations was so vast that you often did not in Calcutta learn events which took place in remoter parts, till after you had been apprized of others considerably posterior which occurred in nearer quarters; so that you did not see how one transaction rose out of another. You will understand them better when they are presented to you in a regular chain. In laying them before you I cannot make any inconsiderate disclosure. I am acting in the spirit of our honourable employers, who would challenge investigation, and encourage exposition. Either for them or for us, there is not a passage to be slurred over or glossed.

In our original plan, there was not the expectation or the wish of adding a rood to the dominions of the honourable Company. Our knowledge of the decided repugnance with which any notions of extending our territorial possessions is always viewed at home, would have forbidden such a project. Territory, indeed, was to be wrested from none, but the Pindarries; and you will readily comprehend the policy which dictated that such conquests should be divided between the Nabob of Bopaul, Scindia, and Holkar. It was useful to strengthen the former, who had attached himself to us devotedly; and it was desirable that the two Marhatta sovereigns should perceive a degree of advantage for themselves to compensate for the unavoidable dissatisfaction they were to suffer from the completion of our enterprise. The suppression of the Pindarries was our single object. You have unequivocally proclaimed the absolute necessity of that object; and I cannot imagine the man exists, who would represent it as one of speculative expediency. Even in that light, the extirpation of the Pindarries would have been a justifiable and a wise undertaking. An association, whose undisguised principle is to subsist by plundering all around it, is a body placed, by its own act, in a state of war

with every regular government. To crush such a confederacy before it should further increase that strength which every year obviously augmented, would have been a legitimate and prudent cause of exertion. But such considerations were long gone by. We were called upon by the most imperious duty attaching upon a government, that of protecting its subjects from desolation, to prevent the repetition (confessedly preparing) of invasions, which had for two years consecutively ravaged the Madras dependencies with circumstances of unexampled horror; on that principle we resolved to take the field. To have limited our purpose to the expulsion of the Pindarries from the districts which they had hitherto occupied, would have been worse than childishness. Too numerous and powerful to be resisted by any of the smaller states, they would, in receding from us, only forcibly have endeavoured to occupy some territory, equally convenient for annoying us, whence their expeditions would have issued with the improved intelligence acquired, by their having learned to measure our movements. It was indispensable to extinguish them wholly. We were not blind to the difficulties of the task. The interception and dispersion of between five and twenty and thirty thousand horsemen, highly equipped and singularly mured to fatigue, on the immense field, over which they had the power of moving in any direction, was an operation that required no ordinary effort. Much more, however, was to be taken into calculation, than the agility of our enemies. It was certain that their peril would be regarded with the greatest anxiety by Scindia and by Ameer Khan. I leave Holkar out of the question, though he was interested in the result, for a reason which I will hereafter explain. The Pindarries were an integral, though an unavowed, and sometimes hardly manageable part of the army of Scindia. They were always the ready auxiliaries of Ameer Khan, with whom community of object—rapine, gave them community of feeling. It was, therefore, sure that those two chiefs would be strenuous in counteracting our attempts to destroy the Pindarries—underhand as long as their practice could be concealed—in arms, when disguise would no longer avail. We had consequently to aim at incapacitating Scindia and Ameer Khan from taking the part they meditated. Enough was gained from Scindia, could we place him under an inability of moving; but much more was requisite in respect to Ameer Khan. Though his large army was better fashioned and more systematically organized than the Pindarry force, still he was essentially nothing but a leader of freebooters. It was of fundamental urgency that his army should be disbanded. Though it consisted of fifty-two battalions

battalions, with above one hundred and fifty pieces of cannon and a powerful cavalry, it was luckily dispersed in small corps, either for the perpetration of the widely separated patches of territory which he had won from different chiefs, or for the extortion of means of subsistence from weaker states. My hope of rendering Scindia and Ameer Khan unable to struggle rested on this,—that I should assemble my force before they suspected my intention, and push it forward with a rapidity which should make any concentration of their troops impracticable. The mere immovability of Scindia would not have answered my purpose. The Pindarries, if pressed by me, would have traversed his dominions and gained the western states, whither I should be precluded from following by a bar insuperable as long as it existed. We were bound by treaty with Scindia to have no communication whatever with those states, so that the Pindarries would in the disunited Rajpoot territories have found not only shelter, but the facility of combining their force with that of Ameer Khan. I am shewing to you that even here the bonds of public faith were, in my contemplation, less surmountable than physical obstacles. Do you think that I solved this embarrassment by an illicit use of the advantage which I succeeded in gaining over Scindia, by planting myself in the midst of his divisions, and prohibiting any attempt at their junction? You do not believe it: yet you will like to hear explained on what title I required from him the abrogation of that interdiction which forbade our intercourse with the western states. No treaty, in truth, was existing between us and Scindia. He had dissolved it first by exciting the Pindarries to invade our territories, that he might see how a desultory mode of war might affect our power; secondly, by lending himself the year before to the profligate intrigues of the Peshwa for the subversion of British preponderancy; thirdly, by specific promises given to the Pindarries of making common cause with them, should they be driven to exigency. Will it be said that this was possibly the construction which we put on doubtful information? Though the Pindarry chiefs now prisoners with me have since borne evidence to the truth of all those facts, my vindication shall not repose itself there. Just as I was taking the field, I caused to be delivered to Scindia, in open durbar, his own letters, signed with his own hand, and sealed with his own private seal, addressed to a foreign government, and evincing the most hostile machinations already matured against us. Nothing was said to him on the delivery of those letters, other than that the governor general had not wished to peruse them, and that his highness would perceive the

seals were unbroken. I had no need to peruse them, because their contents were displayed by the letters of inferior agents, referring to and illustrating the expressions of the Maharajah. These particulars are communicated to you, that you may see how steadily, notwithstanding the laxity of the other party, our plan of upholding the existing native governments of India was maintained. Did Scindia dispute the verity of the proofs brought against him?—No such thing. He sunk under the confusion of the unexpected detection. There was no denial, no attempt at explanation, no endeavour to extenuate the quality of the secret correspondence. On our part, the sole advantage drawn from the circumstance was additional security for the accomplishment of our measures against the Pindarries. The Maharajah was told in mild and conciliatory terms that the British government would give way to no vindictive impulse on account of what had passed, but would regard his highness's aberrations as an indiscretion arising from his not having sufficiently considered the ties of amity subsisting between us; but it was added, that as those ties had not appeared firm enough to secure our just interests, a new treaty should be proposed, which, while it preserved to the Maharajah all the solid benefits enjoyed by him under the former one, would give us the certainty of annihilating the Pindarries. Scindia gladly agreed to the terms, which pledged him to active co-operation against the freebooters, and set us at liberty to make those engagements with the Rajpoot states, which alone could induce them to combine and oppose any attempt of the Pindarries to find refuge in the western country. A provisional agreement was settled with those states instantly, on our obtaining the right to take them under our protection.

A more decisive conduct was requisite towards Ameer Khan. As his hand was professedly against every man who had any thing to lose, the hand of every man might justly be raised against him. There were no engagements, expressed or implied, between him and us. He was, therefore, distinctly told of our resolution not to suffer the continuance of a predatory system in central India. An option on this principle was offered, that he should subscribe to the disbanding of his army, or witness the attack of it in its separated condition. Should he choose the former course, he would be guaranteed in the possession of the territories he had won from states whose injuries we had no obligation to redress; should he risk the latter, he would be followed up as a freebooter with the keenest pursuit that could be instituted against a criminal disturber of the public peace. He had sagacity enough to comprehend that any

proceedure

procedure but submission was hopeless. The positions gained by us through celebrity at the outset, rendered the situation of those with whom he had to deal defenceless. Scindia was closely penned between the centre division on the banks of the Sind, and Major-General Donkin's division on the banks of the Chumbul. The latter corps menaced Ameer Khan on one side, while Sir D. Ochterlony's overhung that chief on the other, and the division under Sir Wm. Kier prevented his escaping southward. In the extremity Ameer Khan took the wise step of throwing himself on our liberal justice. His artillery was surrendered to us; his army was disbanded; and the British government stood free from embarrassment in that quarter. At that period, which was early in November, I had to consider the objects of the campaign as completely gained; for the Pindarries, sensible of the impracticability of maintaining themselves in their own territories, had begun their march to fall back, on supports of which they did not then know I had deprived them, and were surrounded by our divisions, which were then closing-in upon them from every side. An apparent well-grounded hope was thence entertained, that the extensive revolution, which importantly changed the fortunes of so many states, would be perfected without the effusion of other blood than what might be shed in the dispersion of the Pindarries.

That expectation was not realized; but its failure arose from causes altogether unconnected with the plan of our undertaking, or with any steps used by us in the prosecution of it. I mentioned to you, that I reserved an explanation respecting Holkar. Though some of the chiefs of the Pindarries held large jagheers from Holkar's government, they had acted so independently of it, that they were considered as having divorced themselves entirely from it; and that government, on my notifying to them the determination to suppress the Pindarries, reprobated the lawless ferocity of the freebooters, applauded the justice of my purpose to chastise them, and closed the letter with expressions of every wish for my success. The sincerity of those wishes might have been questionable, though no apprehension of obstruction to our policy would have attended the doubt, had not other and more particular correspondence been at that time in process between Holkar's government and ours. Toolsee Bhye, the widow of the late Maharajah, was, as you know, regent of the state, during the minority of young Holkar. Finding herself unable to control the insolence of the sirdars, and to preserve the interests of the family, she had sent a vakeel to solicit privately that Holkar and the state might be taken under the British government.

The overture was met with the kindest encouragement. No burdensome condition was indicated, no subsidy required, no stationing of a British force in Holkar's territories proposed: the only outline of terms was reciprocal support, in case either state were attacked, and the zealous co-operation of Holkar's government in preventing the assemblage of predatory associations. While such frank cordiality reigned between the parties, nothing could seem more out of the chances than a rupture: yet upon a sudden the vakeel was recalled, the different sirdars, with their respective troops, were summoned to repair with the utmost speed to the sovereign's person, and the determination of marching to aid the peshwa was proclaimed by the regent. What ensued is fresh in your recollection.—The Mahratta army found itself surrounded. Earnest representations of the inevitable ruin which they were entailing on themselves, were made on our part to the government, and many times repeated. The sirdars could not imagine such a feeling as the moderation whence these friendly expostulations flowed. Our assurances that their ebullition should be forgotten, and that we would remain on the same amicable footing as before, if they abandoned their extravagant purpose, were supposed to arise from our consciousness of incompetency to coerce them, and that persuasion increased their temerity to the extent of actual attacks on our outposts.

The regent alone perceived the precipice, wished to withdraw from it, and was publicly put to death by the sirdars, for doubting the certainty of victory the evening before the battle which reduced Holkar to a destitute fugitive.

A similarly unprovoked defection was exhibited by the Rajah of Nagpore. If his mimical disposition was not marked with the same incoherent want, it was only because he thought the basest mendaciousness would give him an advantage in the attempt which he meditated against the life of our accredited minister, residing under the public faith of a treaty at his highness's court. He kept up his solemn protestation of devoted friendship till the very hour of the attack on the residency. His villainous efforts failed—his courage deserted him—he threw himself on our mercy—he was continued on the musnud, and every deference was paid to him, till we detected him in a new conspiracy. Then the simplest principles of self-preservation demanded his removal from the throne.

I have stated these two cases before I touched upon that of the Peshwa, because they will strongly elucidate the necessity of the conduct held towards that prince, if prince be not a title justly applied to an individual so fitfully stained with pe-

sidey.

fidy. Our endeavour to screen his reputation by throwing the whole guilt of the Gnyckwar minister's murder on Trim-buckjee Daunglia, when the peishwa himself was not less actively implicated in it, was so perversely met by him, that throughout the year 1815 we discovered the intrigues of his highness, at almost every court in India, to stimulate combinations against us, in revenge for our austerity towards his despicable minion. They were thought to be the effects of an acrimony which would soon subside, and much importance was not attached to them. On finding, however, that they were continued, I judged it right to apprise the Peishwa that I was acquainted with the transactions. This was done in the gentlest manner; and the intimation was coupled with a profession that I ascribed those practices to the indulgence of an inconsiderate spleen, which he would chasten in himself the moment he reflected on its real nature. It was added, that, in the confidence of his being solicitous to retrace his steps, I was ready, on the profession of such a disposition on his part, to obliterate the remembrance of all that had passed, and to invite his fullest reliance on my personal efforts to maintain his welfare and dignity. His answer was a protestation of never-ending gratitude for the gentle tone in which I had roused him to a sense of the track into which he had unintentionally slid, and which could have led only to his ruin. He charged his agents with having exceeded his instructions, which, nevertheless, he admitted to have been indefensible, but which he would expiate by a strict fidelity to the engagements existing between us, now confirmed anew by his most solemn asseverations. Very shortly after we detected him in the endeavour to collect an army, under the pretence of quelling a rebellion headed by Trim-buckjee, to whom a constant remittance of treasure was made from the peishwa's coffers, as we knew by the most accurate information of every issue. We were then constrained to anticipate this incorrigible plotter. We surrounded him in his capital, and obliged him to submit to terms which preserved the antient appearances of connexion, but deprived him of much strength should he hazard future machinations. At the same time, what we imposed was only a fulfilment of an article in the treaty of Bassein, by which he was obliged to keep up for us an auxiliary force of 5000 horse. Not one of them had ever been retained for us; and the money which should have furnished them went into his highness's private treasury. But we now required that districts yielding revenue to the requisite amount, should be put into our hands for the levy and maintenance of the cavalry in question, according to the usual

custom in the Mahratta states of assigning lands to sirdars for the subsistence of a specified number of troops.

[The Peishwa, however, ventured at another rupture, and trusted to extensive co-operation, to which policy the Marquess thus adverts.]

The sanguinary desire of massacring Mr. Elphinstone made him over hasty in breaking forth, though he had no doubt but that Scindia and Ameer Khan were already in the field against us. The pledges of reciprocal support settled in 1815 are what I have stated against Scindia in the earlier part of the recapitulation. The Peishwa, when he resorted to arms, was not informed that Scindia and Ameer Khan had already been reduced to nullity. They had been put out of the question. But Holkar and the Rajah of Nagpore had yet the power of moving. When, after their defeat, they were asked what could lead them to the extravagant act of attacking us, with whom they were in bonds of plighted amity, each pleaded the order of the Peishwa as not to be contested. Holkar's emissaries acknowledged their spontaneous petition to be taken under the wing of the British government; but urged, 'the Peishwa is our master, and what he commands we must obey.' The Rajah of Nagpore being, after his last seizure, charged to his face by one of his former ministers with ingratitude in making those attempts, against which he (the minister) had used absolute supplications, answered, that the conduct of the British government towards him had been an unvaried stream of benefits conferred, that there had never been a transient dissatisfaction, but that it was his duty to fulfil every direction from his superior the Peishwa.

When the Peishwa, seduced by the invitation of the Rajah of Nagpore, then at liberty, and filling the musnud, advanced with his army to the Warda, but on his arrival there, instead of finding the Nagpore army ready to join him, learned that the plot had been discovered, and that Appa Sahib was a prisoner, the impossibility of getting back to his own dominions was apparent. The disposal of them was then to be considered. I have shewn that there could not be a peishwa admitted. To raise any of Bajee Row's family to the throne, with another appellation, would have been a delusion. The indefeasible character of Peishwa and Chief of the Mahratta armies would have been ascribed to the individual in despite of any barriers of form which we could establish. On that principle we could assign to the Rajah of Satarah only a limited territory, and by no means invest him with the sovereignty of the Poonah dominions. On the other hand, should we set up any one of a family without
pretension,

pretension, whether Hindoo or Mussulman, we bound ourselves to uphold, against all the distate and prejudices of the inhabitants, the idol which we had elevated. What was worse, we should have to support, against the just indignation of the country, that misrule, perhaps that brutal tyranny, which we must expect would take place under any native so called to the throne. It was thence matter of positive moral necessity that we should (for the present at least) keep the territories of Baje Row, the late Peishwa, in our own hands. A corresponding embarrassment hangs upon us with regard to Holkar and the state of Nagpore. The exertions made by Holkar shewed to us the dangerous impolicy of leaving that state in a condition to be ever again troublesome. It has on that account been dismembered of two-thirds of its territory. The greater proportion of those lands have been transferred to the Rajahs of Kotah, Boondee, and other Rajpoot chiefs, whom we wished to strengthen. Part has been kept in our hands to pay the expense of the troops which the unforeseen change of circumstances requires our keeping advanced in that quarter. With respect to Nagpore, we have taken territory instead of the subsidy payable in money by the original treaty. There are two motives for this; one, that we thereby narrow the power of the state; the other, that the tract connects itself with other possessions of ours, and completes the frontier.

The dreadful pestilence which made such havoc in the division under my immediate command, forced me to quit the banks of the Sind, and to seek a more favourable country for the recovery of my numerous sick. I did not find this until I was fifty miles from the river which I quitted. Fortunately the change of air was rapidly beneficial; for, a very short time had passed when I received intelligence of an invitation said to have been given by Scindia to the Pindarries. He was reported to have promised them, that, if they would come so near to Gwalior, as to make his getting to them easy, he would break his treaty, and join them with the force which he had at his capital. The Pindarries were in full march for Gwalior, without meeting even a show of impediment from the troops of Scindia stationed in their route; though the co-operation of his army for the extinction of the Pindarries was an article of the treaty. We hurried back to the Sind; but this time we chose a position nearer to Gwalior than what we had before occupied. We were within thirty miles of the city, and our advanced guard was sent to occupy the passes through the hills which run at some distance south of Gwalior, from the Sind to the Chumbul. These passes were the

only route by which communication could take place between the Pindarries and Scindia, and I was nearer to support my advanced guard than the Maharajah was to attack it, could he bring his mind to so desperate a stake. With all the suspicious circumstances attending the state of things, our forbearance was not wearied. No unpleasant hints were thrown out. Scindia was told that, as I had learned the approach of the Pindarries, I had thought it an attention due to my ally to place myself between him and a set of lawless plunderers, who would put him into great embarrassment could they get into his presence, and throw themselves on his protection. Civility was answered by civility. The Pindarries, finding their hopes baffled and the passage stopped, attempted to retire; but they had been followed close by our divisions, were surprised, dispersed, and slaughtered in a number of small actions. In short, they disappeared; and thus our objects were completed.

[The Marquess then animadverts at considerable length on the continual declamations in England against the extent of the Hon. East India Company's territorial acquisitions, and proceeds to justify the measures pursued with respect to hostilities, as being purely defensive, and resulting from necessity alone.]

Undoubtedly your sway has been prodigiously extended by the late operations. The Indus is now in effect your frontier; and, on the conditions of the arrangement, I thank Heaven that it is so. What is there between Calcutta and that boundary? Nothing but states bound by the sense of common interest with you, or a comparatively small proportion of ill-disposed population, rendered incapable of rearing a standard against you. The Mahratta power is wholly and irretrievably broken. Scindia, by having been kept in port while the barks of its neighbours provoked the tempest and perished in it, presents no exhibition of shattered fortunes; but he stands insulated, and precluded from any extraneous assistance.

There then remain only states which have spontaneously and earnestly prayed to be received as feudatories under the British banner. It is not conquest that has extended our rule, we have beaten down nothing but the lawless violence which had for so many years made those regions a scene of unparalleled wretchedness. With their internal government, we profess to have no right of interference. Mutual support in the field is of course pledged; but the price of our superior contribution to that contingency is an engagement that the feudal states shall not disturb the general tranquillity by attacking each other. Their differences of claims

are to be submitted to the arbitration of the British government; and this provision, which extinguishes the necessity for their resorting to the sword on petty points of honour, heretofore enforced by the prejudices of the country, is hailed by them with a just conception of its utility.

This is our benefit in the arrangement. What is that of the Rajpoot states? Deliverance from an oppression more systematic, more unrelenting, more brutal, than perhaps ever before trampled on humanity. Security and comfort established where nothing but terror and misery before existed; nor is this within a narrow sphere. It is a proud phrase to use, but it is a true one, that we have bestowed blessings upon millions. Nothing can be

more delightful than the reports I receive of the keen sensibility manifested by the inhabitants to this change in their circumstances. The smallest detachments of our troops cannot pass through that country without meeting every-where eager and exulting gratulations, the tone of which proves them to come from glowing hearts. Multitudes of people have, even in this short interval, come from the holds and fastnesses in which they had sought refuge for years, and have re-occupied their ancient deserted villages. The ploughshare is again, in every quarter, turning up a soil which had for very many seasons never been stirred, except by the hoofs of predatory cavalry.

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON.

A MEETING was lately convened at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, JOHN CHRISTIE, esq. in the chair; which was respectfully attended;—when the gentlemen present resolved to form themselves into an association for protecting the civil rights of Unitarian Christians. Several able speeches were made, in the course of which it appeared, that an institution of this kind was by no means novel in its object, as two of a similar description are already established in London, viz. that of the *Dissenting Deputies for the Protection of the Civil Rights of Dissenters*, and the other the *Protestant Association*.—Painful instances were adduced at this meeting of Unitarians being harassed and oppressed for conscientiously indulging and avowing their belief in the one God, set forth in the *first commandment*, and in the *Lord's Prayer*; and in cases too where the individuals were but ill able to bear the expense of defending themselves. The recent prosecution of Mr. Wright, of Liverpool, and the Wolverhampton case pending in the Court of Chancery, are instances to shew the expediency and necessity of establishing a society for securing to Unitarian Christians the full enjoyment of religious liberty.

At a late Court of Common Council, it was resolved to petition the House of Commons against mock-auctions; for leave to bring in a bill for extending the powers of the Court of Requests to debts not exceeding 10l.; and to petition both Houses of Parliament for the repeal, and against the renewal, of the act for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors.

At the last sessions at the Old Bailey, twenty-five prisoners were sentenced to death (four for uttering forged notes), nine were transported for life, six for fourteen years, and forty-six for seven years.

A plan has been commenced, for determining the relative contents of the weights

and measures of all trading countries. This important object is to be accomplished by procuring from abroad correct copies of foreign standards, and comparing them with those of England at the Mint.

The parish-officers of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, and other parishes in the metropolis, have recently employed the poor in the workhouses in the important employment of pulverizing oyster-shells, which they dispose of to agriculturists, at a reasonable rate, as manure.

A meeting of agriculturists lately took place at Westminster, when a string of resolutions was agreed upon; one, "that a permanent association for the protection of agriculture, throughout the United Kingdom, be now formed, under the style and title of, the *Loyal and Constitutional Association for the Protection of the Rights and Interests of Agriculture in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland*."

MARRIED.

James Hunter, esq. of Strabane, Ireland, to Henrietta, daughter of Dr. Haslam, of Frith-street.

James Field, esq. of Stockwell Common, to Miss Anne White, of Newton Valance, Hants.

E. Younge, esq. of the Middle Temple, to Miss Frances Anne Cope.

Mr. Thomas Butler, of Cheapside, to Miss Delves, of Tunbridge Wells.

Sir John Maclean, K.C.B. to Sarah, only daughter of Benjamin Price, esq. of Highgate.

Charles Beazeley, esq. of Whitehall, to Mrs. Susanna Wethley, of Walmer.

James Hook, esq. of London, to Eliza Frances, daughter of Adam Clarke, LL.D. F.A.S. of Milbrook, Lancashire.

Mr. G. Munn, of Southwark, to Miss Eleanor Linley, of Temple Laugharne.

Mr. C. Wallis, to Miss Werry, both of Southwark.

William Henry Cooper, esq. of Stockwell,

well, to Harriet, daughter of Rowland Edward Williams, esq. of Weston Green, Surrey.

Mr. W. Haigh, of Furzedown, Surrey, to Miss Eliza West, of Gledholt, Yorkshire.

C. E. Morton, esq. to Anne, daughter of E. Heseltine, esq. both of Notting-hill, Kensington.

H. M. Salomons, esq. of Mansell-street, Goodman's-fields, to Miss Priscilla Lucas, of Haydon-square.

Mr. R. Frank, to Miss Caroline Anne McCabe, of Stoke Newington.

Patrick O'Connor, esq. of Cork, to Margaret, daughter of John Ross, esq. of Carshalton Lodge, Surrey.

At Stepney, James Allen, esq. to Mrs. Horton, widow of Major H. of the 84th regt.

E. Pindar Fordham, esq. of North Audley-street, Grosvenor-square, to Miss King, of Southampton.

Lieut. Col. Eustace. C.B. of the grenadier guards, to Caroline Margaret, daughter of J. King, esq. of Grosvenor-place.

Lieut. Col. Kenah, C.B. to Miss Burrell, daughter of the late Sir William B. bart.

Mr. James Kimber, of New-street, to Elizabeth, daughter of Solomon Bennett, esq. of Bishop-gate-street.

Robert Ritchie, esq. to Charlotte, daughter of Major Beauwall, both of Greenwich.

Lord Viscount Anson, to Louisa Catherine, daughter of the late Nathaniel Phillips, esq. of Slebeck-hall, Pembroke-shire.

The Rev. John Davies, to Eliza Jane, daughter of the late Col. Cox, of the Artillery.

Ir. Burden, of Bedford street, Covent Garden, to Rebecca, daughter of R. Young, esq. of Vauxhall Walk.

Charles Ducat, esq. M.D. to Charlotte, daughter of W. Douglas, esq. of Sloane-street.

DIED.

At Hackney, 58, Mrs. Wakefield, the amiable widow of the late estimable and learned Gilbert Wakefield.

In Doughty-street, 63, W. H. Whittington, esq. of Broadwater, Herls.

At Croydon, Mrs. Chamberlayne, widow of the Rev. Thomas C. rector of Charlton, Kent.

At Uxbridge, Mr. T. Hull, one of the Society of Friends, in a fit of apoplexy.

In the King's road, Chelsea, 63, Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Downing, esq.

At Clitt's hill, Tottenham, J. Clark, esq. In Clapton-place, Hackney, Mr. Chas. Ashby.

At Clapham-rise, 76, J. Allan, esq.

At Islington, 67, Mr. J. B. Tolkein,

many years of the firm of Gravelle and Tolkein.

In Russell-place, 22, Henry Albert Matthei, esq. only son of Dr. M.

In Bush-lane, 78, John Everth, esq.

In Dean-street, Soho, deeply regretted and in the prime of life, Mr. Harlow, a very respectable portrait and historical painter.

In Somers-town, 61, Mr. Greig, author of the "Heavens Displayed," and of various ingenious works for the use of schools.

In Pitt-street, Tottenham Court-road, 50, Mr. James Ibbetson Niblock.

Mrs. Batten, wife of the Rev. S. E. B. a master of Harrow school.

In Hatton Garden, James Clark, M.D. F.R.S. and F.A.S., many years member of the council at Dominica.

In Gloucester-place, Portman-square, Martha Maria, widow of G. F. Cherry, esq. of Benares.

In Doctors Commons, 55, Sam. Pearce Parsons, an eminent LL.D.

In Hill-street, Berkeley-square, 71, the Dowager Countess of Sefson, sister to the Dowager Duchess of Newcastle, and the Earl of Harrington, and aunt to the Duchess of Leinster.

In John-street, Adelphi, Anne, wife of J. King, esq.

In York-place, Portman-square, Mrs. Kyd, wife of Gen. K.

At Vauxhall, 74, George Moxm, esq.

At Mitcham, Mrs. Dixon Cramer, relict of Richard Dixon, esq. of Sheen.

At Wandsworth, 86, John Hibbert, esq.

In Phillimore-place, Kensington, Mr. Eliab Breton, esq.

Miss Leves, only daughter of Sir Watkin Lewes, senior alderman of the city of London.

At Twickenham-lodge, 87, Mrs. Francis Moore, widow of Adam M. esq. of Norfolk-street.

At Islington, in a fit of apoplexy, Mr. W. Mulheo, formerly of Newgate-street.

In Margaret-street, Cavendish-square, 59, Godfrey Scholey, esq. of Carnons Ashby, Northamptonshire. A few years since he married Lady Dryden, widow of Sir J. D. who survives him.

In his 88th year, the Rev. Dr. W. Morrice, chaplain to the king and rector of All-hallows.

In the New-road, J. Heys, esq. barrister, and fellow of Trinity college, Cambridge: he was an accomplished scholar; and, when at the university, he gained every prize.

In Gloucester-terrace, 63, Andrew Graham, esq.

At Walworth, 44, Mrs. Westall, widow of Mr. T. W. of the Borough.

In Percy-street, W. L. Denby, esq. of Heathcote-street, Mecklenburgh-square.

After a few days' illness, at Rostere, near Lyndhurst, New Forest, in his 47th year, the Earl of Errol, one of the sixteen peers of Scotland, hereditary high constable, and knight marshal of Scotland, commissioner to the general assembly of the church of Scotland; leaving three sons and six daughters.

At Brighton, 61, Mr. James Whittle, of Fleet-street, late partner in the house of Beyer, Benpet, and Laurie, and a much-esteemed character.

In Upper Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, Elizabeth, widow of R. Langden, esq. of Doctors' Commons.

Sir Henry Tempest, bart. of Thame House, near Staines; a gentleman of polished manners and an excellent scholar. His benevolence of character was universally acknowledged, and his constant charities to the poor, in the neighbourhood of Staines and Egham, cause his death to be considered an irreparable loss.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY:

Or, Records of very eminent and remarkable Persons recently Deceased.

MALCOLM LAING, ESQ.

Formerly M.P. for the County of Orkney.

MR. Laing was a man of high distinction among his contemporaries, as he undoubtedly will be, with posterity, for his various literary attainments, for his depth of research, for his great critical and discriminative powers, his scrupulous fidelity, the perspicuity, simplicity, and elegance of his style. He was the eldest son of Robert Laing, esq. of Strathorey, in Orkney, and received the rudiments of his education at the grammar school of Kirkwall, whence, at the usual age, he removed to Edinburgh, in order to complete his studies. During his term at that University, the prevailing study amongst the young aspirants of talent and industry was metaphysics, which had been for a number of years cultivated by the most eminent literary characters of Scotland; and which may be deemed coincident with the revival of letters in that country, during the eighteenth century. To this favourite branch Mr. Laing applied himself with his characteristic zeal and assiduity, yet with a freedom and independence of mind securing him from those scholastic delusions which had fixed themselves permanently in the minds of others: and, however metaphysical studies may have been grown into disrepute, and been superseded by others, in reality more profitable, as well as in the more direct road to literary distinction, the former eminent Scotch proficients were said to have derived, from that source, the faculty of a distinct arrangement of ideas, a closeness and correctness of ratiocination, which elevated them to the summit of the class of philosophical reasoners.

In the year 1785, in his twenty-third year, Mr. Laing was called to the Scottish bar; but, impelled by a natural bias to literary pursuits, he gave little of his time to the practice of the law. On the death of Dr. Hemy, Mr. Laing received an application from the executors, with which he complied, to complete an unfinished

volume of the Doctor's History of England: and the two last chapters of the sixth quarto volume were written by him, to which he added, a dissertation on the alleged crimes of Richard the Third.

The decided success of this essay, which, from its importance, and to the exclusion of previous juvenile attempts, may be deemed his first with the public, fully determined his choice, and fixed him in his devotion to the historic Muse. The selection of his native country for his subject was patriotic, and, of the period, judicious; being, it may be averred, altogether unoccupied; namely, from the union of the crowns to the union of the kingdoms: a period affording full exercise for first rate historic talents, for laborious antiquarian research, philosophical discrimination, and for that independent and even-handed justice of decision, in the absence of which history is but a romance, and its common purpose to entrap the vulgar and propitiate the great. The History of Scotland, in two volumes, was published in 1800; and a new edition, called for in 1804; extended to four volumes, by the celebrated preliminary dissertation on the case of Mary, Queen of Scots, which has put to rest for ever a previously and widely disputed question in Scottish story; and proved, from the incontestable evidence of facts, and the fairest deductions, the participation in her husband's murder of that most unfortunate member of the most unfortunate family which has ever existed.

In what mode or degree, the views of our tory party can be forwarded, or their interests with the public in the nineteenth century advanced, by the defence of a delinquent queen, who lived almost three centuries since, it is hoped they are able to explain. The professed defenders of the immaculate reputation of Mary, from the court chaplain of Queen Anne to those of our times, have indeed had other patrons than the public, which has not greatly distinguished them; but, doubt-

less,

less, those patrons receive an acceptable equivalent for their patronage. The example of Hume insidiously glossing over the crimes of royalty, and inclining the untutored mind to a prejudice congenial with his own, in favour of assumed and arbitrary power, is a perilous one to inferior writers. Every David is not qualified to enter the lists and stand in competition with a Goliath. Great historical points are not to be established by a *prêt-à-penser*, by illogical assumptions, instead of demonstrated grounds, whilst the reader's attention is conveniently diverted to minor considerations. Such a method of writing history, however usual, will not stand the test of historical criticism. It is not by "state paper office discoveries," perpetually and officiously thrust forward, that the mind of the impartial enquirer after truth will be diverted from the consideration of Bothwell's letters, and of those papers which establish the guilt of Mary; nor will their authenticity by such kind of evidence be overthrown, and the fidelity of our best historians bewitched.

A third edition of Laing's History of Scotland has been recently published. This work was of essential service to Mr. Fox in his historical enquiries; and thence the author obtained the honour of Mr. Fox's correspondence; and, consequently, of the solid advantage of his friendship. In the progress of Mr. Fox's History, Mr. Laing chiefly was consulted on all subjects of importance, connected with Scots affairs.

During the Fox and Grenville administration, Mr. Laing was called to the representation in Parliament of his native county; and displayed, on three or four occasions, an eloquence that (to use the words of a correspondent who knew him long and intimately, and who had often listened to him with eager attention,) "might be characterized as at once highly argumentative, brilliant in language, forcible and rapid in delivery; yet so well timed were his periods, so select his words, that his speeches could have passed to the press without correction." His early studies had given him a singular perspicuity and facility of reasoning; and, by his practice in the Speculative Society of Edinburgh, he had acquired a readiness in the habit of public speaking, with a fluency and command of language, unqualified by any of his contemporaries of the Scotch bar.

The most admired display of his eloquence was on occasion of the debate at the general meeting of the Faculty of Advocates, on the proposed bill for remodeling the court of session. A formidable band, consisting chiefly of supporters of the former Pitt administration, was arrayed against the bill; but the powerful and convincing eloquence of Mr. Laing bore

down all opposition; and the measure was approved and sanctioned by a great majority. The sudden removal of the Whig administration stopped the progress of the bill, but its opponents were soon reconstituted to bring another into Parliament, which has, indeed, aided the dispatch of business; but a doubt still remains with professional persons, whether this last plan has hitherto proved efficient in establishing, as firm precedents, the decisions of the divided court. Among those distinguished persons, with whose early friendship Mr. Laing was honoured, Sir James Mackintosh and the Earl of Lauderdale are living evidences of the facts here stated.

In 1805, a new edition of Ossian's Poems was published, to which Mr. Laing, deeply engaged in that famous controversy, contributed notes, pointing out the passages, from both the ancient classics and modern English poetry, which Macpherson had incorporated with those spurious productions. But the dissertation on the authenticity of those poems, inserted in the History of Scotland, furnishes the infernal evidence, and carries sufficient conviction of the reality of the forgery; at the same time, these illustrative notes form curious proofs how skillfully and successfully passages from the prevalent reading of Macpherson's time were by him manufactured into a regular epic; and considered by fashionable readers, both unlearned and learned, as the original and measured poetry of a barbarous age. Nor is it to be conceded to Dr. Johnson, that "many men, many women, and many children, were equal to the composition of such a poem as Ossian. That man, with all his gigantic force of mind, did not often form a profound judgment; and never less than in his well known dictum, that it required a very moderate capacity to write history. Had he himself attempted that arduous department of literature, it may be suspected, the circumstance would not have been fortunate to his reputation."

About ten years since, the health of this incessant labourer in the paths of philosophy and public usefulness was evidently on the decline. His physical stamina were unable to withstand the unrelieved shock of attrition from the workings of his mind. He had faithfully performed his duty to his country and himself, in the employment of the talent committed to him; and, internally sensible that the season had arrived, he wisely made the determination, which he communicated to the present writer, who enjoyed the honour of his friendship during a term of years, alas! too short—to withdraw from severer studies, to retire to his paternal estate, and there devote the remainder of his days to that most useful and most pleasant of all avocations,

avocations, and most certain palliative or remedy for mental or bodily disease, the culture of the earth.

He commenced the improvement of his estates with an energy, of kindred to that which he had manifested in his learned pursuits: and on a small farm, which he held in hand near Kirkwall, he sketched out and successfully pursued a plan of farming practice, consisting of a judicious rotation of crops, the example of which will prove an invaluable legacy to his native country, as a proof of what may be achieved by judicious exertions, under so great disadvantages of situation and climate; and, it ought especially to be recorded that, in the remote and unfavourable climate of Orkney, he made experiments, to a considerable extent, with Spanish sheep, constantly maintaining a large and profitable flock of merino-cheviots.

The political character of Mr. Laing is to be deduced from the tenor of his writings. He was, from matured and sincere conviction, decidedly attached to the purest principles of liberty. He adhered to the Whig party, as judging them to have the greatest power to serve the country; but he was still an adherent of the most independent order. It was a favourite position of his, that all power, even in governments deemed the most free, has a secret spontaneous tendency to excess; that the permanence and vigour of a free constitution must essentially depend on the political energy and vigilance of the people; and that it is the duty of every public man of talents to adhere, with unyielding resolution, to these sentiments, and to trust as little as possible to the administrations of public affairs, be they whoever, or, nominally, of whatever party they may. Some years since, an eminent London bookseller used the most powerful inducements with him, to undertake a general History of England: but the time had passed with him; and, however generally well disposed to such an undertaking, he would not probably have continued it beyond the reign of the last Stuart, from an aversion to engaging in the dispute and turmoil of contemporary politics. Such a work, indeed, from the pen of Laing, had circumstances permitted, was nationally desirable, and would have doubtless proved a wholesome antidote to the arbitrary principles of Hume, which have had but too universal and successful effect in imbuing, with high monarchical prejudices, the minds of the past and present generation.

Mr. Laing was married to Miss Carnegie, daughter of the late — Carnegie, esq. of the county of Forfar, a truly amiable lady, — his mournful survivor; he has left also a brother, Gilbert Laing Meason, esq. of

congenial talent, and a gentleman of high respectability, to lament his loss; but no issue. Thus was closed the useful, well-spent, and blameless life of a man, whose works have reared for him a lasting monument; to which, in future and distant times, recourse will be had for that fidelity, industry of research, and soundness of judgment, which they universally display, justly classing him with the greatest of modern historians; — of a man, whose placid disposition and mildness of manners conciliated all around him; and whose native warmth of heart stimulated him to acts of private friendship and general beneficence. L.

SIR THOMAS BERNARD, bart.

[The distinguished Philanthropist.]

This gentleman has been long and justly celebrated for his philanthropic labours and writings in furtherance of the public charities and other useful institutions of the kingdom; some of which derived their origin, and most of them energetic assistance and support, from him.

He was the third son of Sir Francis Bernard, bart. Governor of New Jersey and Massachusetts Bay; and was born at Lincoln, on the 27th of April, 1730. Having accompanied his father, when young, to America, he studied at Harvard College, in New England, and took a master-of-arts degree there. On his return to this kingdom he entered himself of Lincoln's-inn, and in 1780 was called to the bar, and practised many years in the conveyancing line, in which he had a high reputation. On the 11th of May, 1782, he married Margaret, one of the two daughters, and eventually sole heiress, of Patrick Adair, esq. which marriage adding considerably to his income, he gradually withdrew from his profession, and took up the line of honourable and useful employment in which he so greatly distinguished himself for the rest of his life — that of suggesting and forwarding all charitable and other useful public establishments, and of composing and publishing many excellent works.

Having made himself very useful as one of the governors of the Foundling Hospital, in conducting their business, he was, on the 13th of May, 1795, upon Dr. White's resignation, elected treasurer of that corporation, where he resided eleven happy years, giving a constant and zealous attention to all the concerns of that establishment; and upon his resignation, in December 1806, he was elected a vice-president, and so continued till December 1810.

Soon after he became treasurer of the Foundling, viz. in 1796, he proposed, and, in concert with the Bishop of Durham, Mr. Wilberforce, Mr. Motion Pitt, and other

other benevolent characters, established the Society for Bettering the Condition of the Poor.

In 1799, on the suggestion of Count Rumford, he set on foot the plan of the Royal Institution; for which the King's Charter was obtained on the 13th of January, 1810, which has been of eminent service in affording a school for useful knowledge to the young people of the metropolis, and in bringing forward to public notice many learned and able men in the capacity of lecturers; and most of all, in its laboratory being the cradle of the transcendent discoveries of Sir Humphry Davy, which have benefited and enlightened Europe and the whole world.

On the 25th of May, 1800, wishing to assist in remedying the complaint of a want of church-room in the populous parts of the metropolis, Sir Thomas purchased a large building, which had been erected for a chapel, in West-street, Seven Dials, and established it, with the consent of the rector and the Bishop of London, as a free chapel for the neighbourhood; with a day-school annexed to it for 420 boys, and a separate school for girls; and two years afterwards, with the assistance of his chaplain, the Rev. Mr. Gurney, now rector of St. Clement's, he added to this establishment the society called the Chapel Benevolent Society. In a similar attempt at Brighton, many years afterwards, he was not equally successful; the free chapel which he, in conjunction with many worthy characters there, had established, being at last put down, on the plea of its interference with the rights of the vicar.

It would be endless to mention all the measures which he brought forward at this period of his life, as well for protecting children in cotton mills, and the apprentices of chimney-sweepers, as also for providing schooling for the blind, promoting vaccination, and establishing hospitals for cases of typhus fever, all of which were eminently useful, but the last more particularly so in the metropolis, and in large towns, where his system was adopted.

In 1801, the Archbishop of Canterbury conferred upon him a Lambeth degree of A.M.; and at the same time the University of Edinburgh sent him a degree of LL.D. In the same year his kind friend and relative, the Bishop of Durham, appointed him chancellor of that diocese.

In 1805, he formed the plan of the British Institution for the promotion of the fine arts, since better known by the name of the British Gallery, where splendid exhibitions of painting and sculpture have been annually brought forward to the public, greatly to the encouragement and improvement of British taste and skill.

Being a member of the Literary Society, he conceived the plan, in unison with the

present Lord Mountnorris, and other members of that Society, of establishing a club-house for literature, from which all gaming, drinking, and party politics should be excluded. This club-house was opened in 1809, in Albemarle-street, under the name of the Alfred, and many of the bishops and judges became members of it.

Among his numerous publications, those entitled the Barrington School; the Cottager's Meditations; Dialogue between Monsieur François and John English, the entire Prefaces and most of the Reports of the Society for bettering the Condition of the Poor, and *Spurinna, or the Comforts of Old Age*, have been the most popular. This last work was printed privately in 1813; and given away to friends; but the applications for it grew so numerous, as to induce him, in 1816, to publish it, with considerable augmentations, and it has since gone through four editions.

The last energetic effort of his life was to procure some mitigation, if not a total repeal, of the enormous tax on British salt, which he considered contrary to every maxim of sound policy, and militating against the best interests of the country. He first broached these sentiments in a pamphlet on the supply of employment and subsistence for the labouring classes, published in 1816. And he followed up the subject by his last and most laboured work, entitled, "The Case of the Salt Duties." This led to the appointment of a Committee of the House of Commons, for the investigation of the subject, before whom he was examined as to the grounds of the opinions which he held, and as to the information which he had collected. The result was, that a bill was ordered to be brought into Parliament for reducing the duties on rock salt used for agricultural purposes. And it exceedingly gratified him, during his last illness, to know that he, and those who co-operated with him, had in part succeeded in obtaining this Act.

During the last winter, he had been occasionally indisposed with a cough and bilious attack; and his incessant labour and study in discussing and urging the salt question had had a visible effect in increasing his complaints, so as to induce him, about the middle of June, to repair to Leamington Spa, where, after about ten days' residence, the symptoms grew alarming; but he would not consent that his friends should be written to, either thinking favourably of his own case, or wishing that they should not be troubled on the occasion. A dropsical affection came on, which, increasing, overpowered his breath, and hastened the termination of his valuable life, and on Wednesday forenoon, the 1st of July, he expired without a struggle.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

With all the Marriages and Deaths.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.
THE Duke of Northumberland employs not less than two hundred labouring poor at Alnwick Castle, and the Duchess has established a Lying-in Charity for the assistance of indigent married women. The wants of the poor have been relieved by numerous and extensive acts of benevolence. The charitable of these counties are second to none in the kingdom.

Married.—Mr. Stoker, to Miss P. E. Emerson. —Mr. W. Rey, to Miss J. Swanson, all of Newcastle. —Mr. R. R. Greenwell, of Newcastle, to Miss Mellor, of Whitby. —Mr. J. McLachlan, of Newcastle, to Miss M. A. Potts, of Mifflord. —The Rev. R. Green, A.M. of Newcastle, to Miss Robinson, of Norham. —Mr. T. Horn, of Pligim-street, Newcastle, to Miss Falconar, of Gateshead. —Mr. E. Monkhouse, to Miss L. Bolam, both of Gateshead. —Mr. M. Smith, to Miss M. Reed. —Mr. Tilley, to Miss S. Hyne, all of Durham. —Mr. R. Cradock, of Durham, to Miss B. Hodgson, of Keeper. —Mr. R. Willis, of Brancepeth, to Miss J. Dobson, Gilligate, Durham. —Mr. J. Patterson, of North Shields, to Miss S. Nelson, of Jesmond. —Mr. Brown, of Sunderland, to Miss Hicks, of Houghton-le-Spring. —Mr. J. Johnson, to Miss D. Pearson, both of Barnard-Castle. —Mr. R. Parkinson, of Chester-le-Street, to Miss M. Brown, of New-Acrea. —Mr. L. Hindmarsh, to Miss M. Thompson, both of Alnwick. —P. Laing, esq. of Deptford-house, to Mrs. Shattoe, of Bishopwearmouth. —Mr. White, of Tatfield, to Miss Coulson, of the Moor-Mills, Lamesley. —Mr. T. Axburn, of Ellington-Moor, to Miss M. Dunning, of Heddon. —Mr. T. Reynoldson, to Miss H. Robinson, both of Hylton. —Mr. Greenwell, of Thornton-Hall, to Miss Middleton, of Archdeacon-Newton. —Mr. J. Robinson, of Edgeknowl, to Miss Hutchinson, of Binchester. —Mr. F. Abbey, of Gilling, to Miss J. Martin, of Yearsley.

Died.—At Newcastle, in Green-court, 77, Mrs. Rogerson. —Mrs. M. Apedaille, deservedly regretted. —In Dean-street, Mr. R. Morton. —70, Mrs. H. Monro. —In the Big-market, 67, Mr. A. Spoor, suddenly. —In Collingwood-street, Miss J. Ledbitter. —At the West-gate, 59, Mrs. R. Brantingham, one of the Society of Friends. —88, Mr. R. Robinson. —At Gateshead, Mr. W. Andrews.

At Durham, 45, Mr. R. Dent. —75, Mr. J. Jopling, cooper. —At an advanced age, Mrs. Ann Arrowsmith. —82, Mrs. Ann Socket. —91, Mrs. Tilly. —59, Jane, wife of Mr. H. Fawcett.

At North Shields, 90, Mr. M. Mainger.

—33, Mr. W. Swan. —36, Mrs. J. A. Fatkin. —52, Mr. R. Stewart. —97, Mr. A. Baty. —77, Mrs. A. Pigg. —29, Mrs. S. Forrest. —70, Mr. J. Richardson. —23, Mrs. F. Hume. —35, Mr. J. Crane. —41, Mrs. E. Swinburn. —70, Mrs. Johanna Reed.

At South Shields, in Ogle Terrace, Mrs. Metcalfe.

At Sunderland, 44, Mr. J. Smith. —29, Miss M. Burrell. —59, Mr. W. Smith. —Mr. W. Parker, deservedly respected.

At Tweedmouth, 79, Mr. W. Murray. —Mr. J. Sunderland. —18, Miss M. Brown.

At Darlington, 21, Miss D. Towers. —Mrs. Porter. —53, Mr. Lockie. —At an advanced age, Mr. N. Walker, one of the Society of Friends. —61, Mr. T. Smith.

At Bishopwearmouth, 39, Miss E. Carr. —80, Mr. J. Graham, late of Sunderland. —93, Mr. W. Dobson.

At Bishop Auckland, 60, Mr. W. Pearson. —66, Mrs. A. Marchand.

At Monkwearmouth, 56, Mr. J. Taylor, deservedly respected.

At Hexham, 25, Mr. J. Dickinson, deservedly regretted.

At Walbottle Dean House, 53, Mrs. H. Hedley. —At Warkworth, 76, Mr. T. Purvis. —At Throckley, 100, Mr. A. Penman. —At Nidwick-Town-Head, 60, Mrs. A. Threlkeld. —At Red-Barns, Seaton-Carew, 69, Mrs. S. Thompson. —At Hebron, Mr. R. Bell, of Newcastle. —At Willington, Mrs. J. Wardle. —At Dilton-park, 69, Mr. M. Brown. —At Burdon, 75, Mrs. Robinson, widow of the Rev. S. R. —At Shadforth, 83, Mrs. A. Kirkley.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

At a late meeting of the freeholders of Westmoreland, Mr. Curwen made some strong remarks upon the folly of expecting much good in the present situation of the country without a Reform in Parliament; and upon the insult of boasting of the prosperity of the country, when the labouring classes were unable to earn a sufficiency. He professed himself a decided enemy to a new Corn Bill, because it would ultimately afford Ministers a pretext for laying on a heavy property tax.

The manufacturers of Carlisle have recently been obliged to deduct from the wages of the poor distressed weavers 1s. a cut on weaving gingham cloth, owing to the stagnation of trade.

Married.—Mr. C. Threlham, to Miss A. Graham, of Abbey-street. —J. Rawes, esq. to Miss S. Mitchell. —Mr. W. Mills, to Miss J. M. Clangin. —Mr. J. Atkinson, to Miss M. Lonsdale. —Mr. J. Simpson, to Miss J. Ward. —Mr. J. Gibson, to Miss J. Holmes. —Mr. T. Phillipson, to Miss M. Newman.

M. Newman.—Mr. W. Thompson, to Miss J. Routledge.—Mr. J. Bell, to Miss E. Wilkinson: all of Carlisle.—Mr. D. Saul, of Whitehaven, to Miss Marston, of Carlisle.—Mr. A. Russell, to Miss M. Ir to both of Penrith.—Mr. W. Thompson, to Miss E. Hayton.—Mr. J. Hodgson, Miss B. Matthews: all of Wigan.—Mr. Alderman Hodgson, of Kendal, to Miss Harrison, of Kirby Stephen.—Mr. J. Sowerby of Dalton, to Miss A. Atkinson, of Carlisle.—Mr. T. Whitfield, of Kirkoswald, to Mrs. Tweddle, of Carlisle.

Died. At Carlisle, 48, Mr. J. Thompson.—In Caldew-Brow, 45, Mr. T. Robinson.—In Caldewgate, 24, Mr. T. Friswell.—61, Mrs. R. Nixon.—46, Mr. J. Armstrong.—60, Mr. J. Stephenson; and, on the intelligence of his death, 68, Mrs. S. Goodfellow, his sister.—34, J. Ireland, M.D.—In Johnston-square, Mr. J. Grainger.—58, Mr. W. Graham.—In Abbey-street, 76, Mrs. J. Robinson.—45, J. Beck, esq., a partner of the Cumberland and Carlisle New Bank, much respected.—In Spring-garden-lane, 80, Mr. R. Jobson. At Wigan, 49, Mrs. F. Taylor.—71, Mr. W. Howe.—32, Mrs. A. Lowe.—Mr. T. Barwise.

At Brampton, at an advanced age, Mr. J. Thompson.

At Shap, 65, the Rev. Mr. Holme.—At Raw, Bewcastle, 49, Mr. W. Routledge.—At Low-Close, Lowther, R. Bowlsan, of the Society of Friends, suddenly. At Currenton, 60, Mrs. J. Boustead.

YORKSHIRE.

It is in contemplation to establish, either at Leeds or Huddersfield, a Society for the encouragement of the manufacture of woollen broad cloth, by distributing medals and rewards to the candidates who shall show, in a certain state, the best pieces, manufactured solely in Yorkshire, and by natives of the county.

A meeting of merchants and manufacturers, was lately held at Halifax, when it was resolved unanimously to petition parliament for a general repeal of the woollen-cloth stamping laws.

An important decision under the assessed-tax act has lately taken place. A number of farmers in the East Riding were surcharged as horse dealers, not having a licence. They appealed to the commissioners, that farmers were not liable to be made dealers, and, consequently, not chargeable with a licence. After a full investigation, the surcharges were confirmed.

A new spring has lately been discovered at Harrogate, which bids fair to rival Cheltenham for celebrity. The waters have been analysed, and are found strongly to resemble those of that fashionable town. The discovery is likely to be of great benefit to Harrogate.

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The *Harmony*, of Whitby, 300 tons, Jonathan Traeman master, from St. John's, New Brunswick, for Liverpool, with timber, was lately wrecked, at Rosabegh, county of Kerry. Eleven of her crew were lost, and two pilots.

Married. Mr. C. S. Palmer, to Miss Backhouse, of York.—The Rev. T. Tireman, of York, to Miss C. Place, of Skelton-Grange.—Mr. W. H. Pearson, to Miss Drake.—Mr. J. Akester, to Miss Conliffe.—Mr. T. Shepherd, to Miss Hopkinson.—Mr. W. Cook, to Mrs. Darby.—Mr. J. Ridley, to Miss S. Garwood: all of Hull.—T. Wood, esq. of Hull, to Miss D. A. Garwood.—Mr. D. Stone, of Hull, to Miss R. Holdershaw, of Faldingworth.—Mr. J. B. Jackson, jun. to Miss E. Kidson: both of Leeds.—Mr. J. Clark, son, of Leeds, to Miss M. Wilkinson, of Ferrybridge.—J. Lockwood, esq. to Miss L. Cooper.—Mr. Robinson, to Miss H. Lancaster: all of Huddersfield.—The Rev. A. C. Campbell, of Pontefract, to Miss E. Dalrymple, of Mayfield.—Mr. Lambert, to Miss Chippendale, both of Knaresborough.—Mr. T. Iveson, of Beverley, to Miss M. Collinson, of Wyton.—Mr. S. Greenwood, of Todmorden, to Miss S. Eddison, of Holbeck, both of the Society of Friends.—Mr. F. Johnson, to Miss D. Whitehead, both of Harrogate.—Mr. J. Wilkinson, of Richmond, to Miss I. Linton, of Northallerton.—Mr. W. Yeadon, to Miss M. Dennison, both of Yeadon.—Mr. M. Lees, of Addingham, to Miss B. Denton, of Leeds.—Mr. M. Gleaton, to Miss E. Delicate, both of Boroughbridge.—Mr. W. Child, of Easington, to Miss J. Fewson, of Lockholme.—Mr. W. L. Simpson, of Hunmanby, to Miss A. Walker, of Hull.—Mr. John Stocks, of Woolrow, to Miss Shaw, of Overton.—Mr. Piuder, of Hodroyd-hall, to Miss Casson, of Minsthorpe.—Mr. Stead, of Gildersome, to Miss A. Mence, of Barusley.

Died. At Leeds, 51, Mr. Holt.—Mr. W. Tisdale.—32, Mr. T. Emmett.—Mrs. B. Winter.—In Park-place, 63, Mr. G. Saltmer.—48, Mr. T. Dodsworth.—82, Mr. J. Rothwell.—At Hull, 26, Mr. J. Diamond.—78, Mrs. Jackson, late of Beverley.—45, Mrs. Drant.—55, Mrs. M. Dick.—In Broadley-street, 83, Mrs. M. Gee, deservedly regretted.—In High-street, 51, Mr. W. Lamb.—28, Mr. J. Gardiner, suddenly.—In Nile-street, 83, Mrs. M. Rie.—22, Miss Terry.—63, T. Copland, one of the Society of Friends.—35, Mr. W. Wherington.—25, Mr. W. Hammond, deservedly lamented.—87, Mrs. A. Mitchinson.—75, Mrs. D. Maat.—At Scarborough, 76, Mrs. Beily.—41, Mrs. Dedsworth.

At Huddersfield, 56, Mr. J. Hayley. At Beverley, 59, the Rev. B. Robinson.

son.—Mrs. Adamthwaite, —103, *Mary Begg*.

At Doncaster, 79, L. Simpson, esq.—56, R. Taylor, esq.—35, Mr R. Hardy.—34, Mr. J. Sowerby.—Thomasina, wife of James Frisdon, esq.

At Bradford, Mrs. H. Thackray. At Knaresborough, 36, Miss Wheelhouse, respected.—53, Mrs. M. Ibbetson.—45, Mr. Chipperdale, deservedly regretted.

At Northallerton, 51, Mr. J. Smith, greatly respected.

At Whitchy, Mrs. Scoresby. At Osmotherly, 67, Mrs. M. Todd.—At Boxley-house, 59, J. Coker, esq.—At Sindall, 70, Mrs. Beale, widow of G. B. esq.—At Great Driffield, 70, Mr. T. Dinkrow.—At Newland, 54, Mrs. E. Chandler.—At Lilling, 90, Mr. J. Bentley.—At Kilham, 75, Mr. W. Park.—84, the Rev. J. D. Thomas, D.D. rector of Kuby, Mesperion.—At Paikgatt, Guisley, 82, Mr. J. Hye.

At Spigsby, Mrs. Jane Robinson. Her loss will be deeply felt among her friends, and throughout her neighbourhood, where her charities were most liberal and extensive. Her exemplary virtues and piety will preserve and endear her memory.

LANCASHIRE.

At a late numerous meeting of merchants, manufacturers, &c. held at Manchester, it was resolved unanimously, that "it appears that the act 'for the relief of insolvent debtors,' and the subsequent act for amending it, have proved injurious to the fair tradesman, and prejudicial to commercial credit. And that the hope of relief under these acts has a tendency to prevent persons in embarrassed circumstances from exerting themselves as they otherwise would, and ought to do, for the payment of their debts, or for making the most of their effects for the benefit of the creditors."—This is all wrong."

This country is likely to receive a supply of the finest wool from the colony at Botany Bay. There was lately a considerable sale of this wool at Liverpool, which averaged 11s. 6d. per lb. whilst the best Spanish wool reached only from 6s. to 7s. 6d.

Such is the deplorable condition of the weavers at Manchester, that the best hands are compelled to labour seventeen hours for 12s. per week and this is high wages in comparison with many, who have families of from six to ten children.

Married] Mr. G. Hughes, to Miss A. Sharp.—Mr. W. Bywater, to Miss M. Smith.—Mr. J. Felton, to Miss S. Nightingale.—Mr. J. Shankland, to Miss A. Thompson.—Mr. G. Entwistle, to Miss M. Brown.—Mr. T. B. Fletcher, to Miss Cromley. all of Manchester.—Mr. J.

Bradshaw, of Manchester, to Miss M. Ford, of Astbury.—Mr. T. Whitehead, of Manchester, to Miss M. Alexander, of Springfield-house.—Mr. J. Smethurst, to Miss M. Beattie, both of Salford.—Mr. S. Johnson, of Salford, to Miss M. Mathewson, of Chorley.—Mr. T. Slater, of Salford, to Miss E. T. Smith, of Manchester.—Mr. R. Edleston, to Miss B. Banks, both of Blackburn.—Mr. W. Aron, to Miss M. Norris.—Mr. E. Hopperton, to Mrs. Kelly, of Cornwallis-street.—Mr. R. Sharp, to Miss M. A. Filley.—Mr. W. Georgeion, to Mrs. J. Bevan.—Mr. J. O. Head, to Miss E. Brown.—Mr. J. Berry, to Mrs. Abbott, of Great Crosshall street, all of Liverpool.—M. Walton, esq. of Liverpool, to Miss F. Deason, of Manchester.—Mr. J. Atkinson, of Liverpool, to Miss F. Jackson, of Ulverstone.—Mr. W. Gibson, of Liverpool, to Miss Kirk, of Whitehaven.—Mr. T. Haddock, of Ravenshead, to Miss B. Tattersall, of Burnley.—Mr. J. Hatfield, of Patfield, to Miss S. Watkinson, of Glossop.

Died] At Manchester, 52, Mrs. M. Worrall, deservedly regretted.—In Spear-street, Mr. J. Grimshaw.—In Hanging-Ditch, Mr. J. Rouse.—60, Mr. C. Housfall.—9, Miss S. Bowden.—In Lever-street, Mr. T. Duffield, regretted.—In Long-Millgate, 57, Mr. J. Funn.—26, Mr. J. Entwistle.

At Salford, in Springfield, Mrs. J. Leach.—44, Mr. S. Bottomley.—In Bury street, 36, Miss Tonge.

At Liverpool, 83, Mr. H. Gearwig, late librarian to the Athenaeum.—At the Old Dock, 75, Mr. E. Taylor.—In Grayson-street, 47, Mr. T. Riding.—In Castle-street, Mr. G. Bell.—In Richmond row, 60, Mrs. S. Cross.—In Cible street, 39, Miss Mallaby.—In Great George square, the Right Hon. Lady Crew.—65, Mr. E. Collett.—In Grayson-street, Mr. R. Riding, of Prescott.—Mrs. J. Faulhead.—In Knight-street, Miss Leake.

At Preston, Mrs. J. Smith, lamented.—J. Robertson, esq. captain of the Lancashire militia.

At Wigan, 55, Mr. J. Tennant.—Mr. W. Smith.

At Ulverston, 76, Mrs. Holland.

At Ormskirk, Mrs. M. Rothwell, much respected.

At Stayley-Budge, 32, Mr. Edward Buckley, after a short but severe illness.—24, Miss M. Tunstall, justly esteemed.—At Leighton-hall, 84, Mrs. Richmond, widow of Henry R. Esq. of Bath.—At Strangeway, Mr. T. Millington, of the firm of T. and R. M. of Manchester.—66, Mr. J. Starkie.—At Falsworth-Lodge, 53, the Rev. J. Hordern, incumbent of Shaw, and a magistrate for this county.—At Rambootham, at an advanced age, Mrs. Holloway.

CHESHIRE.

The corporation of guardians of the poor of Chester have lately resolved to build a county Lunatic Asylum, similar to the one recently erected by the county of Stafford.

In a late Chester guardian, it is stated the butchers and fishmongers, freemen of the city, have received official intimation, that, unless they pledge themselves to support the city officers and members of parliament, nominated and supported by the select body of the corporation, the privilege they now enjoy, of selling their commodities in these public markets, will be denied them. The property of these shambles, &c. is vested by the charter in the freemen at large, or "Mayor, Aldermen, and commonalty of the city."

Married.] Mr. H. Griffiths, of Chester, to Miss J. Ellis, of Liverpool. — Mr. Hughes, of Nantwich, to Miss Cooke, of Walston-hall. — Mr. J. Nason, to Miss M. Gibson, both of Northwich. — Mr. T. Halliwell, to Miss Clarke, both of Altrincham. — R. Ellison, esq. of Upton, to Miss E. Jackson, of Bruch-hill, Warrington.

Died.] At Chester, 82, Mr. W. Davies. — In Castle-street, 38, Mrs. Scapell. — Mrs. T. Huxley. — 51, Mr. S. Ackerley. — At an advanced age, Mr. J. Nicholas, much respected. — 64, Mrs. Cheney, generally respected. — At Neston, 71, Mrs. R. Whitehead.

At Runcorn, R. Januion, esq. deservedly esteemed. — At Halton-castle, Mr. J. Astley, deservedly regretted. — At Winnington, P. Wittenhall, esq. — At Thornton-le-Moors, 85, Mr. R. Dutton, sen.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Thomason, to Miss Swift. — Mr. Howmer, to Miss E. Stretton: all of Derby. — Mr. Frost, of Derby, to Miss M. Johnson, of Shuckton-house. — Mr. Haslam, of Little Chester, to Miss D. Taylor, of Derby. — Mr. J. Hart, of Derby, to Miss R. Kelly, of Nottingham. — Mr. J. Graves, jun. of Bakewell, to Miss Gill, of Chesterfield. — Mr. C. Hayward, to Miss F. Blew, both of Ashbourne. — Mr. J. Martin, of Alveston, to Miss Slater, of Derby. — Mr. S. Howard, to Miss Jones, both of Ashbourne. — Mr. J. Blair, of the Polygons, Ardwick, to Miss H. Yates, of Ashbourne.

Died.] At Derby, 35, Mr. W. Chawner, much regretted. — At Dale Abbey, 73, Mr. R. Hancock. — At Darfield, 41, Miss S. Sutton. — At Ticknall, 85, Mr. T. Richardson. — At Osmaston, 55, Mr. J. Warren: and the day following, 67, Mr. J. Warren, his father.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

A petition has been forwarded from Nottingham against the present patriotic members.

Married.] Mr. J. White, to Miss M. Gee. — Mr. J. Parker, to Miss Wright: all of Nottingham. — Mr. W. Towers, of Nottingham, to Miss M. Guest, of Blackburn. — Mr. W. Cooper, of Nottingham, to Miss S. Bryan, of Mansfield. — Mr. W. Ratcliff, to Mrs. Levering. — Mr. J. Dennis, to Mrs. P. Robinson: all of Sutton in Ashfield. — The Rev. J. Boden, of Retford, to Miss M. F. Thornton, of Hall. — Mr. J. Neylet, of Polesley-hill, to Miss Coupe, of Langwith. — At Ratford, Mr. W. Hill, to Miss C. Winrow, of Lother's Mill. — The Rev. S. Davenport, of Sutton-Bourton, to Miss E. Roberts, of Thornby-Grange. — Mr. Booker, of Keythorpe, to Miss M. Sampy, of Farnham.

Died.] At Nottingham, in Park-street, 64, Mrs. W. Holmes, deservedly esteemed. — In Parliament-street, 24, Mr. J. Parry. — In New-street, 25, Mrs. M. Howitt, highly respected. — In Poynton-street, 74, Mrs. M. Gilbert. — In Parliament-street, 89, Mr. Lavender. — 47, Mr. G. Webbwell, late of Lenton. — In Park-row, 77, Mrs. M. Tait. — In Olive-row, Mount-street, 82, Mr. J. Clarke. — In Mill-street, 61, Mr. B. Ward. — 45, Mrs. C. Snowden.

At Newark, Mrs. Godfrey, widow of J. G. esq. — 33, Mrs. H. Glover.

At Mansfield, 91, Mr. T. Horley. — 74, Mrs. E. Hutchinson.

At Bingham, 66, Mr. Fox.

At New Radford, Mrs. M. Walker, justly regretted. — At Stapleford, 29, Mrs. M. Godber. — At Sutton in Ashfield, Mrs. E. Butcher. — At Stanford, 37, Mr. R. Rowland, much lamented. — At Carlton, 25, Mrs. J. Knight. — At East-Markham, 16, Mr. J. Blagg. — At Kirkby, 65, Mr. A. Lowe.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

It has been lately resolved upon at Boston, to erect a new assembly room, with a piazza for the accommodation of persons in the butter market, &c. The present cross-chamber will be taken down, and one of the finest market-places in England be thrown completely open.

Married.] Mr. F. Dobson, of Market Weighton, to Miss H. Danby, of Bridlington-quay. — The Rev. W. Bolland, vicar of Swineshead and Frampton, to Miss S. Pritchard, of Behmout, Shrewsbury.

Died.] At Lincoln, 90, Mr. Alderman T. Foster.

At Deeping, Mrs. M. Pocklington. — At Ailthorpe, the wife of John Milnes, esq.

LEICESTER AND RUTLAND.

Sir G. Noel lately presented a petition from the agriculturists of Rutland, praying for an extension of the Corn Law. It was rejected, and thus, it is to be hoped, a death-blow has been given to other such petitions, industriously circulated through the kingdom.

Married.] Sheldon Craddock, esq. to Miss E. Firmage.—Mr. Faulkner, to Miss M. Weston, all of Leicester.—Mr. W. Henton, of Leicester, to Miss E. Keightley, of Hampstead.—J. Preston, esq. of Loughborough, to Miss E. Cecil, of Baffryn.—Mr. Jervis, to Miss E. Brown, of Oakham.—Mr. Jackson, of Oakham, to Miss Taylor.—Mr. J. Billson, of Loughborough, to Miss Cooper, of Hathern.

Died.] At Leicester, 72, Mr. J. Coltman, deservedly esteemed for his active benevolence.—In Granby-street, 74, Mr. Palmer.—59, Mr. E. Parsons.

At Loughborough, Mr. W. Gains, sen.—Mrs. Thornhill, 64, Mrs. Hunt.

At Lutterworth, Mr. Smith.

At Mountfrel, 43, Mr. B. Fowkes.—At Great Wigton, Mrs. Robinson.—At Wigton Parva, Miss Wells, deservedly esteemed.—At Bursell, 104, George Elley, labourer, who was active to the last.—At Great Glen, Mrs. Haymes.—At Belton, W. Toone, esq.—At Narborough, Mr. T. Hudson.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. J. Jessop, to Miss E. Vernon, both of Uttoxeter.—Mr. R. Weed, to Miss E. Blakeman, both of New-castle.—Mr. J. Poulson, of Stoke-upon-Trent, to Miss Tolliver, of Lane End.—Mr. Ratford, to Miss Ford, both of Hanley.—Mr. G. Cotton, to Miss Edwards, both of Stoke-upon-Trent.

Died.] At Litchfield, in Boar-street, Mr. A. Bramall.—89, Mr. J. Warren, upwards of fifty-one years one of the bass choral singers of the cathedral.

At Walsall, 70, C. Windle, esq. an able and upright magistrate.

At Wolverhampton, in Worcester-street, Mrs. M. Bradbury.—Mrs. M. Wilkes, of Edgbaston.

At Newcastle, 39, Mr. R. Brothers.

At Burslem, 24, Mr. J. F. Tregorth.

At Cold Meece, J. Steedman, esq.—At Eaton, F. Owen, esq. of the Quarry, near Stourbridge, deservedly esteemed.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. E. Whale, to Miss E. Mosley.—Mr. J. Carrier, to Miss M. A. Gray.—Mr. C. Markland, to Miss A. Hobson.—Mr. F. Rogers, to Miss M. J. Thickin.—Mr. T. Wilmot, to Miss S. Ferguson: all of Birmingham.—Mr. G. Leigh, of Birmingham, to Miss M. Glover, of Gloucester.—Mr. T. Bate, of New-street, Birmingham, to Mrs. B. Henry, of the Sand Pits.—Mr. J. Ellis, of Birmingham, to Mrs. Webb, of Hilschool, Shensstone.—Mr. G. Bedson, jun. to Miss M. Brentnall, both of Sutton Coldfield.—Mr. G. Wilkins, of Handsworth, to Miss M. Gilbert, of West Bromwich.—Mr. Parke, of West Bromwich, to Miss S. Salter, of Bliton.

Died.] At Birmingham, Mr. W. Hawkes.—43, Mrs. Betsey Hyde, regretted.—In St. Paul's-square, 76, Mrs. S. Bickley, widow of W. B. esq. of Bilston, deservedly esteemed.—In Legge-street, Mr. E. Hopday.—104, Mrs. Mary Lea.—In Street-house-lane, Mrs. Worrall.—In Bread-street, 74, Mrs. A. Menck.—In Otten's-place, 76, Mrs. M. Campion.—57, Mrs. Wombey.

At Stratford-on-Avon, 62, Mrs. Balton.

At Olton, 70, J. Richards, esq. deservedly regretted.—At Bordesley, 84, Mr. C. Leonard.—At Edgbaston, 56, Mr. Haynam.—Miss M. Parker.—At Handsworth, Mr. T. Campbell.

SHROPSHIRE.

A meeting of land proprietors and intelligent farmers was lately held at Shrewsbury, for the purpose of forming an association for the promotion of agricultural intercourse and information, and for the protection of the civil rights of the proprietors and occupiers of land.

Married.] Mr. T. Griffiths, to Mrs. Lewis.—Mr. W. Cox, to Miss M. Barnes.—Mr. Maybury, to Mrs. Hubbard: all of Shrewsbury.—Mr. Edgerley, of Shrewsbury, to Miss C. Faulkner, of Worcester.—Mr. T. Leake, of Shrewsbury, to Miss A. Evans, of Trelydan-hall.—J. Austin, esq. of Jamaica, to Miss E. Hazledine, of Shrewsbury.—Mr. E. Harris, of Ludlow, to Miss M. King, of Colwall Court.—Mr. S. Maddock, to Miss M. A. Heath, both of Whixall.—Mr. Fookes, of Edgbolton, to Miss Smith, of Shawbury.—Mr. C. Wollaston, of the Folly, Nerseliff, to Miss M. Price, of Alderton.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, Mrs. C. Peats, much respected.—63, Mr. Harper.—Miss Edwards.—In the Crescent, Mrs. Lyon, widow of John L. esq.—In the Quarry-place, 22, G. Cecil Forester, esq. of Elmley Lodge.—In the College, 81, T. Pemberton, esq. deservedly lamented.

At Pool Lane, Newport, 66, Mr. R. Haden.

At Croft, Bridgnorth, Mrs. Hughes, widow of James H. esq.

At the Bank-farm, near Bishop's Castle, 32, Mr. J. Home, highly and deservedly respected.

At the More-farm, Mrs. Medlicott.

At Ludlow, 62, Mr. K. Pryce, deservedly respected.

At Coudover-green, 80, Mr. Langford.—At Tottenhall, Miss M. Worrey.—At Berwick Maverton, at an advanced age, Theresa Maria Gwynne, widow of Howel G. esq. of Aberarnaf and Pontwilym, county of Brecknock, deservedly lamented for her extensive benevolence.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] A. Y. Bird, esq. of Kidderminster, to Miss E. Harper, of Manchester-street, London.—Mr. T. Smith, of Bromsgrove,

grove, to Miss Grosvenor, of Birmingham.
Married.] Mr. J. Willett, of Womerton Forge, to Mrs. M. Bratton, of Bromsgrove-street, Birmingham.—Mr. R. Thomas, of Dudley, to Miss M. Bissell, of Dudley-port.
Died.] At Worcester, 63, the Rev. J. Robinson.

At Kidderminster, Mrs. Cooper.
 At Thames-house, T. Yarnold, esq.
 At Cradley, J. Cardale, esq.—At Yardley, 66, Mrs. Moss.—At Wick, 76, Eleanor, widow of Richard H. esq.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] H. A. Lewis, esq. to Miss E. Morris, both of Leominster.—Mr. W. Lloyd, of Ross, to Miss Woodhull, of Harleton-farm.

Died.] At Hereford, in Widemarsh-street, 73, Mrs. E. Lee.—Mrs. T. Willim.—57, Mr. J. Preece, deceased, respected.—In King-street, 87, Mrs. W. Maddy.—49, Mr. Yeomans.
 At Leominster, 63, Mr. Phillips.—71, Anne, widow of Evan Stephens, esq.

At Ross, 70, Mrs. T. Addis.
 At Whitchurch Academy, 78, the Rev. S. Phillips.

At Brilley, J. Harris, esq.—At Dade-hill, 86, W. Hyde, esq.

GLOUCESTER AND MONMOUTH.

The Constitutional Whig Club for Gloucester and county, lately held their meeting, when a numerous party assembled: Col. Berkeley in the chair. Several very patriotic speeches were delivered; they were descriptive of the honest feeling, unbought, unsold, to a selfish corrupt ministry.

A direct line of road is projected from Cheltenham to Brighton, which will open a communication to that part of the coast, from Herefordshire and South Wales.

Nearly three hundred surcharges, under the head of assessed taxes, are said to have been recently made in one division of the county of Monmouth.

Married.] Mr. P. Legge, of Gloucester, to Miss E. Elliott, of Huntley.—Mr. W. Herapath, to Miss S. Bird.—Mr. F. Evans, to Miss E. Jones; all of Bristol.—Mr. J. B. Estlin, of Bristol, to Miss M. Barchot, of Langport.—Mr. J. Jarvis, of Bristol, to Miss Holloway, of Cross.—Mr. E. A. Bird, of Bristol, to Miss Ransford, of Kingsdown-parade.—Mr. J. Wits, to Miss Cherrington, both of Cheltenham.—Mr. J. Smart, to Miss C. Davies, both of Chalford.—Mr. Sealey, to Miss Stephens, both of Cirencester.—The Rev. W. R. L. Walters, of Lanover, to Miss G. R. Bird, of Goutre.

Died.] At Gloucester, in Palace-yard, Charles Evans, esq. a member of this corporation.—In John's-lane, Mr. Fletcher.

At Bristol, in Montague-parade, 75, Mr. M. Williams.—In Park-street, Mrs. Foster.—In St. James's Church-yard, Mr. W. Humming.

At Clifton, Mrs. Lucy Hill.

At Cheltenham, 86, Mrs. Dunscombe, wife of the Rev. S. D.—Mary Anne, wife of Thomas Newte, esq.—36, Mrs. Crook.
 At Tewkesbury, 21, Miss C. Honiatt, justly esteemed.—Mr. W. Clarke.

At Newport, 83, A. Wiltshire, esq.

At Thorbury, 30, T. Morris, esq.

At Hucclecote Mill, 84, Mrs. M. Matthews, much respected.—At Taynton, 69, William Holder, esq.—At Brington, Mr. J. Pullin.

OXFORDSHIRE.

A petition was lately presented to the House of Commons from some of the inhabitants of Oxford, complaining of the conduct of the Duke of Marlborough, in interfering with the late election, by bribery, and other means of influence.

Married.] Mr. J. Hattaway, of Witney, to Mrs. A. Hankins, of Oxford.—Mr. B. R. Fisher, to Miss B. Strimpton, of Oxford.—The Rev. R. Lowndes, of Brightwell, to Miss M. Douglas, of Salwarpe.

Died.] At Oxford, Mrs. E. Groves.—In Holywell, 77, Mrs. Morrell, widow of Jas. M. esq.—R. Chapman, esq. of Banbury.

At Banbury, J. Barnes, esq. one of the senior members of the corporation.

At Henley, Mr. S. Moorhouse, the oldest member of that corporation.—Mrs. Joshua Hilton.—At Wheatley, 41, Mr. J. Bnaby.—At Garsington, Mr. Sanders.

BUCKINGHAM AND BERKSHIRE.

No little bustle has lately been raised amongst the inhabitants of Windsor, in consequence of a copy of the charter of that borough having recently got into circulation, by which it appears that they are entitled to privileges which have long lain dormant.

Married.] The Rev. T. Pennant, of Weston Turville, to Miss C. Griffith, of Rhul, Flintshire.—C. Smith, esq. of Shriveham, to Miss M. Bnaby, of St. Clement's, Oxford.—R. Harvey, esq. of Langley-park, to Miss J. J. Collins, of Hatch Court.—D. C. Webb, esq. of Denham, to Miss Sarah Smith, of Brentford Butts.

Died.] At Reading, Mr. Rd. Stone.—In Minister-street, Mr. Spencer.

At Mortimer, Mr. N. Gould.—At Donnington, Catherine, wife of George Monkland, esq.

HERTFORD AND BEDFORDSHIRE.

The magistrates at the late Bedford sessions came to the following resolution:—"That the system of roundmen, or paying labourers a certain portion of their labour out of the poor-rates, which has too long prevailed in this county, is destructive of the moral energies of the labourer, and equally injurious to the interests of the farmer, who has a right to expect a fair and adequate portion of labour from the hands employed on his farm."

Married.] Mrs. H. Smith, to Miss S. Paternoster,

Paternoster, both of Hitchin.—Mr. White, of Seandon, to Miss Wortham, of Royston.—Mr. W. Biggs, to Miss Cramp, both of Bronham.

Died.] At Bedford, 57, the Rev. T. Cave. At Little Munden, 78, the Rev. E. Heyham, forty-seven years rector.—At Bygrave, Miss Doe, of Clipping.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] T. Alderson Cooke, esq. to Miss C. Squire, of Peterborough.—The Rev. J. Field, of Welton Hill, to Miss Louisa Bonquet, of Hardingstone.

Died.] At Peterborough, T. Mann, esq. suddenly.—Mr. E. Reed.—In Boongate, Mrs. Eleanor Bull.

CAMBRIDGE AND HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. J. Furbank, to Miss E. Wentworth.—The Rev. J. Holmes, fellow and tutor of Queen's college, Cambridge, to Miss C. E. Gorham, of St. Neot's.—Mr. R. Warner, to Miss E. Fox, of Huntingdon.

Died.] At Cambridge, 40, Mr. T. Tate. At Ely, 82, Mr. H. Wilks.

At Huntingdon, Mrs. G. Gibbs, of Peterborough.—At Whittlesea, 82, Mrs. Layton.—At Leverington, 52, Mr. P. Medcalf.

NORFOLK.

By experiment, in Norfolk, forty bushels of oyster-shell powder is found equal in virtue to eight tons of farm-yard dung. It is described as an excellent manure for wheat, and as a top-dressing for young clovers, &c.; also for gardening purposes, as, from its saline exudation, it destroys slugs and others of the reptile tribe, so destructive to gardens in the spring season.

Married.] Mr. Whitred, to Mrs. Luke.—Mr. E. Cook, to Miss A. Nixon.—Mr. J. Hales, to Miss M. Riches: all of Norwich.—J. H. Yallop, esq. of Norwich, to Mrs. Mendall, of Chapel Field Place.—Mr. R. Dawson, of Norwich, to Miss M. A. Champion, of Nottingham-place, London.—Mr. J. Robson, of Yarmouth, to Miss A. Staff, of Norwich.—Mr. J. Draper, of Yarmouth, to Miss Ellett, of Ormesby.—Mr. J. Browne, of Norwich, to Miss Norton, of Tuddenham.

Died.] At Norwich, 63, Mr. D. Roe.—77, Mr. S. Moore.—85, Mr. W. Whinard.—In St. Benedict's, 85, Mr. Griffin.—At Yarmouth, 45, Mrs. King.—76, Mr. J. Corp.—44, Mr. T. Abigail.—At Lynn, Mrs. D. Reeve.—81, Mrs. Goodwin.—At Swaffham, Mrs. E. Cross.—44, Mr. J. Plowright.

At Diss, Mrs. Taylor. At Mundford, 55, Mrs. Watson.—At Ea. Dereham, at an advanced age, Mrs. Browne.—At Kimberley, 75, Mr. C. Cadyfold.—At Hackford, at an advanced age, Mr. A. Granger.

SUFFOLK.

It is in contemplation to form a harbour at Lowestoft, and open a communication

with Norwich: this can be effected by a cut, of only one mile, between the rivers Waveney and Yare, by which vessels of 100 tons burden might be navigated from the sea to that city.

Married.] Mr. H. Gross, to Miss Loft, both of Woodbridge.—The Rev. C. Sharpe, of Melton, to Miss A. Goodwin, of Woodbridge.—Mr. J. King, to Miss A. E. N. Hubbard, both of Long Melford.—The Rev. C. Lawson, of Needham Market, to Miss M. A. Clover, of Ercoting.—Mr. B. Gall, to Miss P. Wright, both of Brandon.—Mr. G. Mayes, of Old Newton, to Miss H. Pixy, of Mendlesham.

Died.] At Bury, 41, Mrs. Mathew, widow of James M. esq.—51, Miss E. Cozman.

At Ipswich, 69, John Rainbird, esq.—71, Mr. T. Gordon.—At Buceles, 83, Mrs. Alexander.—At Eye, 35, Mr. R. Bowles, respected.

At Sudbury, Mrs. Johnson.—62, Mrs. N. Vickers, respected.—81, Mrs. E. Baking.—At Long Melford, 89, Thos. Richardson, esq. much respected.—At Edwardstone, Mrs. Melton.—At Otley, Mrs. Miller.

ESSEX.

Married.] Mr. Hannibell, of Colchester, to Miss Drane, near Ipswich.—G. Rogers, esq. of Manningtree, to Miss M. Roebuck, of St. Mary, at Hill, London.—Mr. T. Byass, to Miss S. Witham, both of Rayleigh.—Mr. Pond, of Malden, to Miss S. Willsheire, of Telling.—Mr. J. Gardner, to Miss A. Grimwood, both of Kelvedon.

Died.] At Colchester, 80, Mrs. S. Moore, much respected, formerly of Melford.—At an advanced age, Mr. Abbott.—At Chelmsford, Mr. A. Lapworth.

At Malden, Mrs. J. Sadd, respected.—At Billericay, 84, Mrs. S. Wingfield, much respected.

The Rev. E. Parkinson, rector of Great Leighs, and late of Lincoln, A.M. Oxon.—At Mersea, 80, Mr. R. Sadler.—At Montsham, 67, Rich. Martin, esq. late of Chelsea.

KENT.

Rochester and Chatham are now lighted with Gas.

Gravesend, for some time past, has been full of volunteers for the South American cause: it is supposed that not less than two thousand have sailed from thence within the last three months.

Married.] Mr. M. Gullman, to Miss Sheppard.—Mr. W. Cole, to Mrs. Hawkins.—Mr. E. Casey, to Miss S. Fairbairn: all of Canterbury.—H. Collard, esq. to Miss E. Clifford, of Canterbury.—T. Bedford, esq. of Ramsgate, to Miss Carling, of Chilton.—Mr. E. Williams, of Maidstone, to Miss E. Carter, of Hollingbourne.—G. Pemble, esq. of Dunford-house, to Miss M. Miller, of Aylesford.

Died.] At Canterbury, 50, Mr. T. Creed.

Creed.—In St. Peter's-street, Mr. Chandless.—In Grove-lane, 44, Mr. Jones. At Dover, Mr. Ward.—Mr. Wood, respected.—At Chatham, Mr. Kither, respected.—On the New Road, 82, Mrs. E. Assiter.

At Maidstone, 62, Mr. J. Durrant.—29, Mr. Swain.—38, Mr. J. King.

At Milton, 63, Mrs. Hull.—Mrs. Foord.—At Margate, Miss Tring.—At an advanced age, Mr. J. Pope.—In St. John's-place, Mr. Sandgrove.—At Folkestone, 40, Mr. J. Andrews.

At Ashford, 84, Mr. R. Mason, much respected.—77, Mr. T. Vile.

An exhibition of apparatus for preserving lives from shipwreck lately took place at Brighton, and was found completely effective. A shot, with grapples, by it can be thrown, almost to a certainty, across any object in the sea within 400 yards from the shore.

It is in contemplation to establish a market for the sale of fat cattle and sheep at Arundel, to be held fortnightly, on the Tuesday immediately before Chichester market, which is held on every other Wednesday.

Married.] J. Merrieks, esq. to Mrs. Hall, of Grover-hill, Hellingly.

Died.] At Chichester, in the Pallant, Mr. E. Gibson.—Miss Murray.

At Brighton, in Middle-street, Mr. Tugwell.—Mrs. Holden, wife of Jos. H. esq. late of Lombard-street, London.

At Winchelsea, 69, R. Denne, esq.—At Langstone, 68, B. Silver, esq. suddenly.

HAMPSHIRE.

A new turnpike-road from Southampton to Winchester is in contemplation, which promises to be highly beneficial and advantageous. It is intended to join the Botley road at Twyford.

Married.] Mr. R. Corfe, to Miss Miller, both of Winchester.—Mr. Dencké, chief of the Medical Staff, Isle of Wight, to Miss Delgarno.—Capt. Needham, to Miss Jackman, of Romsey.—Mr. F. Whitear, of Cheriton, to Miss S. Armstrong, of Hockley-farm.

Died.] At Winchester, 19, Miss Hickman.—In Colebrook-street, Mr. Purchase.

At Portsmouth, in Hampshire-terrace, the wife of Major Sterling.—Mr. J. Little, of the Dock-yard.—51, Mr. A. Clarke.

At Portsmouth, Mr. Pike.—Mr. J. Fuller.

At Bouthsea, 51, Miss Randall.

At Gosport, in Cold Harbour, 74, Mr. W. Hewson.—73, Mr. Smith.

At West Cowes, Mr. W. Oak.

WILTSHIRE.

A respectable farmer of North Wilts, from the want of employment for labourers last year, put by his ploughs, and had his land dug with the spade. This he found an additional expense of about 8s. an acre; but he had helped the poor, his

land was much better worked, and he expected an increased produce.

Married.] Mr. A. Eyles, of Melksham, to Miss J. H. Pittman.—Mr. J. Dancer, of East Grey, to Miss A. Parsloe, of Malmesbury.—Mr. T. B. Maurice, of Swindon, to Miss E. A. Bullock, of Overton.

Died.] At Salisbury, Mr. Guest.—Mr. Rambold.—T. Tatun, esq.

At Marlborough, Mrs. Webb.—At Trowbridge, Miss H. Deacon.—38, Mrs. Cadby.

At Wenlock, the Rev. E. Spencer.—At Telford Manor-house, 70, T. Mayne, esq.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Among the numerous praise-worthy premiums of the Bath Agricultural Society, a new one this year is offered to three several poor cottagers, for the encouragement of setting up bee-hives.

Married.] Mr. J. Place, to Miss Gay.—The Rev. T. Leman, of the Crescent, to Mrs. Hodges, of Northampton-street: all of Bath.—Mr. Jarmah, of Caroline-buildings, Bath, to Miss E. Fenton, of Reading.—At Taunton, Rear-admiral Monkton, to Miss E. P. Phipps, of Colliopriest.

Died.] At Bath, in Westgate-street, 87, Mrs. E. Buck.—Mrs. Rexworthy.—B. Amory, esq. late of St. Christopher.

At Frome, 65, Mrs. Brand, of Cambridge.

At Taunton, Mrs. Risdon, of the Society of Friends.—At Wellington, 76, Mr. Holman.—At Curry Mallett, 76, Mrs. Summers.—At Corton, 86, Mrs. Draper, widow of the Rev. W. D.—At Broomfield-hall, Mrs. Cruckshank.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Mapperton, the Rev. H. Fox, to Margaret, daughter of the late Col. Edwards, of the E. I. Co.'s service.

Died.] At Dorchester, Mrs. G. Read, wife of T. G. R. esq.

At Weymouth, Mrs. Butcher.—Mr. J. Wood.—P. Coales, esq. of Bath.

At Blandford, Mary, wife of John Harrison, esq.

DEVONSHIRE.

The Museum Room of the Devon and Exeter Institution is not again to be let for musical or any other public amusements. The committee have very judiciously voted 200l. to fit up that important part of the building for the promotion of science and natural history, agreeably to its original intention.

Married.] Mr. R. Cross, to Miss J. Gould, both of Exeter.—Mr. J. Bazley, of Exeter, to Miss G. Odgers, of Budleigh Salterton.—J. C. Cookworthy, Esq. M.D. of Plymouth, to Jane, daughter of the late Capt. Uguhart, 29th regt. foot.—Lieut. Southey, R.N. to Miss Parsons, of George-street Dock.—Mr. G. Tolland, of Tiverton, to Miss Gaule, of Newton St. Cyres.

Died.] At Exeter, Mr. Ferris.—73, Mr. T. Russell.

T. Russell.—The Rev. W. Moore, of Lavaton.—Mrs. Kilpin, wife of the Rev. S. K. At Plymouth, in John-street, 54, Mrs. Cordes.—In Portland-place, Mrs. Hamlin.—Mrs. Bennett.—Miss Filis.

At Barnstaple, 75, Mrs. A. Loosemore. At Chudleigh, Margaret, wife of B. Le Mesurier, esq. of Hackney.

At Tavistock, 80, Mrs. G. Edgecombe. —At Topsham, 68, B. Meanley, esq.

CORNWALL.

Married.] A. Scobell, esq. of Penzance, to Miss M. Vyvyan, of Trewan.—At Penryn, Capt. Gosshard, to Miss E. Robarts. —J. R. Lethbridge, esq. of Launceston, to Miss E. Baron, of Tregnor.

Died.] At Falmouth, 57, Mr. W. Boul-derson.—At Tinn, Miss E. Catchpole.—63, Mr. W. Willis.—Mr. J. Stoker.—At Launceston, 73, Mrs. Kingdon, deservedly esteemed for her extensive benevolence.

WALES.

Married.] Mr. R. Lewis, of Wrexham, to Miss Dickinson, of Cefu-y-wern.—Mr. S. Vaughan, of Myfod, to Miss Morris, of Walspool.—Mr. J. Davies, of Tvisaf Redwas, to Elizabeth, widow of the Rev. T. Thomas, vicar of Bedwellty and Monythlome, Monmouthshire.

Died.] At Ruthin, at an advanced age, Mrs. E. Jones, late of Cefu Coch, Den-bighshire.

At Beaumaris, 28, Mr. Evan Edwards, solicitor.—At Bala, Mr. T. R. Charles.—At Machyallath, Mrs. Evans, wife of H. E. esq.—At Tenby, 78, Mr. G. Thomas, suddenly.—Miss E. Reynolds.—At Morriston, the Rev. B. Davies, perpetual curate of St. John's, Swansea.

SCOTLAND.

Married.] T. Kinnear, esq. of Edinburgh, to Miss S. Gott, of Armley-lodge, near Leeds.

Died.] At Glasgow, Dr. John Riddell, M.D.; a gentleman of eminent literary abilities.—At Leslie-house, Fifeshire, the Countess of Rothes.—At Hawthhead, Lady E. Boyle, daughter of the Earl of Glasgow.

IRELAND.

Married.] C. Colclough, esq. M.P. to Miss J. Kirwan, of Leeson-street, Dublin.

Died.] At Dublin, A. Dempsey, esq. fifty-six years cashier at the bank of Messrs. Latouche.

At Dungannon-park, 90, Viscount Northland, a representative peer of Ireland.

DEATHS ABROAD.

At Paris, the Count de Brauharnois, formerly a senator, and father of the Grand Duchy of Baden.

At the Hague, 44, the Countess Dowager of Athlone.

At Rome, Charles the IVth. the e ci-devant and imbecile King of Spain.

THE ENGRAVING.

*We have judged it proper to submit to our readers an engraved View of the East and North Fronts of the Opera House, now rendered one of the most superb structures in Europe. In general design, it has been made to accord with MR. NASH's plans for the GRAND-JUNCTION STREET, and other erections in its vicinity; and these alterations have been ably conducted by MR. REPTON, at a cost, to the ground-landlord, little short of 40,000*l*. The lower arches represent a series of splendid Arcades surrounding the building, adapted to promenade in bad weather, whatever be the direction of the wind; and are provided with elegant shops, in the manner of the PALAIS ROYALE AT PARIS.*

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. B. and another correspondent are informed, that the half-sheet of our last Number which contained some improper paragraphs under the head MULIERIANA happened to be getting ready for press on the day our late respected Printer was seized with those spasms in the stomach which within an hour terminated his life. The consequent confusion of the Printing-office, and the effect on the minds of all the persons connected with this miscellany, were such, that the usual arrangements against such improprieties were frustrated, and no suspicion of their existence was entertained till some days after the publication.—They were sent from Paris by a literary gentleman, who evidently forgot the moral character of the work for which he was translating. The leaves have since been cancelled; and, that such paragraphs may not disgrace our bound volumes, we have determined to give the cancells gratuitously to all our friends who do us the favour to apply for them.

The TOUR IN FRANCE will be resumed in our next.

ERRATA.

Page 117, for *seventeenth*, read *seventh*.

Page 123, insert after the last paragraph, omitted by mistake:—“The earth, in moving around the centre of the momentum (or, according to the old nomenclature, centre of gravity,) of the earth and moon, necessarily communicates a *swing*, or centrifugal motion, to every portion of its mass, and in certain constant relations to the moon. The effect of this swing (the expressive term may be admitted,) is perceptible in simultaneous motions of the *fluid* part, or sea, producing tides; and, of course, not visible in the *fixed* parts, or concrete earths and rocks. The cause of the motions of the earth and moon is common, and therefore the effects are corresponding, and apparently dependent one on the other. The tides are, in fact, strictly a phenomenon of relative motion, produced by the common cause of all the motions of the terrestrial system. And their motions are not caused by the moon, more than the motions of the tides cause those of the moon.”

Page 126, for *Schedari*, read *Schedoni*.

THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 324.]

APRIL 1, 1819.

[3 of Vol. 47.]

When the Monthly Magazine was first planned, two leading ideas occupied the minds of those who undertook to conduct it. The first was, that of laying before the Public various objects of information and discussion, both amusing and instructive: the second was that of lending aid to the propagation of those liberal principles respecting some of the most important concerns of mankind, which have been either deserted, or virulently opposed by other Periodical Miscellanies; but upon the manly and rational support of which the Fame and Fate of the Age must ultimately depend.—*Pref. to Monthly Mag. Vol. I.*

As long as those who write are ambitious of making Converts, and of giving their Opinions a Maximum of Influence and Celebrity, the most extensively-circulated Miscellany will repay, with the greatest Effect, the curiosity of those who read,—whether it be for Amusement or for Instruction.—JOHNSON.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WITHOUT questioning the nautical abilities of the officers employed in the late arctic voyages, I presume it will not be disputed that the expeditions to the Pole and Baffin's Bay have both proved complete failures.

On the first rumour of Capt. Ross's return, it was given out that he had discovered that Baffin's Bay was a bay! and those who have only looked at modern charts, and seeing in them no more of the coast laid down than what is usually frequented by the whalers, and of course satisfactorily explored,—were at first disposed to give him credit for having added something to the stock of our geographical knowledge. But the fact is, that the whole amount of his discovery was as well known a hundred and fifty years ago as it is at this moment. I have examined many old maps and globes, and found them all to agree in this. It is only in the sea charts that the connecting line of the coast is not shown; and the reason for the omission is obvious. The sea charts are drawn expressly for the guidance of mariners, and contain nothing but what has been well authenticated.

About the beginning of the last century nautical knowledge was much less correct, and less scruple was accordingly made in delineating the result of such observations as those of Baffin; hence it is that we find the great western Baltic, which bears his name, laid down in the old maps as a bay,—while subsequent and more accurate publications have omitted the northern coast.

Now, sir, the general fact being previously ascertained,—at least as far as all useful and practical purposes re-

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quired, that Baffin's Bay was a bay,—it may be asked what could induce the Admiralty to seek the north-west passage in that quarter. On this point an answer should be given; and I have no doubt it will turn out, that the blunder originated in some vague information respecting *Sound Repulse*, which has never been explored. If this should prove to be the case, it will remain for the Admiralty to explain why Capt. Ross was sent on that wild-goose expedition, from which he returned with a cock-and-a-bull story about red snow. Blushes constitute the only red that should have been exhibited on this occasion.

Of the existence of a sound running westward, and not explored beyond the seventy-sixth degree of west longitude, there was no question. Into that sound Capt. Ross, we are informed, accidentally sailed, and found it for many leagues with lofty peaked and snowy mountains on the south side, and a swelling, but less abrupt, land on the north. While he was thus sailing into a deeper, a warmer, and a wider expanse of water, he suddenly turned round, and came home as fast as he could to tell Mr. Croker.

Two reasons have been assigned for this sudden abandonment of the objects of the expedition. The first is, that Capt. Ross himself saw land at the bottom of the sound of gulf; and the second, that his instructions ordered him to return home on a particular day; and that day happened to be the very one on which the success of the enterprise depended.

Upon these points I beg leave to make a few observations.

It is evident that the Admiralty do
C c not

not think Capt. Ross saw the land,—for another expedition is now fitting out to explore this inlet, estuary, or sound; or, at least, it is thought that the channel took a turn, and the land that Capt. Ross says he saw, may have been only a bend of the coast.

But, granting that Capt. Ross really did see the land, and that he did ascertain that the sound was not a strait, but a gulf,—it would be highly satisfactory were he to describe the appearance of the land at the bottom. For in no other part of the world is there any such gulf or estuary as this is said to be,—namely, with lofty peaked mountains on the one side, and swelling undulating land on the other,—except where there is a gradual approximation in the features and character of the one to that of the other; and, therefore, unless Capt. Ross saw this approximation, he ought not to have supposed that the land, which we give him credit for having seen, was actually united to the two sides of the gulf or estuary. We would even go farther, and say that, unless he actually saw the union, he ought, as an investigator, to have considered the land before him as an island, until he had discovered that it was not. If it was a low track, the inference should have been that it was an isthmus; for, in every part of the world, where low lands are found at the bottom of gulfs and estuaries, this is invariably the case; the sea is always found on the other side, and not far distant. If, therefore, in this instance, the land appeared flat and low, Capt. Ross ought to have expected that another estuary would be found beyond it,—especially as the sea had been seen in that direction both by Herne and Mackenzie.

With respect to the deepening and increasing warmth of the water, and the swell,—all these phenomena are quite reconcilable with a gulph of a particular form; and I am not inclined to find any reason against Capt. Ross's spirit of enterprise on them. But, had he discovered a current setting either way,—like those of the straits of Gibraltar, or the Hellespont,—the case would have been different. I do not, however, recollect, at this moment, if any current has been observed in the straits of Magellan, which pass from ocean to ocean. The passage through the sound, entered by Capt. Ross, and formerly by Sir James Lancaster,—if there is a passage that way,—will, in all proba-

bility, be found to resemble that by the straits of Magellan.

With respect to the polar expedition, it is admitted on all hands that it was undertaken with a persuasion that a great change had been experienced in the temperature of the frozen zone; and also that the ocean extended over the pole. It is unnecessary here to examine the grounds on which the former of these persuasions rested, or to allude critically to the opinions in the Quarterly Review on that subject; the absurdity of which has rendered the natural philosophy of that journal a laughing-stock to every body but the ashamed and mortified individuals concerned in the management. The public has sometimes been amused at the squintings of political venom, and wondered at the fearless impudence of the personal slander in which the degraded writers connected with that journal have indulged; but it was rather too much to tell untruths in philosophy. Credulous as the class of readers are by whom the Quarterly Review is supported, they were possessed of common sense enough to perceive the ignorance and presumption which dictated that insult to science. It is therefore only proper that we should consign to the contempt which it has so justly merited, the article alluded to; while we enquire on what authority of fact or experience the Admiralty thought that the sea was open to the pole, or rather on what data Messrs. Croker and Barrow have fancied that the globe of the earth must present a maritime surface at the pole.

We will not deny that there may be an estuary of the frozen ocean, that actually reaches to the extremity of the polar axle, and passes over it: but we know that no one at the Admiralty Board is acquainted with the existence of any such thing. On the contrary, it has been ascertained that the temperature of the ocean is nearly the same throughout its whole extent at an equal depth, and the induction from this fact should be, that, if the sea is open to the pole, the ice which interrupts the navigation must be formed on the coasts of undiscovered lands. But the probability, from all that is known, is, that the immediate region of the pole consists of a mountainous congregation of rocks and glaciers. The formation of the icebergs indicates that they have been detached from coasts where waters descend from inland sources; it being quite

quite as clear that they are formed by successive strata of waters spread upon the first frozen surface, as by the overlapping of ice, broken and forced upwards by the fury of the waves. But, according to either theory, it is allowed that the icebergs are formed in connexion with land; and it is not pretended that they are generated in the open sea, by the accidental jostling and congregation of fragments. In those parts of the northern ocean where the icebergs are found stationary, it may, therefore, be presumed that the land is not distant. Now, along the whole circle of the globe, as far as it has been explored above the latitude of Spitzbergen, the masses of ice have been uniformly found stationary; and, reasoning from this fact, it is a fair induction to maintain, that the region of the pole is not *marine*, but *terrene*. What renders this conclusion,—for still it is but an inference,—the more plausible is, that the Russians, on the northern shores of their Asiatic dominions, have seen several points of land protruding from beneath the eternal frosts and snows of the frozen ocean; and on one of these naked elbows of the covered earth they have found traces of the spot having been visited.

Instead, therefore, of sending an expedition to the pole to hoist, as it has been waggishly observed, the British flag on the top of it, I contend that it would have been more consonant to the knowledge of the age, had the expedition explored that unknown sea which lies between the North Cape and Behring's Straits.

I have taken the liberty to send you these remarks, in the hope that the public will be induced to look somewhat strictly into the official accounts of these fruitless and futile undertakings.

This is rendered more necessary, as it is currently reported, that Capt. Ross obliged all the gentlemen who kept journals or made drawings of remarkable objects, to deliver them up to him; and that these have been made use of by persons connected with the Admiralty, and the Quarterly Review, to furnish up a catch-penny account of the *red snow voyage*. There may, however, be malice in this report, for we find that the journal of an officer is to constitute the first number of the new periodical work of Voyages and Travels, announced for publication in the course of next month; which would not have

been the case, had there been any truth in the report alluded to. At all events, it is gratifying to observe, that we are to obtain some account of the voyage, unadulterated by official speculations on the weather.

G. B.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AGREEABLY to your request, I am happy in giving you my ideas relative to the systems of education published by Dr. Bell and Mr. Lancaster, accompanied with the plan I adopt in my school, containing upwards of 300 boys, in the neighbourhood of London.

In classing boys, I differ both from Dr. Bell and Mr. Lancaster, because I frequently take in boys who can read well and who have no knowledge of writing or cyphering; therefore, I consider that I should retard their further progress in reading by putting them in the first class; and keeping them there till they had made sufficient progress in writing and cyphering to join the class they are capable of reading in; and classing them according to their progress in reading I consider equally injurious, because, in that case, boys are put to write words of three or four syllables dictated by the monitor before they know how to make a letter; consequently, they will never write a well proportioned hand.

Lancaster's system of arithmetic consider equally erroneous, because there is no check on idle boys. I also think it a wrong idea either that boys are not capable of cyphering until they are in the fifth class of reading, or that they are capable of cyphering when in the fifth class of reading: I have frequently seen boys cyphering on Lancaster's system who could not read their own figures,—these I call incapable; I also disapprove of Lancaster's plan of inspecting the writing which is done by the boy who sits at the top of the desk,—a place he obtains by coming to school first in the morning, unless he loses it by bad spelling in the course of the day, which is very seldom the case, because he sits next to the monitor, and can correct his errors by the dictating board: thus, perhaps, the most stupid boy in the class goes to inspect the rest, and, from his ignorance, passes over many blunders, and, in some cases, even makes wrong what was right: in one school that I visited, (being intimate with the master,) I pointed out this error; which he denied, saying, I should

find very few unnoticed; but, by his permission, I sent out every boy who had errors uncorrected by the inspectors; and, to his great surprise, they amounted to 196. Mr. Lancaster's mode of reading I think preferable to Dr. Bell's, the latter having from forty to sixty boys in a draft, with only one monitor; in consequence, I have observed many escape his notice, the draft being so large, the monitor, standing in the centre, cannot hear sufficiently well to regulate the rise and fall of the voice. Another error I observed in the national schools is, the pausing nearly as long, and dropping the voice as much, at a comma as at a period: with very little perseverance, boys may be taught to keep their stops correctly without leaving off to count, one, two, three, &c. as I conceive that is the cause of their dropping the voice at a comma.

In spelling, Dr. Bell calls the reiterating of syllables a waste of time; but, on that head, I must give the preference to Mr. Lancaster, particularly in long words.

The plan I adopt is to let every boy find his own level in each of the three distinct branches of education (see specimen of Report Book). Thus I have nine classes in *reading*, four in *writing*, and about twenty in *cyphering*: the latter vary in proportion as forward boys leave, and younger ones come to the school; for every rule I have a separate class.

In *reading*, I expect every boy to spell any words that the monitor shall dictate from his lesson; and the boys, in the two higher classes, to question each other on what they have read.

In *writing*, my first class consists of boys learning to make letters and figures, with a monitor to each desk to set them copies, occasionally to guide their hands, &c.: the second class, of those who can make their letters tolerably well, and write words of three or four letters dictated by the monitor without any copy; and also figures, dictated in like manner from 10 to 999.

The third class write words of two syllables, &c. The fourth class words of five or six syllables, bills of parcels, receipts, &c. also dictated by the monitor. I always let them write the same words twice over; the slate is first filled with words spelt aloud by the monitor, which, having been examined and rubbed out, they write the same words again, each being distinctly pronounced, but leaving the boys to spell from memory; this

method I find improves them in spelling much more than Lancaster's plan of letting the monitor spell the words every time. I appoint regular inspectors from the best class, who can spell any words used in the school. In *cyphering*, I form about fifteen boys in a semi-circle, with a monitor in the centre, who gives out a sum in addition, thus,—

First line	346,549,865
Second line	546,987,432
Third line	462,543,214

When the monitor has given out the whole sum, to prove that all have entered it correctly, the first boy reads, '*three hundred and forty-six millions*;' the second, '*five hundred and forty-nine thousand*;' the third, '*eight hundred and sixty-five*,' &c. &c. till the sum has been read twice through, each boy reading three figures as above: then the first boy begins, saying aloud, '*four and two are six*;' the next says, '*and five are eleven*;' and the next says, '*put down one under the four and carry one*;' therefore, each boy reads aloud his figures in turn, and all the others are on the alert to take his place if he says wrong. On leaving, the first three boys are entitled to a reward, in the proportion of three to the first, two to the second, and one to the third, and are allowed to take the head of the class the next day.

The daily attendance of the boys is denoted in columns by marking a diagonal line from right to left against the names of those who are absent in a morning, and from left to right when absent in the afternoon; the cross, therefore, shews the absence for the whole day.

The progress in each class through the several branches of instruction is noted by the number of the class being inserted in the week whenever a boy is removed; some of the classes being examined weekly in rotation to ascertain their improvement. J. T.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

In necessariis unitas, in dubiis libertas, in omnibus charitas.—S. Augustin.

SIR,
THE Germans have just set the noble example of forming an union between the two great branches of the Protestant faith. This coalition originated in the Grand Duchy of Nassau; was adopted in Bavaria, as noticed in your forty-sixth volume, p. 508; and has since extended throughout the Protestant provinces. The Lutheran and reformed churches of Prussia met in synod together, at the invitation of their monarch,

monarch, on the 1st of October, 1817; and soon came to an agreement, which was celebrated on the very day of the three hundredth anniversary festival of the reformation. A similar synod of the Lutherans and Calvinists in Hesse Cassel was held at Hanau in May 1818, and attended with the same result. Saxe-Weimar, and many other small states, have followed the example; so that the separate appellations of Lutheran and Calvinist have every where merged in the common appellation of the Evangelical Church. In Switzerland, a similar change has been effected; the church of Geneva has held public deliberations of analogous tendency; and the French Protestants, under the superintendence of Mr. Marron, have acquiesced in the suppression of antiquated articles of faith, and in the declaration that their church acknowledges no other rule of doctrine than the Holy Scriptures. Thus, the continental Protestants have now only one gospel, one temple, one divine instructor, and one mode of communion; and, what is singular and highly honourable to the state of general instruction among their ministers, this re-union was every where accomplished with the greatest ease, and without any outcry being raised against it. What remains to be done, (says the writer from whom we are borrowing,) is to accomplish an additional union with our Catholic brethren.

Papal supremacy (he observes,) is the great, and perhaps the only, obstacle to this holy consummation; but this obstacle, it may be hoped, will not long remain in the way, as the greater number of Catholic princes in Germany feel an ardent desire to free themselves and their people from the shackles of hierarchic usurpation. A remarkable instance of this may be observed in the princely protection shown to Baron Wessenburg, the intended Bishop of Constance, whose controversy with the Romish see is so curiously and authentically detailed in a pamphlet, entitled, "Reformation in the Catholic Church of Germany; printed for Ackerman 1819."

One of the charges made against this Baron Wessenburg is, that, in conjunction with five other clergymen, he had formed and expressed the purpose of banishing every idea of the divinity of Jesus Christ from Germany; so that, allowing for malignant exaggerations, it is probable there is some latent suspicion of Socinian opinions among these reformers. And, indeed, from a gentle-

man who recently returned from Germany, the writer of this statement learns, that the practical change of doctrine in the Protestant pulpits is generally tending in a direction contrary to mysticism of every kind. The Scriptures are commented in the spirit of historic criticism, and the theory of doctrine is rather expounded as matter of information concerning the past, than as at all likely to be influential on the future condition of mankind.

* How melancholy it is to turn from such a spectacle of philosophic illumination to the ridiculous state of religiosity at home. Our British missionaries are carrying out every where the cast-off rags of Romanism, and teaching doctrines which learning has overthrown and reason has condemned. Some efforts ought to be made to circulate in this country a sounder and more liberal sort of instruction. Juries must exert themselves to terminate the intolerance of our prosecutors of opinions; and parliament ought to declare that those silly doctrines which the law understands by Christianity, are not part and parcel of the law of the land.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR benevolent exertions to improve the situation of the prisoners in our gaols, lead me to hope that you will insert in an early number of your Magazine the following account of the good effects of improved prison discipline and of mild laws, exhibited in the economy of the prisons of Philadelphia. It is taken from a pamphlet entitled, "*A Comparative View of Mild and Sanguinary Laws, &c. by the Duc de Liancourt.*"

In 1776 the legislature of Pennsylvania undertook the reformation of the Penal Laws: they reserved the punishment of death, which had been inflicted upon almost every species of theft, for murder, and a few other great crimes; and, for smaller offences, substituted in its stead—whipping, imprisonment, and public labour. The experience of a few years demonstrated the numberless inconveniences of public labour: crimes became so numerous that the prisons were found incompetent to contain the increasing number of the convicted. At this period, some of the most respectable citizens of Philadelphia formed themselves into a society, with the view of alleviating the miseries of the prisons, of ascertaining their defects, and of pointing

pointing out to the government the prevailing abuses. This society was the occasion of an additional mitigation of the penal code. In 1790 the legislature abolished the punishments of public labour, of mutilation, and of whipping; and substituted, in their stead, imprisonment, fine, and reparation for the crime committed. The same law gave it in charge to a board of inspectors to make (with the approbation of the judges, &c.) such alterations as might be necessary for the internal management of the prisons. Regulations were speedily concerted, and, the necessary alterations in the buildings being made, the new discipline commenced. The trials already made have so fully answered expectation, that, during the last year, the legislature has proceeded to a further mitigation of its penal code, and has confined the punishment of death to premeditated murder.

It is only in that part of the Philadelphia prison which is appropriated to convicts that the new discipline has at present been introduced. Those convicts who are condemned for crimes heretofore punishable with death, are always sentenced to solitary confinement during a part of their detention. Those convicts who are not under solitary confinement have work assigned them, adapted to their strength and capacity. Every one is paid in proportion to his labour: out of the profits, the prisoner is obliged to pay his board, and the price or hire of the instruments he uses, he pays, also, the expenses of prosecution, and a fine, as a reparation of his crime. As the prisoner is never put in irons; as blows, ill-treatment, and threats, are strictly forbidden; as, in fine, the whole discipline of this house of correction tends to make it a house of amendment,—the office of gaoler cannot be repugnant to the feelings of a well-inclined individual. The salary is a very good one, and the wages of the under-officers sufficient for their stations. The frequent visits of the inspectors ensure, in some measure, the integrity of the keepers, and prevent every species of exaction. The prisoners are never permitted the use of fermented liquors; laughing, singing, bawling, and mutual reproaches are prohibited, and long conversations. The turnkeys are constantly parading in the passages, in the courts, and among the prisoners. The prisoners are punished for disobedience to the orders of the house, and for idleness, by solitary confinement, inflicted

by the gaoler; who is obliged, as soon as possible, to report what he has done to the inspectors. This is the only punishment known in the gaol, the gaoler and turnkeys are forbidden even to carry sticks, lest, in the moment of passion, they should strike a prisoner, and break in upon that system of tranquillity and impartial justice from which is expected so much benefit. The new regimen has produced a remarkable change in the health of the prisoners, which is evident in the physician's bill, which formerly amounted to two or three hundred dollars per quarter, but at present seldom rises above forty. The prisoners have religious instruction afforded them, and religious books are given to those who request them.

The inspectors are permitted to petition the governor for the pardon of prisoners. They make use of this privilege whenever they think themselves well assured of the amendment of the convict, and that he has acquired a sufficient sum of money by his labour, or has the means of subsistence in his family. The convicts, on leaving the prison, receive the overplus of their gains. There are some who dispose of their profits even during the time of their imprisonment for the maintenance of their families; and, such have been the admirable fruits of the new discipline, that, out of those who leave the gaol, whether in consequence of a pardon, or on the expiration of their sentence, not above two in a hundred ever return to it; while, under the old system, the prisons were filled with confirmed criminals, who carried out more vices than they brought in, and were continually returning to their fetters, till they terminated their existence on the scaffold.

The mitigation of the severity of the laws renders the certainty of punishment much greater. When the punishment is proportioned to the offence, juries are less averse to investigate and admit the proofs of guilt: the executive, also, has no sufficient motive to pardon a convict previous to the execution of his sentence, since he has the power of doing it at any time after: the criminal has demonstrated that he is worthy of the indulgence. This certainty of punishment has already proved a great check upon criminality. The regularity and order of the prison, and the uninterrupted and unrelaxed strictness of the discipline to which the prisoners are subjected, contribute to the same end. The arbitrary rule and brutality of, gaolers;

gaolers; fetters put on or withdrawn according to caprices; oaths and imprecations indiscriminately dealt out, and exactions extorted from the prisoners in the former management of the gaols, were ill, but, in the opinion of many of the prisoners, amply compensated to them by the permission of debauchery and excess, by the liquors they were allowed to purchase, and the indolence in which they were indulged. Many have been attached to such a residence by the love of disorder and idleness. The present state of the prison holds out to the offenders no other scenes than those of annihilated liberty, the obligation to labour, and the injunction of regularity and silence. The system of labour, regularity, and exactness, was at first vehemently opposed by the prisoners.

The result of this experiment, after a four years' trial, is—1. That many persons formerly lost to society are restored to it, become useful members of the community, and bring back into it those habits of labour and industry which are the most certain preservatives against wickedness and crimes. It appears, from a table given in the *Duc de Liancourt's* work, that, in the course of these four years, more than two hundred persons have thus been rendered serviceable to the world, to whose lot, according to the old system, it would have fallen, either to have disturbed it as long as they existed, or to have been for ever sequestered from society, or torn from life by the hands of the executioner.—2. That the expence of their detention does not fall upon the public.

Two hundred and eighty prisoners are kept in awe at this moment by five persons, without arms of any kind, and without dogs. Of these, ninety are convicts of the same class with those who, a few years back, were not to be restrained by fetters, whipping, mutilation, nor even by the fear of death; who, when released from prison, were speedily brought back for fresh crimes, but who now, tamed by the unrelaxed exercise of reason, dietetic regimen, strictness, and order, submit without opposition to fixed rules, and are seldom guilty of the slightest act of disobedience. Meanwhile, crimes are become more rare throughout the state, and the tranquillity of the city more complete,—an irrefragable proof of the advantages of the new system, which is farther con-

firmed by the contrary effects observable in all the other states.

From 1787 to 1791, under the old system, there were 594 convicts. From 1791 to 1795, under the new system, there were only 243; though, during the first four years, the prisons were peopled from the city and county of Philadelphia only; and, during the four last years, the whole state of Pennsylvania has sent its convicts in addition. During the first four years, seventy-three criminals were condemned for the second time, and some even five or six times; five convicts only, of those belonging strictly to the new order, have been re-convicted.

E. F.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE read your last Supplementary Number with the highest possible interest. So perfect a contrast as the one it presents between the monarchical and republican forms of government, could hardly have been expected to be found in so narrow a compass. In contrasting the state of the peasantry (by far the most numerous class of people in every country,) under the republican government of America, with the same class of people under the monarchical governments of Europe, how different do we find them circumstanced. Under the one government, how free and independent; under the others, how servile, how degraded!

A comparison of the situations of persons filling parallel situations under the two forms of government, renders it peculiarly and strikingly apparent. Beginning with the first efforts of the peasant, we shall find the American "squatter," and the Irish "cottier," pretty nearly upon a level, in the commencement of their pursuits in life. If we watch their progress, we shall find the one gradually improving in his condition, becoming, in time, the proprietor of the land he tills; his labours ultimately crowned with ease and independence; and his children, far from being a burthen to him, serving,—by enabling him to extend its cultivation,—to increase the value of the land he has been enabled to purchase, by his requisited industry, and the anti-aristocratical policy of the government under which he has the happiness to live.

How different, how miserably different, is the lot of the unfortunate cottier! His utmost toil scarcely enab-

bles

bles him to pay the rent, taxes, and tithes, extorted from him for the wretched hovel he inhabits, and the small spot of land he holds; and to supply himself and his family with a scanty portion of the coarsest food: no hopes of improvement in his condition cheer him: on the contrary, as his children—the wretched offspring of rags and misery—increase, his wants become greater; till, at last, they plunge him into inextricable poverty,—that poverty which awaits him in his old age, which is the sole inheritance of his children, and the only dowry of his widow!

If we look to the corresponding class of people,—the agricultural labourers,—even in this boasted country, we shall find their situation (paupered as they are by the present abominable system of making the poor-rates auxiliary to the payment of their scanty wages,) very little better, and, in some respects, even worse; worse, in being less independent than the cottier,—from not holding, as he does, a piece of land; which, small as it may be, raises him somewhat in the scale of society, and makes him a little less the slave of another's will than the mere agricultural labourer.

In the higher classes of cultivators, the contrast is not less unfavorable to the monarchical governments. How different is the situation of the third class of American yeomen (as described by Mr. Fearon,) from that of the European farmer. The one the lord of the soil which he cultivates, and having, as Mr. Fearon expresses it, “no one to make him afraid; the other the dependant, and (as far as the fear of being deprived of the means of supporting himself and his family can make him so,) the slave of his landlord; and (which is infinitely more galling,) often, too, of a steward more haughty, proud, and overbearing, than his master. It may, I am aware, be said, that this is not ascribable to the difference between the government of America and those of Europe; but to the peculiar situation of America, and the great abundance there of unoccupied land. But a very little reflection will shew, that it is not from the latter circumstances, but from the republican form of government adopted in America, that it arises. The history of this country furnishes an epoch,—the conquest,—well calculated to explain the cause of this difference.

At that time a general change took place in the proprietors of the soil, and

there was then some resemblance between this country and the present state of America, in the circumstance of there being more land than the population could cultivate. At that period commenced the system of land-ownership,—which, though with many alterations, exists at this day. The government then established being monarchical, its unavoidable concomitant, an aristocracy, required revenues for its support, as well as to enable it to defend the new government against the attacks of the subjugated people. To effect this, large grants of land were made to the newly-created nobles; thus was the whole country parcelled out amongst a favoured few, and the great body of the people shut out from becoming proprietors of the soil; and thus was the cultivator of the earth reduced to a level with the beasts which shared with him in the toil of cultivating it. In time, however, the convenience of the land proprietors induced them to raise the cultivators from the situation of servants to that of tenants. Hence the system of landlord and tenant; a system which, though it may have ameliorated the condition of the cultivators at the time, has ultimately had the effect of placing them in the state of dependence they are now in, even under our present comparatively free constitution.

Suppose, instead of conquering England, the Normans had found it unpeopled, had colonized it, and had established in it a popular government like that of America; and, instead of granting out enormous quantities of land to a few individuals, had allowed each settler to possess only as much land as he and his family could cultivate; how different would be the state of England at this day from what it actually is? Instead of the millions who now form the agricultural class, being, as they are, the dependents of a few extensive land-owners and their stewards, they would be independent yeomen,—men cultivating their own fields, fearless of a landlord's frown;—men who, neither raised above nor depressed below their fellow-creatures, by the varied degrees of artificial rank, would thence acquire that elevation of character and of ideas, which is the natural result of an unconsciousness of inferiority;—men who would act from themselves, and from their own views of things; and who, at an election, would be incapable of being led to the polling-booth (as the farmers of

the present day are by their landlords,) in herds, just as their shepherds drive, wherever they please, their timid will-less flocks.

What a noble freedom of constitution would a country, thus peopled, be capable of enjoying, and of eternally preserving; and how different would be a Parliament, elected by such men, from a House of Commons, elected under the influence of close corporations, and a few large landed proprietors! Is not this what America must, in time, become? Is it not a natural result of the system of the sales of land adopted there, and of the restriction on the quantity purchased by individuals, occasioned by the high price of labour, rendering the buying of more land than the purchaser and his family can cultivate unprofitable and useless? Surely it cannot fail to verify, at some future time, (if, indeed, it has not already done so,) Smollett's prediction, that "the continent of North America may become the last asylum of British liberty; and, when the nation is enslaved by domestic despotism, or foreign dominion,—when her substance is wasted, her spirit broken, and the laws and constitution of England are no more,—then those colonies, sent off by our fathers, may receive and entertain their sons as hapless exiles and ruined refugees."

H.

*Kentish-Town; Feb. 14.**To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

THE generally-received doctrine, that the collision of opposite ideas has a tendency to produce the spark of truth, must be my apology in seeking for the following observations a place in your pages, and in venturing to impugn the reasonings of an author so elegant, forcible, and established in reputation, as Dr. Jarrold,—to one of whose letters my attention has been attracted.

Granting the purity of the writer's intentions, and the ability with which he embodies enlightened methods towards forming the character to future respectability; I yet conceive that his talents are misapplied, in proceeding with the subject under erroneous premises,—because the views of a writer upon education should not be merely directed to the means incumbent upon an instructor to use; but, primarily, to the qualifications which ought firmly to

be established in his heart and understanding.

In no station of life is habitual purity of intention, and consistency of conduct, so requisite as in that of the schoolmaster; and, I doubt not, that there are pedagogues entitled to the high praise of endeavouring to prove the advantages of well-doing, by the proverbially most powerful of all monitors,—example. But, I fear, that, if we take a general view of this class of persons, we shall discover marks of a vindictive spirit, calculated to rob precept of its efficacy. Upon this unpleasant part of my communication I wish not to dwell; but rest the truth of my assertion upon the knowledge of those who have received a public education.

Here it may be remarked, "The evil is in human nature; and why point out irremediable defects?"—My reply is, that the case is not wholly hopeless; and I take upon myself, therefore, to recommend such teachers as most competent to their office, whose lives are regulated by the ameliorating influence of Christianity. Such are the characters best capable of bringing into practice the excellent theory of discipline, tempered by kindness, and improved by well-timed admonition, which Dr. Jarrold recommends. Profession and practice jointly form the medium by which they may be distinguished; but I shall add, (as I may, perhaps, be expected to do, in behalf of the validity of my opinions,) that the evidence of the latter is preponderating.

I am no advocate for Calvinism, nor Calvinist in principle,—as some persons may be ready to conclude; but I do not conceive that I shall stand alone in the belief, that the means of radically improving the state of education, is by exciting increased attention to the qualifications of instructors.

Leominster.

BAKER KING.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS many persons are prevented from raising asparagus, by thinking it expensive and troublesome, the following method is recommended from experience:—

Make the bed quite flat, five feet wide, of good soil,—without any dung, long or short: sow it with onions. Then sow two asparagus seeds, (lest one should fail,) about one inch deep, near each other: twelve inches each way

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sow two more; and, if the spring is cold and dry, let the weeds grow until rain comes. In October, cover the bed with manure, or rotten hot-bed. The next spring remove the weakest of the two plants, and keep the bed free from weeds. Samples have been sent to the Horticultural Society, cut the third year, and very large.

To raise seed, select the thickest stems: after blossoming sufficient, take off the tops, to make the seed strong. This is also the best way to raise double ten-weeks and Brompton stocks. Six pods are sufficient for any strong plant: setting them to flower near double ones is of no use. The excess in petal arises from cultivation, and transplanting into rich soil: wild flowers are seldom double. Keep all small seeds in the pod until you sow them.

37, Wood-street. J. STAFFORD.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
THE basis of Christianity is the doing of good. Love, charity, peace, kindness, universally,—unalloyed by any evil passion, unaffected by any selfish interest, unchanged by soil or climate, state or condition, habit, custom, or fashion,—constitute the Christian: and all articles of faith are of no use, if they do not further the glorious object of doing good. Jesus does not say,—“This profess, this fancy, this believe; but, “this do, and thou shalt live.” Hence there may be Christians that never heard of the Christ that died for them; as his own words (Matt. c. 2.) directly assert, and Paul (Rom. c. 2.) and many other passages corroborate.

Too long, then, have the criminal codes of Christian countries been disgraced by sanguinary laws: every legislator ought to labor to improve the laws. To prevent and to cure, not to revenge and destroy, are the principles of Christianity. We have Philadelphian practices to shew what may be done in novelties; we have home-proof, upon a limited scale, by individual exertion; we have an Austrian renewed code; and we have now the Code of Napoleon (adopted by inveterate enemies,) submitted to discriminating opinion.

To these I will, as soon as possible, (if you approve,) send you, with much brevity, the Christian code, not generally, but particularly,—as it affects the man, the citizen, the parent, husband, &c.; as defining virtue, morality, and

piety; and as clearly promulgating what is to be done, and what undone.

This direct view of the law of Christ will, in the first place, answer the cavils of the enemy of Christianity,—that the Christian has no regular positive code; and, in the second place, (which is my present motive for arranging it,) it will, I trust, prove that, according to our national principles, professions, and faith, sanguinary punishments ought to be abolished,—the present penal code ought to be changed.

March 4.

C. LUCAS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

TRAVELS IN PORTUGAL and SPAIN, during the Years 1813, 1814, and 1815.

HAD I the classical knowledge and acute recollections necessary for such a profound search, I should, perhaps, commence with a disquisition on the original foundation of the city of Lisbon, and the reasons for its possessing that appellation: but, as my business is with Lisbon as it is, more than with Lisbon as it was; and my observations are more connected with the people which inhabit it now, than with its aborigines or its first colonizations,—I shall leave to the etymologist the trouble of tracing the word Lisbon to Ulysipo, or Olysipo,* (other names of Ulysses;) and to the antiquary to enquire, whether the city was really founded by the father of Telemachus, in his wandering adventures subsequent to the siege of Troy, or by Elisa, the eldest son of Javan;† or whether the natives themselves, finding the mouth of the Tagus a more convenient harbour than was afforded by the dangerous bar of Oporto, forsook that ancient capital of Portugal for one which presented superior advantages with less peril and inconvenience.

That Ulysses might have touched on the western shores of the Spanish Peninsula may be deduced from passages in Herodotus, Polybius, Strabo, and Justin; but, I fear, those who derive the foundation of Lisbon from such an original, have no other grounds for their opinion than the accidental resemblance between the present appellation of that city and the name of the hero of Ithaca,

* Some traditions say, that Ulysses built a town on the opposite banks of the Tagus, and gave it the name of Ulyssopolis, which the Moors changed to Lisbon.

† Luis Martiño de Azavedo says, it was founded by Elisa, eldest son of Javan, and first called Eliason, and thence Lisbon.

A coincidence

a coincidence which has ever been sufficient to induce a determined antiquary to found an hypothesis.

The origin of most cities has, I believe, been the convenience of the situation for commerce, or for such purposes of society as would induce the settlement of a congregated body of people; and the peculiar position of this point of the Peninsula is too conspicuous to require any other reason for the foundation of Lisbon than the sense which the natives must always have entertained of its commercial advantages.

There is scarcely any thing in art or nature which realizes, upon closer inspection, the idea which it has excited in perspective; and the city of Lisbon is a most forcible illustration of this general remark.

In sailing up the Tagus, the whiteness of the houses, the acclivities of the hills on which the streets are ranged one above the other; the dome of the *Coração de Christo*, and the façade of the palace of Necepidade, together with the extent and solidity of the commercial buildings on the Strand, are certainly well calculated to lead the mind to anticipate much architectural regularity, if not beauty, in its interior. Such an anticipation is, however, doomed to miserable disappointment, when the dirty, narrow, and ill-paved streets, gloomy and undecorated shops, and irregular ranges of houses, meet the eye.

Had the avaricious citizens of London listened to the propositions of Sir Christopher Wren, after the great conflagration in 1666, that misfortune would have been productive of more consistency of plan in the rebuilding the British metropolis; but, as that calamity in some measure occasioned the little regularity which exists in the disposition of the streets of our own capital, so was the dreadful earthquake of 1755 the cause of that uniformity of construction which characterizes the *Praca do Commercio*, and the streets which connect it with the *Roscio* in that of Portugal. This regularity, however, pervades only the immediate vicinity of those places; while the remaining sides of the seven hills, on which, like ancient Rome, the city of Lisbon is built, are divided into a series of irregular narrow streets, running, in all directions, like the mazes of a labyrinth, many of them constructed upon a serpentine plan to ameliorate the steepness of their ascent. Of these streets, there are few in which two carriages can pass each other; many in

which the pedestrian is endangered by the passage of a single vehicle; and others which are totally impassable to any but foot passengers.

The inconvenience arising from the narrowness of the streets is greatly encreased by the abruptness of the hills and valleys which form the scite of the city. Excepting in the part before particularly mentioned, no plan whatever seems to have been pursued; wherever convenience dictated, there did the builder rear his domicile, and seldom paid any regard either to those edifices which were already in its vicinity, or to those which might, hereafter, be erected in its neighbourhood.

The three new streets leading from the *Praca do Commercio* to the *Roscio* are each designed, like the Exchanges in Constantinople, for the occupation of particular branches of commerce. Thus, the *Rua da Prata* is occupied by silversmiths; the *Rua D'Oro* by artificers in gold; and the *Rua D'Agosto* by dealers in linen and cloths; while the *Travessas*, or cross streets, are also intended for other departments of trade agreeably to their appellations. These occupations extend, however, only to the ground-floors; while the other stories of the houses, forming distinct residences, are fitted up and designed for the habitations of the principal merchants. The convenience of its communication with the shipping has induced the appropriation of this part of Lisbon for the purposes of trade; but there is no portion of the city particularly adopted by the nobility or gentry,—no west-end of the town, graced by spacious squares, surrounded by the magnificent mansions of the great, giving gentility and fashion to its neighbourhood,—no *Temple-Bar* confers the title of cockney upon those who may happen to have been born eastward of its boundary: but the palaces of the nobility are dispersed, in all quarters of the city, and are mixed promiscuously with the shop of the mechanic and the hut of the mendicant. In many of the most inconvenient of the narrowest streets are to be found the mansions of some of the most considerable men in Portugal; and the access to several, where I had the pleasure to be made welcome, was not only difficult, but, in the eye of an Englishman, dangerous for a carriage.

This promiscuous mixture is attended with inconvenience to all classes of society: the courtier is under the necessity of traversing streets appropriated to the bustle of business, and liable to be

assailed by the effluvia of the markets, and to be intercepted by carts and sledges in his progress to the palace, while the impatient merchant is doomed to be retarded by the gayer vehicles of idlers and loungers in his passage to the Exchange.

One would naturally have supposed, that, in a country where pride and custom have placed such a wide gulph between the patrician and plebeian classes of society, and where any species of alliance with those engaged in traffic is considered as an absolute degradation by the noblesse, this mixture of their domiciles would have been most tenaciously guarded against, and that the pride of aristocracy and birth would have been as conspicuous in the formation and junction of their residences as it is in their determination not to mix or converse familiarly with those whom they will scarcely allow to be of the same order of beings with themselves. London appears to be the only capital where this distinction of residence is tenaciously preserved; for, although the wealthy merchant may disburse the accumulated fruits of his industry in the elegant vicinity of Portland-place or Cavendish-square, we never hear of a nobleman who would be induced, by any consideration, to fix his residence in the commercial atmosphere of Cheapside or the Poultry.

A still greater mixture of society, is also occasioned by the number of residences of different value and extent which are to be found under the same roof, and to be entered from the same stair-case. In the houses of Lisbon, like those of every other continental city, and also like those of Edinburgh, every floor forms a separate residence. That on a level with the street is generally appropriated to shop-keepers; the first-floor is considered the principal, and, of course, the most genteel; while those above decrease in value and consequence in proportion to their height from the ground.

In those houses which are appropriated to the residence of single families, the ground-floor is generally occupied as a stable; and, from the open paved entrance (*ouverts cochers*, as the French call it), the stair-case ascends into the habitable parts of the mansion.

(To be resumed in our next.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine,

SIR,

THE similarity between the position of the French and Spanish

fleets at the battle of Trafalgar, and that of the Roman fleet—as described by Lucan in the third Book of the *Pharsalia*, has not been noticed by any of your correspondents. I subjoin extracts from Lord Collingwood's report of that battle, and also from the Roman poet;—in order that such an extraordinary coincidence may be recorded in the pages of your truly excellent miscellany.

Lord Collingwood says, “the structure of their (the enemy's) line was new,—it formed a *crescent*, convexing to leeward.”

The words of the bard of Corduba are—

—hoc robur aperto
Oppositum pelago, *lunata fronte* recedunt.
Which are thus translated by Rowe—
Crooked in front the Latian navy stood,
And wound a bending crescent o'er the flood.

Harpenden, Herts, J. G. TATEM.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ONE of your correspondents having enquired concerning some incongruities in Mr. Rowe's translation of Lucan's *Pharsalia*, I take the liberty of explaining the passages as far as lies in my power.

The first passage is, in the original, as follows:—

“*Sparsa per extremos levis armatura
maniplos
Insequitur, sævasque manus inmittit in
hostem.
Illic quæque suo miscet gens prælia telo;
Romanus cunctis petitur cruor: inde
sagittæ;*

*Inde faces, et saxa volant, spatioque solutæ
Aeris et balido liquefactæ pondere glandes.*

Which may be thus literally translated:—

“The light-arm'd soldiery, scattered through the furthest ranks, follow and send forth their furious strength against the enemy. There each nation mingles in the battle with its own weapon: Roman blood is sought by all: thence arrows, thence firebrands and stones, fly in the region of open air, and melted bullets with a warm weight.”

It will be observed, that Mr. Rowe's translation is far from literal; and that the use of the word *shot* is unjustifiable: this, however, cannot be said of the word *bullets*, in which he is perfectly correct,—the author alluding to the leaden balls used by the slingers: there

are termed "liquefactæ," melted; and described as striking "calido pondere," with a warm weight, by a kind of poetical hyperbole,—as if they were warmed, nay melted, by the extreme swiftness of the motion. The phrase is found in Virgil, lib. ix. v. 588.

"Et media adversa liquefacto tempora plumbo
Diffidit."

"And divided the middle of his temples with the melted lead."

I am, however, inclined to believe, that the epithet "liquefactus," melted, alludes rather to the lead *having been melted*, in order to cast it into balls, than to its being melted by the motion; as "liquefactus" might be very correctly translated, *having been melted*.

The second passage is,—

—"Serpens, sitis, ardor, arena,
Dulcia virtuti: gaudet patientia duris."

Literally—

—"The serpent, thirst, heat, sand, are sweet to virtue: Patience delights in hardships;"

Patience being personified, and used in the nominative singular. The word *patients* is a mistake of the press. In the original edition of Mr. Rowe's Lucan, the line is—

"Are dear to *Patience*, and to Virtue sweet."

But I find the word *patients* in a subsequent small edition.

Mr. Rowe was a very incorrect translator; at least of Lucan,—the only author I have compared. The following lines are highly improper in a version of an ancient author:—

"As if on knightly terms in lists they ran,
And armies were but equal to the man,"
Book vi. v. 123.

The Romans do not appear to have had any tilts and tournaments,—so common in the dark ages; and the passage is the more improper, as we do not find a word in the original from which these lines could pretend to have been translated: they must be classed among Mr. Rowe's numerous additions to his author; for the idea—

"Parque novum Fortuna videt concurrere,
bellum
Atque virum."

had been (copiously, at least,) translated into the four lines—

"It took'd as Fortune did in odds delight,
And led in cruel sport ordain'd the fight;

A wondrous match of war she seem'd to make,
Her thousands here, and there her one to stake."

And, in my humble opinion, the second and third of these might very well be spared; for any thing that they add to the sense of the author; whose lines, and the fine idea,—"*Fortune* seem'd to bring together a new match, a war and a man,"—lose all their fire in the bombastic tautology of this translator: but then *the rhyme—the rhyme!*

I might fill pages with recounting the liberties Mr. Rowe has taken with this author; but I should tire the patience of your readers: and I conclude with giving it as my opinion, that Mr. Rowe's Lucan is, on the whole, a very loose and tame paraphrase of that fiery and energetic author,—who deserves a far better translation, in this land of freedom, than he has yet met with, or seems likely to obtain. A. S. T.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN reading of late, I have noticed a peculiar use of the preposition *in*, which I do not recollect to have noticed formerly;—it is in the phrase, *In so far as*. Whether this be a Scotticism, or whether this use of the preposition has originated in England, I am at a loss to determine. Till lately, it appears to have been customary to leave out the preposition in such connexions, and simply to say; *So far as*.

The writer will be much obliged if any of your correspondents, through the medium of the Monthly Magazine, will have the goodness to inform him whether or not the preposition, in the phrase in question, is necessary or proper.

Wisebeck; Feb. 10.

J. W.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE rapid depreciation of money, whatever may be the cause, must be considered as a subject of considerable interest. The constantly-increasing population; the luxury and idleness of those drones in the hive of nations—the nothing-to-do gentlemen; the still increasing paper circulation; the oppressive taxation, to support fighting men in time of peace, that they may the more eagerly cut one another's throats in time of war, and so keep population down to its proper level; and the immense national debt,—all tending

tending to make articles of the first necessity dear, will certainly render the signs of property of less value.

The following account of the prices of various articles in olden time will be found curious and interesting to many of your readers. In the laws made by Ina, king of the West Saxons, who reigned from A.D. 712 to 726, it is said,—“*Ovis cum agno suo, valet solidum unum, usque ad xiii. noctes post Paschá;*”—a ewe and her lamb is worth a shilling till 13 nights after Easter. And it ought to be noticed, that the Saxon shilling was only five pence.

The “*Liber Niger Scaccharii*” says, that in the time of King Henry I. there was given,—“*Pro mensurâ tritici, ad panem centum hominum, solidum unum;*”—for a measure of flour to make bread, enough for an hundred men, one shilling.—“*Pro corpore bovis, solidum j;*”—for the carcase of an ox, one shilling.—“*Pro arietē vel ove, 4d.;*”—for a ram or sheep, four pence.

In the laws of Henry the First, forty sheep are valued at 1*l.*; and, in the year 1145, the tenant of a place is to pay either twenty shillings, or seven oxen, each worth three shillings; and, in 1185, the tenants of Shireborn are to pay, according to annual custom, either two pence, or four hens,—which they will.

Having recently seen, in the hands of a friend, a quantity of manuscripts, written by Josiah Greenwood,—who appears to have been a non-conformist divine, and was chaplain at Filarete-house, in the year 1685,—I request information respecting him. There are two persons of this name mentioned in Palmer’s Nonconformist’s Memorial: the one Dr. D. Greenwood, principal of Itrazen-nose College, Oxford; and the other (whose Christian name is not mentioned,) was ejected from Hulton Chapel, Kendal, Westmoreland.

The manuscripts to which I allude shew that the writer was a divine of considerable erudition, and that he was not destitute of poetical talents. They consist of sermons, a long exposition of the Assembly’s Catechism, an abridged history of Spain, and several pieces of poetry.

Perhaps your readers may not be aware of the origin of the word *bantry*, which has recently been applied to a species of reptile very common in the metropolis. It appears to have arisen from a small silver coin, struck by King Henry the Seventh, of little value,

called a *dandy pratt*; and hence, Bishop Fleetwood observes, the term is applied to worthless and contemptible persons.

CHARLES SEVERN.

5, Manor-row, Tower-hill.

For the Monthly Magazine.

MENTAL AFFECTIONS suffered by the CREW of the MEDUSA FRENCH FRIGATE, which was WRECKED in JULY 1816, on the COAST of AFRICA; written by M. SEVIGNY, the SURGEON.

FROM the moment I was convinced of our being abandoned, I was strongly impressed with the crowd of dark and horrible images that presented themselves to my imagination, which, in a moment, so frightfully analyzed every horror attached to our position: the torments of hunger and thirst, the almost certainty of never more seeing my country or friends, composed the painful picture before my eyes; I felt a troublesome pain in the epigastrium, my knees sunk under me, and my hands, mechanically, sought for something to lay hold on. I could scarcely articulate a word: a cold sensation, like that of metallic plates applied to every part of the surface of my body, but particularly along the vertebral column, came on from time to time; my upper eye-lids, falling involuntarily on the lower, produced a very cold sensation, that extended beyond the eye-lids. This state soon had an end, and then all my mental faculties revived. Having first silenced the imperious dread of death, I endeavoured to pour some consolation into my unhappy companions’ hearts, who were almost all in a state of stupor around me. I am certainly far from attributing these first impressions to the effects of abstinence, but I point them out as the beginning of that state of alienation which afterwards proceeded principally from the effects of hunger. The terror I was struck with, as well as my companions, on the departure of the boats, was inspired by the idea of a dreadful danger; but, may I not add? this sentiment was still heightened by the continual fatigues that had enervated us during four days of excessive labour, an immersion of three hours in the water, and eighteen hours fasting; all which rendered us incapable of surmounting mental affections raised to despair.

After their first consternation, the soldiers and sailors abandoned themselves to excessive despair, and furiously crying out for vengeance; each saw his

ruin inevitable, and clamorously announced the dark reflections that agitated him. Some persons, of a firmer character, joined me in consoling these unhappy people. At first our arguments were useless to calm their apprehensions; and, though we fully partook of them ourselves, a greater degree of mental energy enabled us to dissemble them: in consequence, with a firm countenance, and consolatory words, we gradually brought them to more reasonable sentiments; but we never could wholly dissipate the terror so horrible a situation naturally inspired. However, we succeeded in keeping up the courage of these men, by persuading them, in a few days they would have an opportunity of revenging themselves on those who had so shamefully abandoned us. I own, this spirit of vengeance animated every one of us, and we poured volleys of curses on the boat's crew, whose fatal selfishness exposed us to so many evils and dangers. We thought our sufferings would have been less cruel, had they been partaken by the frigate's whole crew. Nothing is more exasperating to the unhappy than to think, those who plunged them into misfortune should enjoy every favour of fate. At last our soldiers and sailors began to encourage one another, and their imaginations were raised to ecstasy: it is in such imminent danger, one may remark the great ascendancy of mental above physical energy. In this case a few intrepid men suffice to recall their courage; their firm countenance soon calls back strength and energy, in place of despair and weakness. What influence has not a courageous chief over those he commands! I will not (nor no one can) flatter himself with always possessing sufficient firmness calmly to observe the moral and physical changes that take place around us; I talk to men who have studied nature, and who well know that no mortal can brave with impunity the most urgent calls of nature, joined to the prospect of the most imminent and frightful danger; for my part, less struck than those about me, in more than one instance, I have been able to read in their countenance, the dreadful ravages occasioned by despair and total privation of food. After the first enthusiasm, the soldiers and sailors came to themselves, our first thoughts and efforts were directed to the means of gaining the land to procure provisions. The imperious desire of self-preservation silenced every fear for

a moment; we put up a sail on our raft, and every one worked with a kind delirium; not one of us then foresaw the peril that surrounded us.

The day passed on quietly enough. Night at length came on; the heavens were overspread with black clouds, the winds unchained raised the sea mountains high, in the most dreadful manner; apprehensions arose again, and cries resounded from every side: rolled by the waves from fore to aft, and back again; sometimes plunged in the sea, suspended betwixt life and death, bewailing our misfortune, and, though certain of death, still struggling with the merciless element ready to swallow us: such was our situation till morning. Every instant we heard the doleful cries of our sailors and soldiers, preparing themselves for death; they bid a last adieu, and implored the protection of Heaven. During this painful night, I had firmness enough to keep calm, amidst this confusion, and to remark the moral condition of our people. Their expressions were already very incoherent; the strongest ideas followed the recollection of their families, their country, and their friends: some cried out *land*, others saw vessels coming to our relief; and these fallacious visions were announced with repeated cries. Two young cabin-boys and a baker, despising death, plunged into the ocean, after taking leave of their comrades. "*We are off*," said they, and instantly disappeared. Such was the commencement of that dreadful insanity we shall hereafter see exercising itself in the cruellest manner, and mowing down a crowd of victims.

The day coming on, brought back a little calm among us; some unhappy persons, however, near me, were not come to their senses; but, in general, mental disorganization was little perceptible. A charming young man, scarcely sixteen, asked me every moment, "*When shall we eat?*" He stuck to me, and followed me every where, repeating the same question. This day, Mr. Griffon threw himself into the sea, but I took him up myself; his answers were confused; I gave him every consolation in my power, and endeavoured to persuade him to support courageously every privation we were suffering. But all my care was fruitless. I could never recall him to reason; he gave no sign of despair, and appeared insensible to the horror of our situation; I, however, got some few incoherent words out of him; but, being forced to leave him,

him,

him, I recommended him to some of our companions, for he was entirely absorbed in dark reflections. In a few minutes he threw himself again into the sea, but by an instinct of self-preservation he held to a piece of wood that went beyond the raft, and he was taken up a second time. The hope of still seeing the boats came to our succour, enabled us to support the torments of hunger; but, when night came on, the wind blew furiously and the sea ran high. The last night had been frightful, this one was still more horrible; we were covered every moment with mountains of water, that broke furiously over us; extenuated with fatigue and hunger, we had still to struggle with a furious sea. I held fast to a rope, not to be carried off by the waves. I calculated calmly enough the danger I was exposed to; but I remarked sometimes, however, that my ideas were confused, and many imaginary objects passed before my eyes. A devouring hunger tore my bowels; I earnestly asked those who were about me for something to calm my sufferings, I felt a horrible pain in my stomach, as though it were torn out with pincers; sentiments of fury rose in my breast. A soldier, who had had address enough to keep a little biscuit, gave me a bit, weighing about a quarter of an ounce; I took it as a precious blessing, for it soon calmed the cruel pains I was tormented with. I then gave myself up again to my reflections; all appeared less shocking now. The soldiers and sailors, unable to satisfy the pressing wants they felt, and persuaded they were going to be swallowed up, took the resolution of softening their last moments by drinking till they had lost their reason;—a fatal resolution, suggested by despair. Attacking a hog-head, in the center of the raft, they pierced it, and each took a considerable quantity of wine. This stimulating liquid soon troubled their minds, already deranged; and, thus doubly excited, the furious wretches would have their companions follow their example. However, some of the people, desirous of preserving their existence, took part with those who wished to preserve the raft these mad men endeavoured to destroy. A bloody contest took place, and the revoltors were subdued. Madness produced the cruellest ideas in some of them: five or six soldiers laying hold of a foot officer, who was himself delirious, threw him into the sea; we took him up, however, and they laid

hands on him, and were going to blind him with a pen-knife. These soldiers in general, from what reasons I know not, were peculiarly animated against their officers. Order, however, being re-established, these poor men humbly came to beg our pardon, which we granted instantly: this sudden transition perfectly characterizes the state they were in.

We were certainly not more than twenty or twenty-five, animated with the hope of being yet saved; and, though we apparently formed a rational plan, in the preservation of our raft, it must not be supposed we were in full possession of our mental faculties; anxiety and privation, of every kind, had greatly impaired them; however, still less delirious than the soldiery, we firmly resisted their resolution. Here is what I experienced, during the time, as I mentioned before, I gave myself up to my reflections, after eating the bit of biscuit. My eyes closed in spite of me, and I felt a general drowsiness. In this state, the liveliest images soothed my imagination: I saw myself surrounded by a richly cultivated country, and in company with agreeable people; I even made reflections on my situation, I appreciated fully all its danger, and I was well convinced that courage and some food alone could snatch me from this state of annihilation; in consequence of this, I begged the master-gunner to give me a little wine, which he did, and I received a little. All my companions, as I learned, had felt the same sensations. The unhappy men who had not strength to affront these first attacks, fell into a state of imbecility, from which it was impossible to rouse them; others dived into the ocean, coolly bidding their comrades farewell; others would say, "Never fear, I am going to bring you relief, you shall soon see me again;" and others dived into the sea, as it were, to catch at something apparently in view. Some others of these unhappy men ran sword in hand on their comrades, demanding a wing of a fowl and some bread, to appease their hunger. Some of them asked for their hammocks, "to go," said they, "and sleep between decks." Others still thought themselves on-board the *Medusa*, amidst every thing they were daily surrounded with. In a conversation with one of my comrades, he said to me, "I cannot think we are on a raft, I always suppose myself aboard our frigate." My own judg-

ment wandered too on this point. "I perceive," says an officer, "that I am going to turn mad." Monsieur Corriad imagined himself going over the beautiful plains of Italy. Monsieur Griffon said very seriously to him, "I remember we were forsaken by the boats, but never fear, I have just written to government, and in a few hours we shall be saved." Monsieur Corriad answered, as though he had been in his senses,—"Have you then a pigeon to carry your orders so fast?" For a moment this stupor was dissipated by shouts and tumult; but, shortly after the unhappy fray, when tranquillity was restored, we fell into the same state as before: this insensibility was so great, that next day I thought myself waking out of a disturbed sleep, asking the people round me if they had seen an uproar, and heard any cries of despair? some answered me, that they too had been tormented with the same visions, and that they were worn out with fatigue. Monsieur Dupont, captain of infantry, was in so complete a state of insensibility, that nothing could rouse him, till a sailor, who was quite crazy, attempted to cut off his foot with a bad knife: the lively pain this caused, brought him to his senses. He communicated this observation to me himself, adding, that his mind had been continually agitated during the night.

All these symptoms have great connection with those the sailors usually feel in warm latitudes, particularly near the line: this disorder is described by Sauvages, under the denomination of *calenture*.

"This disorder comes on during the night, while the patient is asleep: he awakes quite delirious, his looks animated, and his gestures express fury; he speaks long and incoherently; quits his bed to run on the deck or fore-castle, where he imagines seeing trees and enamelled meadows in the water; this illusion so delights him, that he expresses his joy with a thousand exclamations. He then endeavours to throw himself into the sea, and, at last effecting his purpose, he is infallibly lost, in case his companions be not either quick or many enough to prevent him putting his mad project to execution. His strength is so extraordinary during this crisis, that four strong men are scarcely able to stop him."—*Dictionnaire des Sciences Medicales*.

There is a great analogy between the first symptom, above mentioned, and

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what I have observed; it was precisely during the night the delirium we were seized with shewed itself; and, as soon as day appeared, we were much calmer; darkness again brought back the disorder of our enfeebled minds. I perfectly remarked in myself the exaltation of my ideas during the silence of night; then every thing appeared extraordinary and fantastical. This disposition, however, was not common to all who surrounded me. During the sort of sleep in which I was plunged, and on my waking, I appreciated, however confusedly, the great danger to which I was exposed, and I endeavoured to banish the fallacious dreams that assailed me. Many experienced the same sensations as I did, but others became completely delirious.

"All that has been mentioned by the few writers who have seen the *calenture*, proves clearly that it is not, as many physicians pretend, the consequence of a sun-blast: the nightly period of its invasion, and the absence of exterior signs of insolation, totally upset this vulgar hypothesis. Every circumstance combined, from facts remarked, concur in proving that the *calenture* proceeds from excessive, permanent heat, which, inflaming the atmosphere, is concentrated between the ship's decks. The scuttles being shut during the night, and the air not circulating, it soon becomes corrupted; from animal emanations and breathing, in a degree of temperature the torrid zone renders more injurious; the blood, already too highly rarefied from the effects of the climate, is carried in abundance to the head, and, injuring the cerebral nerves, at the same time that they are excited by the foulness of exhausted vital air, naturally gives rise to this frenetic delirium."

(This affecting Narrative will be concluded in our next.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR love of justice has emboldened me to enquire of any of your correspondents who may be enabled to give information,—

1st. When the prize money for the American vessels, captured after the surrender of St. Eustatia, in 1782, will be distributed?

2d. Have the army-claims, as to that prize-money, been decided? If not as yet, who is the judge of those claims? And when is it probable that they will be decided?

—For Time is rapidly wearing down
 &c many

many of the captors,—“*quos imperiosa vocat Proserpina.*” Their earnest expectations have been on the stretch for a period nearly quadruple the siege of Troy town; that is, in plain English, *eight-and-thirty years.*

The sum of 20,000*l.*, part of this prize-money, has not been received at Greenwich Hospital.

The other query is,—

3d. Where then is it lodged, and what becomes of the interest?

Exeter; Feb. 20.

O'Emlyon.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
ON perusing your Magazine for this month, I perceive one of your correspondents endeavouring to prove that acid of wine, or of cyder, is the only cause of gout in this climate. Notwithstanding the imposing signature affixed, I cannot subscribe to the truth of the conclusions he has come to.

I do not know whether Veritas is one of the faculty; if he is, I would beg leave to ask him, whether, if I find, by abstaining from any particular diet, I cure the gout, the use of that diet may not fairly be said to be the cause of it? I am no doctor, but I think this conclusion is reasonable.

This, then, is exactly my case:—Before the summer of 1817, I had been four or five years regularly attacked with it, three or four times each year; in fact, was getting worse and worse. At that time I left off entirely the use of all animal food, and have not tasted it to this time; and, though I have lived, in all other respects, the same as before, I have never had the gout since. I therefore contend, that (in my case at least,) animal food (though a temperate eater,) was the cause.

Feb. 8;

C. GILL.

Gas-Works, Brick-lane.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
AS almost every person possesses some peculiarity of opinion, on even common subjects, it is not any way remarkable, that a diversity of notions exist on so important a subject as Education; a subject that has engaged the attention of the most intelligent and estimable philosophers of both ancient and modern times.

Your correspondent Y. (page 406,) suggests the appointment of a *Committee of Examination*, sanctioned by the legis-

lature. This certainly has the appearance of being calculated to benefit society, by discountenancing all teachers of the present day inadequate to the proper discharge of the varied duties of the important vocation, and by preventing a recurrence in after-times.

I am, however, inclined to think your correspondent has overlooked some particular consequences of legislative interference, that would be prejudicial; and, I think, means now exist to fully remedy the evil complained of,—if duly regarded by intelligent teachers. As no delinquency attaches to either of our remarks, the candid examination of our fellow-teachers will be reciprocally beneficial.

Let me respectfully ask your correspondent—

Could the legislature, consistently with a due regard to the religious establishments of the nation, appoint, or allow to be appointed, as members of such an *Examining Committee*, persons not in communion with the Church of England?

Would not such a committee become a mere tool of arbitrary power, by the high authorities of the nation appointing, as members thereof, only those persons who were most obsequious to, and dependent on, their will?

Would not the members of such committee, from a sense of religious duty, frequently prefer less intelligent persons (members of the Church of England,) to vacant schools, and also confer on such their sanction, to the disparagement of Protestant Dissenters, however accurate and extensive might be their knowledge?

Would not, occasionally, the venal and worthless obtain suffrage, because his acquirements were adequate to the discharge of the duties; though he might be defective in those moral qualifications absolutely requisite to influence his conduct, and prompt him to discharge those duties unremittingly and faithfully?

As scarcely half-a-dozen individuals agree in opinion of the qualifications indispensable in teachers, would not the legislature express great difference of sentiment on the requisites of character and capability; or else exhibit such a catalogue of good properties, as would preclude the hope of finding all in one and the same person?

Would there not frequently, amongst such a committee, exist great difference of opinion concerning what particular qualities should be regarded and which disregarded, in the persons they would sanction?

In submitting these interrogatories, I only design to excite attention to the difficulties

difficulties of the plan; and to the erroneous estimate of the qualifications requisite in a teacher.

Schoolmasters are too frequently regarded as though they ought to be, and indeed were, not mere men,—affected by temperament of constitution, and incertitude of passions, inseparable from their nature and their situation as mortals; but a distinct race of beings, partaking all the virtues of superior orders of created intelligences, and possessing a superabundance of distinctions of character, not only far surpassing the attainment of any single genius, but absolutely opposed in their nature and operation.

A schoolmaster is expected to be—

So obsequious on receiving a pupil, as to admit that each parent (and perhaps, also, every mature branch of the family,) is superior to himself in knowledge of the philosophy of the mind, the nature of tuition, and the methods most calculated to communicate information.

Conscientiously faithful in discharging his trust; and patiently to hear his motives suspected, and his fidelity and diligence questioned.

Completely adequate to the duties of his profession; and gratefully to bear direction how to perform them effectively.

Well acquainted with all the ramifications of science, pure and abstract; the grand and multifarious branches of natural philosophy; and yet not presume to hint his having even a tolerable quantum of knowledge, in comparison with that of his patron and [in his own opinion] benefactor.

Extensively conversant with the manners and prejudices of society, to teach the true principles of conduct; and submit humbly to be taught how to conduct himself towards his pupil.

Judicious to point out suitable studies, and designations in society for each pupil, and easily supercede his opinion by those of the persons from whom he receives his support.

Conscious of the dignity conferred by extensively correct knowledge, and enlarged mental capacity; but not to hesitate on being desired to descend and teach infants the alphabet.

Enraptured with the eloquence of a Demosthenes, or a Cicero; and good-natured to listen unwearied to a grandmother, describing her heir as a paragon of excellence.

Delicately sensitive to all the purposes and elegances of polite literature; and to have a constitution not to be affected or fatigued by incessant exertion.

Daily, if not hourly, bearing the most determined and provoking trials of temper,

without, in any (even a single) instance, lapsing into passionate excess.

Prompt to insure all the effects of sound discipline, without employing (perhaps the only) means adapted and designed to procure them.

Resolute to govern the most refractory pupils, and servile to permit the degrading interference of their friends.

So fond of knowledge, as to teach his pupils all useful varieties; and so disinterested, as to require only a trifle for his labour.

So generous as to provide liberally for his pupils, and imbue them with a love of every thing praise-worthy, for even a moderate stipend; and insensible, while his charges are taxed (and the most injurious privations thereby induced) by persons who ought cheerfully and gratefully to discharge them.

Respectable every way in regard to his professional character; and meek, to bear the proud man's contumely and ignorant insolence, when receiving the comparative trifle so laboriously earned.

Any master of a respectable school will easily supply instances applicable to the above suggestions, from his own observation, and the sphere in which he moves. How is it probable, then, that any specified number of men would agree in the above particulars; which, though certainly not looked for by a committee, would be by the parents to whom this committee were recommending the teacher.

But I have hinted, that I think means now exist to effectuate the desirable reform in schools. It appears requisite, however, to state my views of the effect, before I mention how it is to be produced.

All writers on education, philosophers and philanthropists, (conscious that extensive general knowledge promotes personal and social felicity, by elevating the character with a sense of moral worth,) consider its design,—to make youth become more intelligent, assiduous, and beneficial, members of society in its varied relations, than would probably be the case, if left to attain manhood illiterate and ignorant: as they would be acquainted with the necessity for every person, whatever his situation in life, to practise, with the most rigid punctuality, every moral duty; to prefer public benefit to individual or private interests; to regard candid truth as the strictest proof of friendship and mutual confidence; to disallow any motive to be honourable, except integrity and equity; any thing disgraceful, except vice and depravity; or any sensations

truly satisfactory and comfortable, except those which result from the testimony of conscience; and the approbation of wise and pious men.

SIMEON SHAW.

Ordsall Academy, Salford.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
A MEMBER of my family purposes shortly to enter into the *marriage state*, and, though a dissenter from the established church, he feels himself compelled, in order to obtain the benefit of a legal marriage, to have the ceremony performed at the church of England, and by one of its ministers. As a conscientious man, the party referred to has carefully read over the marriage ceremony, to ascertain whether, without a violation of conscience, he can accord with its principles and details.

And first, sir, as it is usual in the celebration of marriage for the younger branches of a family to attend, particularly young females, it is impossible not to feel repugnance at the very great indelicacy of expression in several parts of the marriage ceremony: to quote such instances would only be to sully your pages, and render the publication which should contain them an unfit companion at the breakfast-table of a moral and well-educated family. How extremely objectionable then must that language be in a public and, as it assumes to be, a religious ceremony, which even in the intercourse of private life we should be ashamed to use in the presence of our wives and our daughters.

It seems, also, that the man who joins in the marriage ceremony is made to declare a direct falsehood, by promising what he never intends to perform. I allude here to the declaration made by the man to the woman, "*With all my worldly goods I thee endow*;" whereas, this is so contrary to the fact, and indeed to the law of the land, that, unless the woman has made a previous settlement, not only has she no title in the property of her husband, but all, even that she possessed before, becomes absolutely and *bonâ fide* his.

To the libertine and the thoughtless, I am aware that the objections already urged will appear of small importance; but the religious and moral character will see no good reason why a ceremony performed in a place, supposed to be sacred, should continue to exist in a form which at once violates truth and offends the ear of delicacy.

But, sir, another and still more important objection remains to be noticed. It has happened with the party now about to enter the marriage state, that, in the exercise of an honest, though what may be esteemed by some a mistaken, judgment, he has become not only a dissenter from the established church, but a dissenter from the doctrine of the Trinity, in which name the marriage ceremony is performed. Must then a man, in order to obtain a legal marriage, subscribe to doctrines as true, which he believes to be false? must he be guilty of solemn and deliberate perjury, and this in a place dedicated to religion?

In vain, sir, has the legislature removed the penal punishments to which persons denying the doctrine of the Trinity were formerly subject, if they cannot obtain even the civil right of marriage without subscribing to the truth of that doctrine. Under these circumstances I am desirous of obtaining satisfactory and categorical answers from some of your intelligent correspondents to the following questions:—

1. As it regards *kneeling* at the celebration of the marriage ceremony, seeing that some of the directions of this ceremony are in common practice dispensed with, as, for example, laying the customary fee on the book,—might not the practice of kneeling be dispensed with from those who have conscientious scruples? and, in the case of a man and woman refusing to kneel, would the priest be justified in refusing to celebrate the marriage?

2. Seeing the Marriage Act was intended, as the preamble states, "to prevent clandestine marriages,"—would it not be altogether a legal marriage, if, after the banns were regularly published, the parties desirous of being married were to declare in open church, before the minister, in any form of words they might please, that they took each other to be man and wife, and refused to join in any part of the ceremony? Could the priest, in such a case, refuse to register the marriage and give the parties a certificate of the same? and, should he so refuse, would the legality of the marriage be invalidated.

3. As a great portion of the marriage ceremony is, at the option of the minister, frequently omitted,—would the marriage of a party who should go through the ceremony, till the priest had pronounced the words, "whom God hath joined let no man put asunder," and refuse to attend or subscribe to any thing further, be hereby vitiated? and, as in the second query,—could the priest in such a case refuse to register the marriage, &c.?

A CONSTANT READER.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
PERMIT me, through the medium of your pages, to submit to the public the outlines of a plan, originally formed by the late Dr. Franklin, of Philadelphia.

Let one or more thousand pounds be raised by subscription, to be lent out to all distressed or young tradesmen, at five per cent. per annum. Let the sum to each individual not be less than 15l. nor more than 60l., except on particular occasions.

Every applicant to enter into bond, together with two known, respectable inhabitants, for the re-payment of the money so lent, together with interest.

Every person to pay one-tenth of the money so lent at the time of paying the yearly interest, in order that the institution may be rendered more generally useful; and, as the capital increases from the interest, it will afford greater scope for usefulness.

CREDENDA.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
IF peculiar events, passing within the immediate sphere of one's own observations, furnish accurate criteria by which to judge of corresponding cases in society at large, I have ample reason for inferring, that many valuable lives are frequently endangered or destroyed by the pernicious practice of suddenly suppressing, or violently interrupting, long accustomed evacuations and affections of the human system.

Gout, erysipelas, rheumatism, hæmorrhoids, eruptive diseases, ulcers, &c. are considered as unqualified and positive evils, unredeemed of their obnoxiousness by any attendant benefit. The heedless impatience for dismissing these doubtless severe visitations, prevents that calm contemplation of their causes and effects to which the beneficence of Nature entitles them, and which the welfare of the sufferer ought unquestionably to enjoin. Thus, we see him flying with avidity after every illusory phantom that ignorance or empiricism presents to his view.

Many years' experience, and the most attentive investigations of the principles on which the different structure and functions of the human frame are established, reciprocated, and governed, have, however, satisfactorily shewn me, that the peculiar evacuations and affections, constituting the peculiar states of system above alluded to, are not the

opprobria of health, but are, on the contrary, constitutional efforts, destined to effect the most salutary purposes: for instance, to equalize the circulation, and to determine irritation, local plethora, &c. to parts where they may be expended with safety, though with inconvenience and pain; and that, by whatever means their sudden suppression or violent interruption be occasioned,—notwithstanding that, in their progress, they should exceed necessary limitations,—those means will, sooner or later, be followed by consequences of the most dangerous tendency.*

To require of your readers implicit acquiescence to the doctrines here brought forward, without adducing further testimonies in their support, would be arrogant in the extreme; and to introduce evidence in the legitimate character of pathological demonstrations, would be to obtrude too largely on the limits of your excellent miscellany. I must therefore beg leave to resort to the more concise (though, I trust, not altogether less satisfactory,) expedient of submitting a few,—out of many,—illustrative cases, that have occurred either within my own immediate practice, or that have otherwise fallen under my cognizance: corroborating them with brief, yet appropriate, selections from living authors of unquestionable veracity and eminence.

In the order, then, that I have noted the peculiar conditions of the human frame, to which my observations apply, I shall arrange my illustrations, and commence with—

Gout.

A gentleman of fortune, at that time about thirty-five years of age, of plethoric, but not intemperate, habit, had long been subject to this disease, and had occasionally applied cold water to the inflamed joints during its paroxysms, without expe-

* I must here beg the reader to bear in remembrance, that my observations are intended to go no farther than to disapprove, generally, of the practice of suddenly suppressing, or of violently interrupting, long accustomed evacuations and affections of the system, and that they do not impugn the propriety of attempting to remove or to modify, by appropriate constitutional treatment, similar evacuations and affections recently established in it. On the contrary, viewing them as I do in the light of *sequela*, or results arising from peculiar causes,—it will be obvious, my mind inclines to the practical maxim, that we have only to remove the causes to dissipate the effects.

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experiencing any ill effect from it. On one occasion, however, whilst labouring under an attack of gout on his feet, he plunged them into cold water; inflammation soon receded, and he became speechless. After reproducing the gouty affections on the feet, he recovered his speech, and did well.

An elderly gentleman, of full habit, disposed to conviviality, and long accustomed to gout, was, in February last, suddenly relieved of a fit of the disease, by taking the prescribed dose of "Reynold's Specific." Apoplexy occurred on the following morning; from which he has not yet thoroughly recovered.

"Various diseases of the head,—as head-ache, vertigo,* depression of spirits, mania, epilepsy, and apoplexy,—in many instances, immediately or soon, succeed the recession of gout from the extremities."—*Parry's Elements of Pathology*, &c.

"In two cases, which occurred between twenty and thirty years ago, immersion of a gouty foot in cold water, which produced instant relief of the pain, and a proportionate abatement of the inflammation, was, in a few hours, followed by hemiplegia."†—*Ibid*.

"The retrocession of gout probably never happens, except from the patient's want of care, or some injudicious treatment."—*Scudamore on Gout*.

"The transference of gout is most probably to the stomach or intestines; or to both in succession. The symptoms which affect the stomach are exquisite pain and spasms, with vomiting. If the intestines be more distinctly affected, enteritis,‡ in its worst form, is produced; and the vomiting is more or less urgent, according as the seat of disease is nearer or distant from the stomach. In either case the danger is pressing; and, unless relief be speedily rendered, death soon closes the scene."—*Ibid*.

"If the transference take place to the brain, apoplexy is produced; and, as far as I can learn, of fatal termination."§—*Ibid*.

Erysipelas.

A farmer, about ten years ago, applied, by the advice of a neighbour, cold vinegar and water to an erysipelatous affection of one leg. The inflammation of the leg was subdued by the cold application, and succeeded by inflammation of the stomach;

from the dangerous effects of which he was with difficulty saved.†

Some time ago I saw an erysipelas of the face apparently repelled by a stream of cold air, which played upon it from a broken pane in the room where the patient lay; and, signs of coma soon after appearing, death speedily took place, with all the common indications of apoplexy.—*Armstrong on Typhus*.

These cases certainly argue strongly against the external application of cold in erysipelatous affections: yet Dr. Armstrong remarks, that he never saw erysipelas repelled by cold saturnine lotions, though he has seen them very often used.

Rheumatism.

A shoemaker, forty years of age, tall, thin, and of temperate habits, had been for years afflicted with acute rheumatism. During a severe attack of the disease on his knees, he applied cold water to them. Sudden recession of the inflammation occurred, an alarming affection of the chest succeeded; and his life was, for a long time, in imminent danger.

This person, about five years afterwards, again resorted to the cold-water treatment, for alleviation from (as he described it,) insupportable agony, during a similar attack of rheumatism. Recurrence of inflammation from the knee again took place, rapidly followed by inflammation of the brain, and he died in about thirty six hours.

"The easy spontaneous transference of rheumatic inflammation from one part to another, and the fact that sometimes the transference suddenly takes place to internal organs, fully forbid the application of direct cold, as a mode of evaporation."—*Scudamore on Gout*.

"Neither, agreeably to my observations, is the common practice of applying subefacients, to the parts affected with the most violent pain, at all a safe one; at least, in four cases, where they were employed, the rheumatism receded from the integuments; and in three of them the heart was attacked with inflammation, and the intestines in the fourth. One of the former, and the last, did well; but the two others were fatal. Acute rheumatism sometimes suddenly recedes from cold air applied to the skin, when there is a free perspiration; and I once saw an instance of this kind caused by getting incautiously out of bed in a winter's night without clothing, in which the patient sunk with

* Giddiness.

† A paralytic affection of one side of the body.

‡ Inflammation of the bowels.

§ An interesting letter, on this very important subject, appears in Dr. James Johnson's *Researches on Gout*, (detached copy,) from Dr. Felix, of Bristol.

great rapidity, apparently from an affection of the heart."—*Armstrong on Typhus.*

Hæmorrhoids.

A commercial gentleman from his youth had been subject to hæmorrhoidal fluxes; which, at an advanced period of his life, wholly forsook him. Within a reasonable distance of time afterwards to suspect that the affection might have resulted from the cessation of these long accustomed evacuations, he was seized with severe disease of the chest,—under which he laboured two or three years, and, then becoming dropsical, died.*

"The prognosis, in cases of sudden suppression of the hæmorrhoidal movement, must be founded on the nature and importance of the effects which follow. The suppression will be more dangerous in proportion as the individual is predisposed to any visceral affection,—as phthisis, cardiac disease, aneurism of any of the large vessels, &c. Advanced age is an unfavourable epoch for such accidents."

—*Medico-Chirurgical Journal, (new series,)* October 1818.

"But, although immunity from disease frequently follows a suppression of the hæmorrhoids, we are by no means to calculate on such good fortune as even generally to be met with. We shall here then present a rapid sketch of the various phenomena which attentive observation has ascertained, as very frequently resulting from the suppression or retention under consideration.

"1. Fever has, in many instances, been kindled up by the suppression of the hæmorrhoidal flux. Ludolph relates a remarkable instance:—A man of letters, forty years of age, thin, yet plethoric, of sedentary habits,—had frequently experienced the hæmorrhoidal discharge with advantage to his general health. But, this discharge having become excessive, his physician suddenly suppressed it: the consequence of which was pain and sense of anguish about the region of the heart, acute fever, violent delirium, and death in a few days. [Stahl offers nearly a similar example.]

"2. The brain or its meninges, the lungs or their coverings, the heart, the stomach, the liver, the peritoneum,† are

often affected with inflammation from suppressed hæmorrhoids. But chronic engorgements, with gradual induration of these viscera, are the most usual results.

"3. Almost every part of the body may become the seat of hæmorrhage: vicarious of the hæmorrhoidal flux when suppressed; but more especially the uterus, the bladder, the stomach, the liver, and the lungs.

"4. Esquirol asserts, that melancholy and insanity frequently result from the suppression of hæmorrhoidal evacuations. Poissonier, Andry, &c. saw tetanus result from the same; Heister, hypochondriacism; and, according to Dion Cassius, the Emperor Trajan experienced an attack of apoplexy, followed by hemiplegia, in consequence of a sudden suppression of the hæmorrhoidal flux to which he had been long subject. He soon afterwards became dropsical, and died.

"Professor Richerand records a remarkable example of a merchant, who arrived at his ninetyeth year in perfect health. This long immunity from disease he attributed to an hæmorrhoidal flux, which had been regularly established for more than fifty years; and so considerable in quantity, that the blood spouted to a certain distance, as from a vein opened by a lancet.—Montanus knew an hæmorrhoidarian, who, for forty days in succession, discharged more than two pints of blood daily, and yet he perfectly recovered.—Panorala knew a noble Spaniard, who, for four years, passed daily a pint of blood, and yet enjoyed the most perfect health.—Hoffman relates the case of a person, fifty years of age, gross, and a high liver,—who, after being harassed with a variety of anomalous symptoms, and particularly lassitude, languor, and faintings, was seized with the hæmorrhoidal flux: and in twenty-four hours lost more than two gallons of blood. The symptoms of debility and oppression were quickly dissipated, and health and strength gradually recovered."

These examples are sufficient to assure us, that the hæmorrhoidal flux may be often enormous, without being necessarily fatal, or even dangerous.

"A man, twenty-five years of age, tall and thin, became affected with constant and severe pain between the shoulders, accompanied by cough and copious expectoration, emaciation, and progressively increasing debility. Notwithstanding various means, these symptoms got worse, and the young man was considered to be in a confirmed consumption. His physician, recollecting that the patient's father had been hæmorrhoidary, conceived that

* If my information relative to this case be correct, the conclusion above hazarded (as to the cause of the disease of the chest,) is indubitably correct also. On that ground, therefore, it is much to be regretted, that means were not attempted to restore the hæmorrhoidal drain. Indeed the omission, if not to be ascribed to oversight, goes far to suspect practical competency.

† A membrane lining the abdomen, and investing all the viscera contained therein.

* A spasmodic rigidity of the whole or part of the body.

the establishment of such an affection might be serviceable to the son, and consequently applied six leeches. The effect was so rapid and decisive, that it appeared as though the pulmonary disease was destroyed by a single blow. The hæmorrhoidal movement became irregularly established, he recovered flesh and strength, and continued in good health.*
—*Ibid.*

Eruptive Diseases.

Obstinate diseases of the skin have been known to transform themselves into mania, gout, and a variety of other diseases.—*Thomas's Practice of Physic; Johnson's Researches on Gout.*

I have at this time a lady under my care, whose case will, if permitted to be published, furnish an example of transformation of disease of this description, as interesting, instructive, and unequivocal, as any instance of the kind that was ever presented on medical record. As, however, the treatment is at present in *transitu*, and as I am not yet sanctioned to give publicity to it, I am necessarily constrained to observe no further on it.

Ulcers.

A respectable widow woman, about fifty years of age, of unexceptionable habits, was, a short time since, attacked with violent symptoms of acute inflammation of the liver. General and topical bleeding,† and other usual remedies, were unavailingly resorted to. The disease in danger preceded *pari passu* the most vigorous treatment, until it was discovered that a long standing and profusely discharging ulcer of the foot had, during a short confinement a little while before, nearly healed. The propriety of repro-

ducing ulceration on the same part suggested itself;—it was attempted—it succeeded—and the patient's recovery uninterruptedly followed.

"I have often seen various affections of the chest, as pulmonary consumption, asthma, carditis,* or hydrothorax,† arise from the spontaneous or artificial cure of ulcers, perpetual blisters, and fistulæ."
—*Parry's Elements of Pathology.*

"A girl, seventeen years of age, had a chronic ulceration of the foot. No sooner was this cured, than she was seized with a disease and enlargement of the heart, which proved fatal."—*Ibid.*

This illustrious author, who has for so many years been one of the brightest ornaments of the medical profession, (I may with propriety say, of society at large,) in the inestimable work above quoted, further observes, that, when epilepsy occurs at an advanced age, it chiefly attacks those who have long been constitutionally nervous, or who have lost the long accustomed excessive sanguineous determinations of gout, hæmorrhages from the nose, hæmorrhoids, ulcers, eruptions, &c.

The reason already assigned, in reference to other proofs of the positions I have assumed, namely, the apprehension of trespassing too largely on your valuable pages, has likewise prompted me to condense the preceding cases and observations, (both quoted and original,) within the narrowest compass their import would admit. I trust, however, enough of their matter has been retained to satisfy your readers that to this humble undertaking I was not incited by the futile hope of arrogating to myself exclusively the knowledge of facts evidently pre-expounded, or of attempting to erect untenable theories on vague and groundless speculations. The subject is, unquestionably, one of vital importance, and one whose principles have not been sufficiently diffused by pathological writers; my motive and object, therefore, have only been to awaken unsuspecting valetudinarians to a sense of the protean evils that oftentimes insidiously attend them; and to induce them, ere they pursue the dangerous and delusive practices here denounced, to pause,—to ponder within themselves, "if it be not better to endure the ills we have, than fly to others we know nothing of."

Langport.

W. NORMAN.

* "Qui sanguinem per ora venarum quæ sunt in ano, perfundere solent, ii neque lateris dolore; neque pulmonis, inflammatione corripiuntur."—*Hip. de Humor.*

† It is a humiliating circumstance to observe medical practitioners of reputed talent and information, in the nineteenth century, denouncing topical bleeding as useless and unnecessary. If the understandings of such theorists be not so much controlled by prejudice and erroneous reasonings as to preclude conviction, an instructive lesson would be obtained by a calm and dispassionate contemplation of Johnson on Topical Climates, or the Atmosphere of the British Isles—of Parry's Elements of Pathology—or of Yeats on Hydrocephalus. In either of those valuable works they would see the fallacy of their doctrines clearly pointed out, and would have their judgments set right on a highly important point of practice.

* Inflammation of the heart.

† Water in the chest.

SIR,

SOME time ago I bought an odd volume (neither the first nor the last,) of a French work; the title-page of which is gone,—consequently, neither the author's name nor the time of publishing can be ascertained; but at the head of the first chapter or letter is the following title, "*La Mere Chretienne, ou Lettres à une Dame, touchant tous les devoirs d'une Mere de Famille;*" and at the conclusion of a letter, which finishes a particular subject, is the following date, the only one in the book, *ce 19, 9bre, 1722.* A short extract from one of the letters is offered as a curiosity to the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

Méthode pour faire apprendre à lire aux Enfants.

Il faut commencer par leur donner une grande idée de l'avantage qu'ont ceux qui savent lire et écrire, il faut leur montrer à connoître les lettres de l'alphabet et à les former en même tems, on sur le papier avec une plume, ou sur la terre avec un baton, ou sur une table avec de la cire; cette maniere de leur apprendre à connoître les lettres leur paroitra plutôt un divertissement, qu'une étude, ils s'y plairont, et s'y amuseront agréablement et utilement; vous commencerez à leur faire tenir une plume, on un petit baton, chacun aura le sien, vous aurez le vôtre, vous formerez la première lettre de l'alphabet, vous la leur ferez former après vous, et quand ils l'auront formée bien ou mal, vous leur direz, cette figure s'appelle A. Vous leur demanderez donc, quelle est cette figure? & ils répondront, c'est la lettre A. Vous la leur ferez encore former & n'en ferez point d'autre qu'ils ne sachent bien former celle-là: quand vous seriez un jour entier à une seule lettre, ils arriveroit qu'en vingt-quatre jours ils sauroient les connoître & les former toutes, & cela presque en badinant; quand ils seront formés à cela, il faut leur dire sans que vous écriviez rien,—faites la lettre A, & ainsi des autres, & vous reconnoîtrez alors leurs progrès. Quand vous les verrez faits à cela, il faut leur dire sans nommer les lettres—faites la première lettre, faites la dixieme; cela les obligera à compter en eux-mêmes, & par ce travail ils s'affermiront & dans la connoissance des lettres, & dans la maniere de les former, de maniere que cette application leur sera utile même pour d'autres choses. Ayant ainsi connu les lettres, il faut leur apprendre à les joindre les unes aux autres, à en former des mots, à les bien prononcer, à les écrire & à les lire ensuite; cette maniere les divertira, & les rendra plus attentifs & plus appliqués; & vous verrez qu'ils sauront écrire, & lire tout ensemble en for-

pen de tems; apres ces premières exercices, vous pourrez à coup leur leur présenter des livres, ils seront ravis d'en avoir, & d'y trouver pour ainsi parler leur ouvrage, c'est à dire, les lettres qu'ils auront tant de fois formées, & tirées en quelque maniere de leur mémoire, pour les imprimer sur la terre, & cela même leur sera davantage aimer les livres. D. F.

SKETCHES written after an EXCURSION
 to PARIS in the AUTUMN of 1818.

No. VI.

(Continued from page 86.)

THE *Hotel de Normandie* is a considerable establishment, in the true style of French, or gaudy, magnificence. We were shewn into an immense eating-room, covered with mirrors, and carved and gilt on every side; and were introduced to very elegant bed-chambers, for which, however, we forgot to ask or arrange the price! The accommodations, in no respect, accorded with the style of the house: the waiters were negligent and saucy; and there was an interpreter, who smiled in your face while he was aiding in picking your pocket. We continued two nights and a day; and our bill, for worse accommodations, exceeded any extortions to which I had been ever subject, either at Tunbridge-Wells, Brighton, Windsor, Bath, or Oxford. I was afterwards told, that the *Hotel de Vattel* is more reasonable, and affords superior accommodations; and also, that there were other hotels in Rouen far better adapted to the agreeable entertainment of English travellers.

Considering myself now in the interior of France, and in one of its first cities, I lost no time in the morning in delivering some letters of introduction, and in visiting the various public establishments with which this human bee-hive abounds. The just application of this comparison will be felt by every one who has been at Rouen. The streets were so crowded, that the entire population of the houses seemed to be emptied into them. If Bond-street were half its width, and the foot-passengers, for want of flag-pavements, walked along the middle, then Bond-street would be like the two or three principal streets of Rouen. The houses are built in the architecture of the middle ages, and generally five or six stories high; a few rose to seven or eight stories, but their age served as an assurance of their stability. The shops are, for the most part, without windows, and ap-

pear to be well stocked; while others are glazed, and finished with elegance, and often with splendour. Besides the trading streets, there are numerous others occupied by merchants and artisans; containing also some quadrangular buildings, entered by gateways, in which reside many persons of fortune and distinction.

I looked in vain through Rouen for those Banking establishments which in English towns form prominent features, and are distinguished, at least externally, by signs, of opulence. There are *Negocians*, and bill and exchange brokers, but no Banks of deposit and paper-money issuers, as with us. This is a fact as new to me as I doubt not it will be to most of my English readers; yet it is of such importance in analyzing the machinery of modern society, that, in stating it, and in developing its effects, I make a great discovery in the science of political economy.

It is obvious, on very slight consideration, that a Country containing banks of deposit, or accredited public treasuries, in which all the floating currency is deposited and accumulated, must present such splendid features, financial and commercial, as we witness in England; while, on the other hand, it is equally plain that any Country in which the currency is scattered among all the individuals which compose the community, and in which there are no public depositories to accumulate the energies of money, must exhibit such results as France, in which, though public ambition aspires at every thing, little has comparatively been effected, for want of concentrated capital.

A Bank of Deposit, in a provincial town in England, is like the reservoir of a canal, the wear of a mill, or the head waters of irrigated meadows; and its accumulated treasures, when its powers are not abused, are let, or lent out, to encourage, foster, and give effect to, every promising speculation. Under such a system of monied economy, capitals of 10, 20, or 30,000*l.* are easily borrowed by enterprising individuals, at small and regulated rates of interest; but, in France, where there are no such reservoirs of the currency, and where money is diffused in small amounts through the community, it is difficult to borrow or stock a few hundreds for any purpose, however advantageous; and even, when it can be effected, the interest demanded and conceded is enormous, and ultimately ruinous.

In like manner, capital, which is so freely employed in England in the discount of bills of exchange and promissory notes, at 5 per cent. is in France seldom employed for such purposes, except at a profit of 20 or 30 per cent. The Bank of France, by issuing notes of 500 francs, is enabled, with the resulting capital, to discount bills at 4 per cent. having three Parisian securities; but this accommodation is necessarily limited in amount, and at present is confined to Paris. Hence, in the provinces of France, and, in general, in Paris also, trade is carried on heavily, and without credit, and all speculations are impeded, and conducted without spirit; while, on the contrary, we in England pass all over Europe for the richest and most enterprising people in the world; merely because, in our Banks of deposit, and in our limitation of interest, we have the address to render every pound at once available, desirable, and useful.

The nations of Europe are utterly ignorant that our financial miracles have been wrought by such simple machinery as by Banks of Deposit, spread all over the nation, and by so benign a regulation as that limitation of interest which enables all men to borrow on advantageous terms, however different their securities. They are not aware that habit, confidence, and reciprocity of advantage, leads every man in England, who has 50*l.* unemployed only for a short time, to deposit it, generally without interest, in the hands of a banker,—that the multiplicity of these deposits puts bankers in possession of tens of thousands more than they have occasion to reserve for average demands,—and that these tens of thousands, in the hands of nearly one thousand Bankers in the United Kingdom, all of whom are anxious to make beneficial use of their superfluous balances, serve as the means of vivifying all private enterprise, whether commercial, manufacturing, or agricultural; and also have enabled the government to borrow, on the negotiable security of all property, or on transferable public stocks, those hundreds of millions, by the energy of which it has enslaved the continent, bought sovereigns, and bribed the intellect of Europe.

Such are the wonderful effects of Banks of deposit. They are primarily the sole causes of those social differences, which have so long puzzled economists, between Great Britain and other na-

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tions at this day, and between Great Britain and itself in 1818 and 1818. Whether they are moral benefits, I do not stop here to discuss; nor do I feel it necessary to exhibit their horrid deformities as fabricators and issuers of currency, without limitation or security, by which they have been enabled to destroy the balance of different parts of society; and have served to overwhelm as a torrent, rather than to fertilize as a stream. I merely solve a problem relative to the true cause of the financial and commercial superiority of Great Britain over France and other nations; and I leave it to others to apply the principle to all varieties of objects,—reserving for occasional notice, during this narrative, my own observations on the actual effects of an unappropriated and scattered currency, on French society and industry.

We visited the Courts of Law, which are of the same age and on the same plan as our Westminster-hall; and, like that, belonged to the royal palace of the Dukes of Normandy. This structure is still called the Palace-hall, and consists of a room, little inferior in size to Westminster-hall, and of detached courts of law at the sides. It was filled with lawyers and their clients, who were promenading in the same manner as the same classes do at Westminster; the former looking as conceited and insolent as their English brethren, and the latter as care-worn as all men must be who have unthinkingly submitted to become the dupes of sophistry,—for the *practice* of law is necessarily, in all countries, a system of chicanery. The costume of lawyers is similar to that worn in England,—the same caricature bands and black gowns, with black skull-caps, instead of ridiculous wigs, accompanied by that supercilious grin which is so characteristic of the profession. In all disputes I advise a reference to the arbitration of friends, with a special clause that they shall be unanimous in their decision, and that no lawyer shall be allowed to mix himself with the proceedings. An appeal to a jury is, in truth, such a reference; but the forms and quibbles of courts, and the practised arts of barristers, baffle the common sense of the jury, and create that *uncertainty* in all decisions, so made, which is the insolent boast of lawyers. Above all things, disputants should avoid a reference to any barrister, or they will be insulted by all the sophistry of the profession, without profiting by one

particle of common sense, feeling, or justice. In France, the Jury system is less effective than in England, because the decision is permitted to be made by a majority; and I learnt, with regret, that French juries do not yet feel their independence of the court.

From this den of knaves and fools, we proceeded to another monument of human errors, in the splendid Gothic cathedral, one of the largest in France, and inferior to none in England. Its front is covered with statues of the major and minor gods of the Catholic mythology. I proceeded through it with the feelings which were excited by similar objects at Dieppe. PITY for the superstition which directed such waste of labour; ADMIRATION of the miracles of human art, with which the building abounds; CONTEMPT for the policy which leads governments to adopt such circuitous means of teaching their social duties to the people; and VENERATION for the antiquity and the celebrity of various objects,—successively filled my mind as I wandered through the aisles, chapels, and connected buildings. Here lie, in solemn state, many of the Norman princes who scourged England and Europe by their silly spirit of chivalry. The urn is shewn in which is lodged the heart of Richard Cœur de Lion; and beneath the pavement, near the high altar, rest the remains of John Duke of Bedford, who stained a life of glory by sacrificing the Maid of Orleans to the infernal deities in the adjacent square. I stood on his grave, and afterwards visited the spot where that barbarous sacrifice took place, with emotions which, however deep-felt and generally participated, are now useless.

Possibly, John Duke of Bedford did not himself believe in the existence of that devil, of which the priests alleged Joan was the agent; and state-policy led him, perhaps, to order her execution to gratify the superstition of the English party and the soldiery; perhaps, even all acts of governments, in which reason succumbs to superstition, are acts of mere state-policy,—but is this an apology?—Is it not rather an aggravation of state-crimes? I am unwilling to believe that the ministers of Elizabeth, James, and the two Charleses, believed in witch-craft;—I cannot give credit to the position that Cecil, Walsingham, Lords Bacon, Strafford, Coke, Clarendon, and others, who governed in those times, really believed in the existence of the several devils who were said to co-

operate with witches;—yet, under the administrations of these men, it is lamentably true, that SEVERAL THOUSAND wretched old women were put to death by all the horrors of Fire?—What then are we to conclude? Were these men and princes weak enough to believe in these chimeras of the lowest Scandinavian and Monkish superstition; or did they wickedly consent to these sacrifices from motives of supposed state or religious policy? The crimes, however, were committed, and were aggravated by every circumstance of atrocity: let them rest then as stains on the memories of their authors, and let us not gloss them over by vaunting of the golden age of Elizabeth, of the wisdom of James, or of the gallantries of the courts of the Charleses! THIS SUBJECT AFFORDS A GREAT LESSON TO MANKIND, AND THE NAKED TRUTH OUGHT FOR EVER TO STAND PROMINENTLY ON RECORD,—THAT THE TUDORS AND THE STUARTS, DURING THEIR DOMINION IN ENGLAND, ANNUALLY SACRIFICED NUMBERS OF HARMLESS OLD WOMEN TO THE INFERNAL DEITIES, BY CAUSING THEM TO BE BURNT ALIVE, UNDER THE INSULTS OF THE PRIESTS, AND AMID THE YELLS OF THE MISGUIDED POPULACE! The facts admit of no apology or qualification; for none can be adduced, except the plea of the lowest superstition, or the turpitude of policy; but, in either case, we ought henceforward to say less of the glories of those times, or of the wisdom or moral feelings of their rulers; and learn a lesson, never to lend our belief without evidence, or on mere authority; nor commit any act fatal to another without mature and dispassionate consideration.

The spirit of modern philosophy has raised a monument to Joan on the spot where she was as atrociously as politically murdered; but the name of England will never recover the stain caused by the deed in the minds of the French people. Let us, however, for once, take a lesson from past errors,—and beware of what is now passing at St. Helena! We may again be called upon to repent of our injustice, and of the triumph of bad passions, when it is too late; for we are giving credit without evidence to charges which have no better foundation than the prejudices of weak princes, and the assertions of their tools and flatterers!

I visited the range of public buildings called the *Hotel de Ville*, whose splendour is honorable to the spirit and taste of this city. In one grand assemblage

stand the Town-hall, the extensive Public Library, the rooms of the Philosophical Society, and the galleries of the Museum, hung with 232 fine pictures,—many of them by the first masters of the different schools. This free public exhibition afforded me a foretaste of what I might expect in the Louvre and Luxembourg at Paris, to which this gallery was admitted to be much inferior,—though it is far superior to any public collection which I had ever seen in England.

There was a public sitting of their scientific institution on the day I was there. I regretted my inability to attend it, but was told it was much crowded. I attempted in vain to see the president at his hotel, in the hope of drawing his attention to a new system of physics, which dispenses with a score of *super-naturals* (à-kin to witchcraft and magic), with which philosophy has heretofore been disgraced; but I found that he was a state-president, and more of a politician than a philosopher. He was also the supreme judge of the district, and wrapt up in the dignity of law and the importance of office. I did not regret the loss of an interview with him, as I was, in consequence, introduced to the Secretary,—a man of letters and of superior intelligence. He invited me to the sitting, and politely undertook to expound the new System to the society. In English literature, and on English topics, I found him mortifyingly ignorant. He read our language, yet he knew few names of contemporary note among us; and I afterwards discovered the same ignorance or indifference about England, Englishmen, and English affairs, in all my conversations with the most intelligent among the French.

In its general aspect, character, size, and population, Rouen is the Bristol of France; and, like Bristol, it is all life, bustle, and industry. The Seine is navigable to its quays for vessels of 200 tons; and, like Bristol, it trades with all parts of the world. It is also full of manufactories, remarkable for its antique structures, and surrounded by picturesque situations and beautiful promenades. It is gayer than Bristol, because less under the influence of religious fanaticism and sectarian gloom; and the people seem happier, because money does not appear to be the god of their unceasing idolatry, but merely the means of enabling them to be sociable among one another, to appear well-dressed

dressed on the promenades in an evening, and to indulge in their passion for the rational amusements of their two capacious theatres.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE plan of your correspondent, Vasco de Gama, for opening a commercial intercourse with the interior of Africa, appears to me so direct and simple, that I am only surprised it has not been thought of before. The Moors are the merchants of Africa,—the chain of communication that runs from the states of Barbary to the negro kingdoms, and from the shores of the Atlantic Ocean to the Red Sea. To judge of the humanity of these people from the accounts of shipwrecked sailors, whom they have dragged into slavery, and then liberated for money, would be not less fallacious than to estimate the character of the English nation from the plunderers of the wrecks on their coast. From such accounts, the name of Moor has inspired us with horror; and Park's detention at the camp of Ali, one of their chiefs, has contributed to confirm it. Park, however, so far from endeavouring to conciliate his captors, endeavoured, by his own confession, to appear as contemptible as possible in their eyes; and yet, with this disadvantage, the greater part of the miseries he endured proceeded from the climate and the irritation of his own mind.

The Moors of Sahara are in the constant habit of selling gum to the French on the Senegal. The French say they are perfidious, but they give no proof of it that I have seen. I have met with a French traveller, who owns that his countrymen deceive the Moors either in the weight or measure of the gum they purchase.

Bruce found a friend in every Moorish merchant, and integrity and intelligence in all. And where should these qualities be found in a country like the interior of Africa, in which learning has no place but among merchants? Jackson, in his Account of Morocco, mentions a negro city about two hundred and thirty miles west of Timbuctoo, which the Moorish merchants dare not enter. The negro deposits his gold without the town, and leaves it! The Moor places his merchandize by its side, and retires! The negro returns and takes his choice; and no instance has ever occurred of deceit on either side! May Englishmen go to this city and do likewise!

So much for the proposed carriers of English goods to Timbuctoo. Now for the road. The fertile parts of Africa are hot and humid, unwholesome and dangerous; and the kings, as your correspondent observes, are often at war with each other. Park experienced both these evils; and the wonder was, not so much that he perished on his second journey, as that he returned from his first. The desert is dry and healthful. It is sprinkled with fertile spots, which form a succession of known resting places, and the distance between each requires a certain number of days to travel. The Moors are at home in Sahara; and, when they go long journeys, the fertile spots are their inns. The road from the coast of Sahara is also the shortest that has yet been pointed out to Timbuctoo.

If the means of executing the plan appear sufficient, it is not necessary to say any thing in favour of the object: the exchange of British manufactures for gold, speaks for itself. But there is no time to be lost. The French settlement of Galam is advantageously situated for commerce with Timbuctoo: a Frenchman has already travelled from Galam to that city, I believe on a commercial speculation, and he has returned safe.

CATHERINE HUTTON.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WHAT I before said on frauds of bakers, chiefly related to flour and its adulterations;* the cursory observations come now to be more particularly filled up.

First, then, in regard to the use of alum. We are told, that an ounce and a half to a sack of fine flour is sufficient for the baker's purpose; and we know the fact has been told, under the high authority of an eminent physician, that this quantity would not harm the persons consuming bread so made; which nobody can deny. But no baker uses fine flour, or firsts, only in making quarters, half-quarters, two-penny loaves, &c. the best full-priced bakers usually mixing a sack of seconds with a sack of firsts for all that class of bread. This is the professed practice, which is seldom acted up to; add to which, that there are different degrees of fineness, in seconds particularly, of which the great bulk of our London supply consists; and, if these are low, weak, and niggardly made up, as is the case with all flours

* See Magazine for January, p. 513.
called

called "Norfolks," the compost will require not an ounce and a half of alum per sack, but eight ounces, "to make a decent-looking loaf." On the contrary, were loaves made of firsts alone from flour, the genuine farina of wheat, there would be no risk of their tumbling to pieces, or of making small-looking bread, without the use of a grain of alum; but the presence of Derbyshire-stone or plaster-of-Paris in these, and of whitening in the seconds, renders the use of alum indispensable to the loaves rising to a proper height in the oven, and of retaining the desired appearance even a few hours after drawing. Potatoes are used, with a good deal of effect, innoxiously with these latter descriptions of flour, when yeast cannot be procured good, or is doubtful, (for the London brewers produce worthless yeast;) and then more alum is required to bind the compost: the proportions of twelve ounces per sack now become necessary. But alum has the effect upon niggardly seconds, which contain a due admixture of the obnoxious ingredients, somewhat resembling that of yeast upon good flour; for example, a cake made by one of one-third pure flour, one-third whitening, and the remainder a strong solution of alum, (without leaven,) rose in the oven as finely as if yeast had been used in the ordinary way, and looked well and handsome in regard to size, but deadly white at top, and but little better at bottom. Alum produces the effect of throwing out the obnoxious ingredients to the surface; the loaves do not encrustate properly; neither does the crust look cherry-colour, as it ought, near the top, nor crack short at the bottom crust. Bread, so made, may be known by a speckled brown-and-white upper crust, not marked distinctly at its juncture with the next loaf; the bottom, when struck with the point of a knife, does not rattle, as it ought, nor crack readily,—which is also a sign of being slack-baked or under-dressed; and, indeed, this under or slack baking is a necessary concomitant of the mixing an obnoxious ingredient, since, if bread so made is not drawn from the oven just in the nick of time, it consumes rapidly, and loses weight. By the same rule, it will be seen, all short-weight bakers draw their bread too soon; and it tastes, accordingly, of dough, like a pudding par-boiled. Loaves that crumble much in the middle, though possessing good-looking crusts, are such as contain too little alum for the quality of the ma-

terial; or, perhaps, no quantity whatever would overcome the tendency of the heterogeneous materials to divide and fall asunder: in which case, the appearance of the upper crust is factitiously obtained. Again, bread made of new flour (that is, that which has been but recently ground,) always crumbles to pieces in the middle until very stale, unless large quantities of alum are used.

If such as I have described are the results when flour is used half and half, to what enormities do they not amount when no firsts whatever are employed, nor any strong or pure seconds but for the sponge? Then it is that the alum is increased to an alarming extent, for the whitening is mostly mixed with the seconds, to which its colour is best adapted; whilst the bluish tinge of plaster-of-Paris, or Derbyshire stone, points it out as most proper to be introduced to the firsts. For seconds, made up as I described in my former communication, the alum used amounts to one pound per sack, or rather more; for thirds, (see that communication,) a still greater quantity is used to make the loaves bind or adhere together,—say about double, or two pounds per sack. Housekeepers, who purchase such flour for making puddings and pies, may discover its degree of genuineness by mixing it up; and, (before the butter is introduced,) taking the dough and drawing it out, as we pull asunder India rubber: if it be genuine, the adhesion will be strong, and the dough will extend to a considerable length; if the flour be weak, niggardly made up, or contains the obnoxious admixtures, it breaks off short, in proportion to the quantity of these, or the presence of ground bran,—which obtains for such flour the term, niggardly and weak. Loaves made of flour so deteriorated, shrink and fall in at the sides at twenty-four hours old, and shrink still more as they grow staler; the coarsest, or ground bran-flour, ones going quickest, as they are also the smallest of their weight when put into, as well as when drawn from, the oven. The alum may be distinctly smelt at a day old, being then of a sourish odour in the soft part, but not so at the crust: thirds, or household bread, always give out this smell pretty keenly, to which the bran-flour contributes not a little. The presence of alum in bread may be known by running into the soft part of a loaf the blade of a knife made tolerably hot, (not red:—) the edge of the knife should

should be placed at right angles with the crusts, and the bread be a day old; and, according to the quantity of alum, will the appearance of the blade be when drawn. About one minute completes the whole operation. It is even then to be tasted, notwithstanding its previous solution in water and decomposition by the heat. But, if the knife be made too hot, part of the flour will also come away, covering over the alum with a second coat of the more farinaceous part of the flour, which must be rubbed off, to come at a sight and taste of the alum. As for thirds, no such second coat will come away under any circumstance of heat or duration; for the finer part is usually taken away from this description of flour, so that the remainder is destitute of nutriment, and almost devoid of taste, unless it be a sour or acrid smack, which encreases with its age. Bone-dust, in particular, as also plaster-of-Paris, may be discovered by slicing the soft part of a loaf thin, and soaking it in a large quantity of water in an earthen vessel, placed over a slow fire three or four hours. Then, having poured off the water and pap, the obnoxious matter may be found at the bottom. The bread should not be too new.—Of the effect of such bread upon its consumers, I am myself a suffering instance, as I shall presently disclose; and, indeed, this is the cause of my having paid attention to the subject at first.

The spring of 1818 was one most unfavorable to new potatoes; the same cause occasioned an unusually rapid decay of the old ones; and, in this absence of my most admired root at table, I was obliged to substitute *bread*. This I ever use at a day old; and an economising principle taught my people to purchase our bread at the cheap baker's in our neighbourhood. Now, sir, cheap bakers, generally speaking, are under the necessity of using a great deal of alum, more than the full-priced bakers; seeing that a quick return is requisite to make up, by the number of loaves sold, the profit they fail to gain upon each; because their flour, coming hot from the mill, is not permitted to cool, as it ought, for two or three weeks at least, but is made into bread with improvident haste. Pure flour, thus prematurely made up, would not form a loaf, with ever so much alum: that which has a due admixture of the obnoxious ingredients submits more kindly to the operation of alum, and is, of course, pre-

ferred, as making a better-looking loaf; but (as I said above,) it still crumbles in the middle, so as to defy one's cutting a slice all over the loaf. Of this kind of bread, I for some weeks consumed a greater quantity than usual: the consequences of which were, a galling at the pit of the stomach; some pain farther down, of no great moment, indeed, but just enough to impart the feeling of uneasiness; while my gullet was affected with a trivia, soreness. At length, from some cause or other, we changed bakers; the use of vegetables also was resumed, and I lost those symptoms, which I have no doubt were occasioned by an immoderate use of bread. Soon after this I called upon a sick family of sedentary working people, where the coarse bread, or thirds, was used: almost destitute of nutriment, rapid, tasteless, and ill-baked, as I found their bread, I had no doubt about the cause of their indisposition, especially as I learnt that he who ate the most bread was the most affected; my advice was, obviously, that course which had succeeded with myself a few days before, and was here again the remedy.

The shops of actual bakers, where much alum is used, may be distinguished by a certain sour, suffocating smell, for a long time after the hour of drawing; nay, all the day, and in a ratio with the quantity employed. Ill-shaped loaves should be avoided: the bakers who usually manufacture such, are those who use the weak adulterated flours; because, as they are obliged to work the dough very stiff, so the additional labour, which thus becomes requisite, occasions the operation of kneading to be slurred over by the men. Nearly every baker has two sorts of bread to sell; indeed, all who bake two or more batches a-day.

A HOUSEKEEPER.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE made several attempts, during the last sixteen years, unsuccessfully, to render some small services to mankind; but many of the great are such poor mechanics, that they cannot comprehend the clearest demonstrations, and nothing will do for them but models and motion.

I have twice written to members of Agricultural societies in this neighbourhood, that I could, and would, (for a proper remuneration, placed in a bank to await proof of performance,) add such improvements

improvements to the plough now in use as would lessen its draught and friction very materially.

That I could, likewise, direct the construction of an apparatus for sowing corn on dry light soils that would save much of the seed, as now practised in sowing; and cover the whole of the same with mould, any desirable thickness, at the same time.

That I could also direct the construction of an apparatus that would extract turnips from the gullets of beasts with safety and facility.

That I could, likewise, direct the construction of a machine for cutting down timber with much less waste, and greater expedition, than with axes.

That I could, likewise, direct the construction of an apparatus that would prove correctly the strength or power of every horse in any waggon or carriage; which, by adding their united powers together, would demonstrate the amount of load and friction; and, by subtracting the gross weight of load and waggon, or carriage, from the sum of the horses' powers, there would remain the correct amount of the friction of the road, the wheels, and axles, which, in my judgment, forms the first principle for consideration in the structure of wheel carriages. I dare presume to say, that I could direct the construction of a carriage that shall move by the application of less power than any carriage I ever saw.

I have, likewise, hinted to many, that I could direct the construction of an apparatus, that, with every convenience, might be applied to any coach or carriage, as in use, (without at all altering the interior of the coach,) that would yield any temperature of warmth in winter travelling, that would not at all incommode the passenger, or injure the coach or carriage, or their symmetry. I wrote to a gentleman in London on the subject; and was answered, that he thought it would not succeed in this country, or be ever wanted, owing, as he thought, to the mildness of our climate, and that the invention was known in Russia. Those remarks induced me to think that the gentleman had not duly considered the subject; for surely I never had in view the introduction of a Russian stove into a gentleman's carriage or stage-coach: it is almost needless to add, that I have experienced excessive cold repeatedly in mail-coaches; and I know the application of such an apparatus as I have sug-

gested above is much wanted, and would succeed admirably; and, with small attention, it would preserve its effect to any requisite distance.

I have likewise wrote to some gentlemen who style themselves architects, that I could construct a machine that would raise every description of building materials from one cwt. to a ton, to any requisite elevation, totally precluding the use of the inclined plane, winch, pulleys, &c.: by this means two masons, or labourers, would raise more materials than five men by the ordinary means.

Gisborough.

J. LAING.

•• We shall be glad to receive this correspondent's proposed account of hat-making.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
PERSONS who suffer severely generally complain: every species of oppression and injustice naturally provokes opposition. Having felt the partial and peculiar oppressiveness of the Act of Parliament which enforces every author or proprietor of a book to give eleven copies of it to certain public libraries, most of which are rich, and therefore ought to encourage, rather than injure, literature and authors,—I wish to impress on the attention of every gentleman connected with the legislature of the kingdom, the necessity of examining the merits of this subject. To myself, and to all persons who have a property in their own literary works, or who hope to derive profit from their mental labours, the present Act of Parliament is severe, unjust, and almost ruinous. It taxes the author exclusively; it is an impost on talent; it inflicts the greatest punishment on the most meritorious; it is contrary to the usual spirit of the English constitution and British legislation, as it compels the poor to pay for the luxuries of the rich; and levels its whole force of oppressiveness at one class of persons, who are already notoriously poor, or at least are inadequately rewarded.

Grub-street, authors, and poverty, have been long associated; and, in the Act of Parliament here referred to, we have a legislative enactment, calculated to cement and perpetuate the union. But the case does not require argument, or even the slightest exaggeration, to show its injustice and injurious tendency. Every common understanding, and every impartial person, must allow, that

that an exclusive personal tax, and that a heavy one, on authors must be peculiarly grievous, illiberal, and oppressive; and every disinterested person will, I am satisfied, readily admit, that such is the Act now alluded to. Let us, therefore, hope that the present House of Commons will not suffer this session to pass away without expunging it from the statutes of the realm; and substitute, in its place, such an enactment as shall rather tend to assist, than oppress, the author; shall serve rather to reward him for mental exertion, than subtract from his hard-earned income. Some of our best writers formerly sought patronage and pecuniary aid from monarchs, nobles, and the gentry: now they are obliged to seek the same from booksellers. Whatever bargains the latter make with the public writer, are done with the calculation of giving away eleven copies; and the value of those must be taken from the author's purse. Hence, it is evident that the "Copy-right Act" is a personal tax on the literary character, and is most oppressive and severe on those authors who produce elegant and expensive works. My own case, though not the hardest, almost deters me from risking money, and devoting all my time and exertion to embellished literature: for, ever since the passing of the Act, I have been taxed about sixty pounds a year as an author, in addition to the usual assessed taxes. The ten per cent. income-tax was thought to be very arbitrary and oppressive, but that was light and equitable compared to the personal one now referred to. Still, to myself, the presentation law might appear trivial if my works were as profitable as certain modern poets and novellists; but "*The Cathedral Antiquities*" are exceedingly expensive in their production, and, at present, the sale is not equal to that expense. They not only require incessant labour and assiduity, but an annual expenditure of *fourteen hundred pounds*.

As this sum is devoted to employ and support several English artists and artisans; and, as the trade of the country is materially benefited by the prosecution of embellished works,—it will be but policy and wisdom in the legislature to encourage their publication.

March 18, 1819. J. BRITTON.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
MY friend, Mr. W. Owen Pughe, having sent for my perusal a
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specimen of his translation into Welsh of Milton's "*Paradise Lost*," now in the press, I feel desirous of apprising my countrymen, through the medium of your widely-circulated Magazine, of the merits of this forthcoming publication; and this announcement, I conceive, cannot be more respectfully given, than by presenting extracts from the original, with the translations annexed, to the candid comparison of the ancient Britons.

"Thus Satan, talking to his nearest mate,
With head uplift above the wave, and eyes
That sparkling blazed, his other parts
besides

Prone on the flood, extended long and large,

Lay floating many a rood, in bulk as huge
As whom the Fables name of monstrous
size,

Titanian." Book i. 198.

Welsh Translation.

Tra traethai Satan wrth ei gyfnes hyn,
Ei ben oddiar y don, a llygaid mellt
Yn lluchedennu, ei aelodau braisg
A hirion, gan onotaw ar y lli
Amledynt liaws erwi, ac o faint
Y cawr amrosgo hwnnw a oedd ei han
O ddaiar, yn y chwedlau gynt.

Again—

"He scarce had ceased, when the superior
Fiend

Was moving towards the shoar; his pondrons shield,

Ethereal temper, massie, large, and round,
Behind him cast; the broad circumference
Hung on his shoulders like the moon,
whose orb,

Thro' optick glass, the Tuscan artist views
At evening from the top of Fesole,
Or in Valdarno, to descry new lands,
Rivers, or mountains on her spotty globe;
His spear, to equal which the tallest pine,
Hewn on Norwegian hills, to be the mast
Of some great Ammiral, were but a wand."

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Welsh Translation.

Nis tawai prin, pan oedd yr ychaf Fall
Yn nessu at y lan; ei darian drom
O naws ter nwyfre, yn helaeth ac yn grom,
A daffai ar ei gil; yr eang rod
Yn llaes oddiar ei war fal pe y lloer,
Arwyneb hon y Tuscadi celfydd ddawn
A sylwa trwy ddrychbeiriant craff oddiar
Ben Fesolê, neu o Valdarno, yn
Yr hwyr, er canfod ar ei gwyneb brych,
Ai tiroedd, moelydd, at afonydd.
Ei waew y pinwydd hraf ag a ddaw
O cellydd Norwy, yn hwylar llong i ryw
Lygesydd gwych, wrthi oedd mal gwialen.

These extracts testify the ability of the translator, and the capability of the language: indeed, the Welsh is peculiarly convenient, as there are few ideas but what the critical writer can express *ad libitum*, in soft or harsh terms; and, this

G g being

being the case, it will not appear unkind nor unseasonable in me to advise Mr. Pugh to be circumspect in dealing out his words: for, should he, in this holy alliance of devils, fighting for their legitimate rights, deal out all the sonorous and grating to the infernal chiefs, and put all that is mild and soft in the mouth of General Michael,—the archangel, though finally the conqueror, will appear to disadvantage in his camp harangues. Under this dilemma, it would be advisable for the translator to use the labials himself in his narration, to give the dentals to General Michael, and the gutturals to the devils.

Mr. Pugh, in his versification, follows the quantity of Milton, and limits his line to ten syllables. I have suggested to him that the Welsh language can well support itself in the lengthened measure of Homer and Virgil; and that the genius of Milton would appear in greater majesty when borne by twelve pinions: our translator has thought otherwise, and perhaps judiciously,—for, by confining his numbers to ten, he can continue longer on the wing.

JOHN JONES, LL.D.

Islington; March 16.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.
SIR,

I KNOW of no species of writing more to be condemned than that which serves to excite unnecessary apprehension in the minds of sick persons, respecting the safety of the medicines prescribed for them; for, it is an opinion, supported by extensive observation and sanctioned by the most intellectual men of every age, that nothing tends more to the well-doing of invalids than reposing entire confidence in the remedies they are directed to use.

A writer, signing himself E. P., at page 21 of your number for January last, professes himself horror-struck at the idea that such “deadly poisons” as arsenic, henbane, calomel, aconite, and digitalis, with a comprehension, and, no doubt, convenient *à cetera*, closing the “frightful” procession, should be employed in the cure of diseases; and he seems to think that, because a lady was foolish enough to take twice the quantity of medicine prescribed for her, and died in consequence,—and because another lady had nearly perished through the consummate stupidity of her nurse,—the medicines so misused ought to be for ever expunged from the catalogue of remedial agents.

I know not from what data, or by what reasoning, this gentleman deduces the conclusion, that unfortunate results arising from the abuse of a medicine should be considered an argument against its judicious administration; and I cannot greatly regret my ignorance, since, were such conclusions admitted to be valid, we might, with justice, prohibit most of the habits and usages of civilized life.

Calomel is especially honoured by his animadversions,—“it has slain its thousands.” It is much easier, and much safer too, to make general assertions of this description, which from their nature are unanswerable, than to point out particular instances demonstrative of the correctness of his opinion; but he ought to recollect, that evidence is valuable in proportion as it is pointed and discriminating. I believe a court of justice would be more influenced in its decisions by the oath of one credible witness, who affirmed that he had seen the prisoner commit the offence for which he was arraigned, than by a hundred swearing that they believed him guilty, without making some satisfactory explanation to shew the propriety and reasonableness of their belief. Indeed, the only reply that would not shame such an accusation against calomel, would be, to assert in the same unauthorised and dogmatical manner,—that it has saved its tens of thousands.

Rochdale; Feb. 13.

A. W.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.
SIR,

DR. SHAW's paper, No. 252, p. 131, claims my serious attention; and, though Dr. S. thinks I have not attended to the living voice, and the organic formation of vowels, I am bold enough to declare, that they have been my principal or sole guides; and that, if examined by these rules, my scheme of pronunciation will have a decided superiority.

It has been objected, that the trilling of the consonant *r*, when joined to a vowel, causes some variation in the sound: I shall, therefore, be under the necessity of exhibiting my scheme in other words.

Short.	long.	Short.	long.
1. am.....	alms	5. he.....	bee
2. on.....	awn	6. to.....	two
3. ell.....	ale	7. love....	loaf
4. it	eat <i>pro.</i>	8. hml.	

* This paper has been some time in our hands.—EDITOR.

It

It is admitted, that we agree in the three first vowels.

In pronouncing the fourth sound, which is also the fourth short of Dr. S., the organs are in the same position as in the third, except that the lower jaw is raised a little; but, in pronouncing what he calls its long quantity, which is my fifth long, (and short, also, I should conceive,) the lower jaw is much more raised; yea, almost closed: but the true long sound of this fourth vowel is heard in the provincial sound, given to the word *eat*, by the people of this township, for whose use I have inserted it. I shall not presume to dictate to Dr. S. how he should pronounce, but it is necessary that we should understand each other. If the vowel-sound heard in *will*, were the short quantity of that heard in *wheel*, it would be proper to pronounce the words, which Dr. S. has chosen to represent these sounds, as if written *videem*, *bilene*, *sirene*, *ritrice*; but this is a different sound, for, in quantity, *redem* and *videem* are alike, as well as *be* and *by*, when this last is not emphatic or diphthongal.

The words by which Dr. S. represents the seventh sound, (his fifth,) viz. *sur*, *soun*; *lo*, *loan*; *rope*, *roar*; *hope*, *horde*; have no difference whatever, in quantity, as far as respects the vowels. The short quantity is heard in *come*, *eur*, *fur*, *stur*. By trying the words *come* and *comb*; *love* and *loaf*; it will be found that it is not the addition of *r* that constitutes the difference between this and my eighth.

Dr. S. seems to have mistaken, or confounded, three of the short quantities of my scheme; for instance, the eighth, heard in *full*, *pull*, which he thinks is the same as my sixth, I pronounce exactly like his seventh, heard in the final syllables of *butter*, *cacoe*, and all adjectives with the comparative termination.

It is an Irishism to sound *full*, *pull*, with the short sound of *doom*, heard in *do*, *to*. There is as strong a difference between the sound heard in *full*, and that heard in *to*, as there is between that heard in *by*, and that heard in *be*. The seat of the eighth sound being very near the glottis, or aperture whence the breath issues from the larynx, or top of the windpipe; and the tongue and lips free and open. But, in sounding the sixth, it lies as far as the lips; and they are even pushed out to form a chink, or *foramen*; the mouth, at the same time, being much more closed than in sounding the eighth. Of what use is it to

attend to the organic formation of sounds, if the long and short quantities of the same vowel-sound require different positions? yet this is the case, if his scheme be correct, as I have shewn in *will*, *wheel*, *pull*, *pool*. The best mode of trying vowel-sounds, both in their long and short quantities, is to pronounce them unconnected with consonants.

I am surprised that Dr. S., after having described the organic formation of vowels, should fall into the same kind of error as Mr. E. Had he said, that the eighth sound (his seventh,) wanted the short quantity in English, (as generally spoken,) it would have been correct. But to say that any vowel-sound is "incapable of prolongation," is to mistake its true nature. In pronouncing any particular vowel-sound, the vocal organs are placed in one certain position. The sound commences by a strong percussion of the breath against these organs; and ends only with the will of the speaker: that is, the moment he thinks proper to withhold his breath. But, should the breath be prolonged, and the organic position remain the same, it becomes the long quantity; should it be prolonged, and the position of the organs be changed, it becomes instantaneously either a different vowel sound or a consonant.

Though, in examining the vocal sounds, an attention to the organic formation be indispensable, it does not empower us to decide with certainty what is the exact number of sounds that the human voice is capable of producing; for instance, is an Englishman (admitting that he has no knowledge of any language but his own,) certain that there is no vowel-sound but what he can pronounce? I believe not. I am of opinion, that the English have all the vowel-sounds of other languages in the short quantity; yet I am not certain of this: but I am certain that they have not all the long quantities in their language, as generally spoken. I am of opinion also, that, however accurately we might describe the position that the organs of speech were in, when pronouncing a certain vowel; we should, ourselves, be unable to pronounce it, if we had not previously heard either its long or short quantity pronounced by another person, (*viva voce*.)

I am glad to own Dr. S. as a countryman; but must, at the same time, beg leave to say, that he is not acquainted with all the peculiarities of our country

pronunciation, if he is not aware that the inhabitants of Oldham, Ashton, Middleton, Failsworth, and many other places, have a long and intermediate sound, exactly agreeing in quantity, but essentially different in sound from those heard in *mate* and *meet*; these three sounds are forcibly distinguished by them in *mate*, *meal*, *meet*; *stale*, *steal*, *steel*.

We must not, however, confound this with the pronunciation of the inhabitants of Rochdale, and some other places, by whom the words *meat* and *steal* would be pronounced with a diphthong, composed of the sounds heard in *mate* and *meet*; as if written *meyt*, *steyl*.

With respect to the quantity or duration of vowels, they are in English naturally divided into long and short; and, though a speaker, when roused into impassioned or declamatory language, is led into a lengthened tone or accent, still they may be divided into long and short, and never can be properly said to

form a third quantity. If we will be at the trouble to sing aloud the 100th Psalm to the tune commonly used, we shall find that the short quantities become long when sung with a long note. *On*, in ver. 1; line 1, becomes *awn*; *it*, in ver. 3, line the last, becomes *eat*, as pronounced by the people of this neighbourhood; *come*, in the first verse, last line, becomes *comb* or *coam*, and not *coom*; *us*, if pronounced with the 8th sound, will have a long quantity, exactly like that by which the Welsh name their *y*.

In the word *Cymri* they give it the short quantity, as if written *Cumri*: are not the Welsh *y* and the Greek *υ* alike in sound? The name given to *e*, (I am credibly informed,) is the same as that given to it in these parts, not only in Wales, but also in some parts of Scotland. *A* is, in this country, (Failsworth,) called *a*, and not *ai*.

THOMAS COLLINSON.

Failsworth.

MEMOIRS OF DISTINGUISHED LIVING FOREIGNERS.

THE MARQUIS DE LA FAYETTE.

M. DE LA FAYETTE, having from his youth fought for the American cause, was very early in life penetrated with the principles of liberty, which form the basis of the government of the United States. If he committed errors relative to the French revolution, they arose entirely from his admiration of the American institutions, and for the hero Washington,—who guided the steps of his nation in the path of independence.

M. de la Fayette, young, rich, noble, beloved by his country, quitted all these advantages at the age of nineteen, to serve, beyond the seas, this cause of liberty, the love of which decided the character of his whole life. Had he been so happy as to have been born in America, his conduct would have been that of Washington;—the same disinterestedness, the same enthusiasm, the same perseverance in their opinions,—and they were alike equally distinguished as warm friends of humanity and benevolence.

Had General Washington been placed in the situation of the Marquis de la Fayette, chief of the National Guard of Paris, he very probably would not have been able to triumph over circumstances; but would have failed in the attempt to preserve his vows of fidelity to his king, at the same time that he

wished to establish the liberty of the nation.

It must, however, be acknowledged, that M. de la Fayette is a determined republican; yet none of the vanities of his class ever entered his head: power, the effect of which is so great in France, had not the least ascendancy over him; the desire of pleasing in the drawing-room did not at all modify the expression of his sentiments; and he sacrificed his fortune to his opinions with the most generous indifference.

In the prison of Olmutz, as at the moment when his credit stood highest, he remained equally unshaken in his principles. He is a man whose manner of seeing and acting has always been direct and consistent. Whoever attentively observed him, might previously calculate with certainty upon what he would do under all circumstances. His political talents are similar to those of the United States; and his face is more English than French.

The hatred of which M. la Fayette is the object, has failed to sour his character; and his mildness of disposition is undisturbed: but it is equally true, that nothing has been able to change, or in the slightest degree vary, his opinions; and his confidence that liberty will be triumphant, is as great as that of a pious man in the life to come. These sentiments.

ments, so different, so contrary to the selfish calculations of the major part of those men who have played any part in France, may justly appear to some persons worthy of praise and commiseration: it is so silly, they say, to prefer one's country, and not to change one's party, when this party is beaten;—in short, to consider the human race, not like a pack of cards, that we are obliged to turn to our advantage, but as the sacred object of an absolute devotion. Nevertheless, if we thus incur the reproach of silliness, may our men of genius soon merit it.

It is a very singular circumstance, that such a character as that of M. la Fayette should have manifested itself in the person of one of the first gentlemen in France; but we can neither accuse nor judge him impartially without knowing him, and seeing his conduct in the light I have here painted it. It will then be easy to comprehend the various contrasts that arose out of his situation, and his manner of acting. Supporting the monarchy more from duty than inclination, he involuntarily drew nearer those principles of democracy which he was obliged to oppose; and it was possible to perceive him lean towards the friends of the republic, though his reason and good sense forbade him to wish their system admitted in France.

Since the departure of M. la Fayette for America, which is now forty years, it is not possible to mention one action, or one word, that has not kept steadily in the same line, without his conduct ever having been influenced by the least personal interest. Success would have relieved this manner of existence; but it demands all the attention of the historian, notwithstanding the circumstances, and even faults, which serve the enemy as weapons.

Such is the portrait given by Madame de Staël of M. de la Fayette, one of the most modest and unassuming, as well as most celebrated of men. We hope, in another number, to give an account of the same person by Lady Morgan. It will be interesting to oppose the judgment of these two celebrated women to the absurd stories and miserable calumnies of the general's enemies. It was not sufficient for them to attack his reputation, they must also find fault with his constitution in a physical sense. It is well known that General la Fayette is about sixty years old; that he enjoys a perfect state of health; that his gaiety

and tranquillity are unalterable; that all his pleasures are centered in a domestic life; and that his only passion is to see consolidated the constitutional liberty of his country. He is said to be eighty years of age; overwhelmed with infirmities; afflicted with a deafness that prevents his understanding any conversation without the assistance of a trumpet; his disposition gloomy and morose; and, to complete the picture, he is devoured by ambition.

It is only just that the public should be informed of these little *ruses de guerre*, which will doubtless be renewed each time it becomes a question of adding General la Fayette to the legislative body. It is very natural that a man of this character and disposition, who has always been constant in his principles and his disinterestedness, should displease those persons whom we have so often seen opposed to themselves in their opinions, but always faithful to their principles of arbitrary sway.

M. BENJAMIN DE CONSTANT.

THE following portrait of this distinguished politician is taken from a small periodical work, called, "Father Michael, or the Pocket Politician;" a work consecrated to keep alive the principles of constitutional liberty, and watch over the abuses of power.

Benjamin Constant, whose ancestors were driven from France as Protestants, settled in that country, in consequence of a decree of the Constituent Assembly, which recalled all the religious victims of that atrocious and impolitic proscription. It is then astonishing to find, that there are men who still obstinately persist in considering him as a foreigner: but what is it that some men will not do to discourage the defenders and friends of liberty, and mislead public opinion with regard to them?

In defiance, however, of all that such persons can say, Benjamin Constant is a Frenchman by his origin, as well as in his heart: his enemies only disgrace themselves.

We shall shew that France ought to count him amongst the number of her most celebrated citizens. We shall make known what he has done for the cause of liberty. In the Tribune he fought courageously against arbitrary power; he never ceased to reclaim the right of petition against the re-establishment of feudal rents and special tribunals. After the battle of Marengo, and when all Europe was at the feet of the conqueror,

conqueror, he demanded loudly and forcibly the execution of constitutional laws, and, above all, the indispensable liberty of the press: he dared to hold up Washington as an example to the man who wished for unlimited power.

Benjamin Constant, whose principles had shut him out from office under Bonaparte, renewed his efforts in 1814, to insure the triumph of constitutional liberty, for which he had contended so strenuously under the republic, and under the consuls.

When the ministry had succeeded in restraining the liberty of the press, Benjamin Constant published a work, which produced a great sensation, and which afterwards was the cause of an ordinance, that abrogated the restraining law.

He was the first person who threw light on the important question of the responsibility of ministers, which explains why they make such efforts to exclude him from the Chamber of Deputies.

We may find in the law of elections some of the principles laid down, and part of the method he proposed in 1814, in a publication on that subject.

He has been reproached for becoming a member of the Council of State during the hundred days; but what is most strange is, that the reproach comes from men who were the devoted slaves of the emperor during his first reign; and who, during the one hundred days, assisted him against the cause of liberty. Do those calumniators not know that Benjamin Constant was placed there as a check upon that potentate against his will, and that, while they were assisting in stifling liberty, he was defending it by every means in his power?

If Benjamin Constant would publish the history he has written of that period, he would give a terrible answer to his enemies; but his moderation does not abandon him; and he trusts to his actions and the tenor of his political life for his justification, and answers his detractors by silence and contempt.

What a noble character! What a proof of his love for peace! What an example, at a time when the tribunes echo with cries of calumny!

We shall not enumerate the works of Benjamin Constant; they would form too long a list; but we shall maintain, that he has been uniform in his principles, which he has applied to the different forms of government adopted by

France; and we are not afraid of being contradicted, when we affirm, that he gave France the first lessons of political science, adapted to her situation.

Was he not the first to guide us respecting a national representation? Who has struggled and contended like him for the liberty of the press? Who has resisted arbitrary power with such success? Who has produced so salutary an effect on public opinion? Who could have defended Regnault more generously or more victoriously than he has done?

When one loves liberty and truth, when one is capable of appreciating a fine style, and a close, simple, and frank mode of argument,—then one may appreciate the merit of Benjamin Constant; for, in those excellencies, who is his equal? Who has written any work that shews more talent and genius, more enlarged views, or a more profound knowledge of the theory and practice of governments?

But, say they, Benjamin Constant is not an orator: even those who admire his writings are at a loss to answer.

Certainly he is not an orator, if oratory consists in declaiming with great emphasis on common-place subjects, and pronouncing long and pompous harangues that lead to no conclusion.

But, if eloquence consists in the strength of thoughts, well and precisely expressed, and in irresistible argument,—in collecting the essential, and throwing aside what is unimportant; where is the man that will say that Benjamin Constant is not an orator?

Is there one of his readers,—one of those who frequent his society, who can deny the warmth of his style, the propriety of his expressions, the connection of his thoughts, his rare talent at a reply, and the facility and richness of his elocution?

The conduct of Benjamin Constant, when he acted with such courage in the time of the consuls, proves what he would be in the tribune when he had liberty to speak the truth. Is there one man in France who will deny the justice of this conclusion?

But intrigue arranges every thing,—not being able to dispute his superiority as a man of genius and as a statesman, nor his eloquence as a writer, he is, by anticipation, refused a talent which he has not had an opportunity to display! Can there be a greater proof of the fear with which that excellent citizen in-
spires

aspire the enemies of liberty by the greatness of his means, by his courage, and by his experience of men and things?

Friends of constitutional liberty! You, who are surrounded with snares, and whom they seek to lead astray by every means possible, name

those who have more courage, more merit, more loyalty, and more perseverance, than Benjamin Constant. Before you name him, place him beside them at the Tribune. France, and Europe will soon decide between him and his rivals.

BIBLIOTHEQUE ROYALE AT PARIS.

We proceed to lay before our Readers other rare Documents from this vast Repository of Historical and Biographical Curiosities.

LETTERS copied from the ORIGINALS in the HAND-WRITING of MARY, QUEEN of SCOTS, and other WRITERS, her RELATIVES, illustrative of her HISTORY.

Mary, Queen Dowager of Scotland, mother of Mary, Queen of Scots, to the Duchess of Guise, her sister-in-law.

(King's Library at Paris, Bethune Collection, No. 9126, fol. 26.)

I HAVE received the letter which you wrote to me by Usquin, and have the pleasure to hear of the commencement of the health of my sister. I have scarcely learnt the journey of my brother; however, my sister, we must trust in the will of God, and entreat him to be his aid; and we must put all our hope in the said Lord,—for that which we have in the world is only vanity and deceitfulness. I entreat you not to err; and to treat well, in his absence, the little creature whom he has left you; and I hope God will restore him to us happily: assuring you, that, if my prayers, and those which I shall order, can be of service to him, I will not spare them. I think, if this unlucky hour had not arrived, that I should have seen you soon; whereas, I am very much afraid that, if it continues . . .

We must praise God for every thing: entreating you to write to me often,—for you cannot address yourself better, or to any one who will hear with more pleasure of all that relates to you. . .

Recommending myself humbly to your kindness, I entreat the Creator to give you a long and good life.

From Lillehour, this thirteenth of January (1558-1561).

Your humble and good sister,

MARY. (36.)

(On the back).—To my sister, Madame the Duchess of Guise.

(Seal).—In red wax, effaced.

Mary, Queen of Scots, to the Duke de Nemours.

(King's Library, Paris, Bethune Collection, No. 9126, fol. 24.)

[This letter appears to have been written in 1563,—the date of the arrival of the Duke and Duchess of Nemours at the court of France.]

Cousin,

By what I read in your letters, and the information I obtain elsewhere, the English have said a great deal of the friendship which the Queen of England, my sister, feels for me; and which she has given me to understand on so many occasions, that I neither will nor dare doubt it any longer; and I hope she will give me some more certain demonstration of it, if we look at what I have deferred this year, to be more advanced; but I hope to recover it the next. However it may be, I am obliged to you for your good wishes; and I assure you, that you need desire no person to be more anxious to hear of your welfare than I am.

In order not to diminish the pleasure which the arrival at court of Monsieur and Madame de Savoye affords you, I will not write you a long letter; and also not to wrong the self-sufficiency of the bearer, who is too great a personage to charge himself with a long account.

I will finish, then, by recommending myself to your favour, and pray to God, that He will grant you, my cousin, in good health, a long and happy life.

Your very good cousin,

MARY.

Mary, Queen of Scots, to the Duke de Nemours, her cousin.

(King's Library, at Paris, Bethune Collection, No. 9126, fol. 18.)

[This letter seems to have been written about the year 1563, when M. de Priennes began

began to interest himself in the affairs of Mary, Queen of Scots.]

Cousin,

I have received two letters from you, —one by Clarenault; and the other by Montignac, and learn the place in which you are. It seems to me that you have no little trouble to write so often, and I regret the few means that I possess of sending from hence any news that can be agreeable to you. I fear I importune you by making you so much a party to any affairs: however, I would not lose this opportunity of writing to you, in order that I might not too much neglect my duty, which I had nearly done, in not replying to your two kind letters; and to assure you, by the same means, that I have no less opinion of your being a good friend and relation, as your letters prove to me; thanking you also for the office of friendship which you have done me towards Piene, at my request,—which I should be happy in being able to return by some similar duty, or any other that could give you more satisfaction than this sorry letter: to which I shall put an end, after having recommended myself to your kindness, and prayed to God, that, in things of greater importance than the receipt of my letters, not only the winds, but all Heaven, may be favourable to you, and in all your good designs, as desired by,

Your very good cousin,

MARY.

Mary, Queen of Scots, to the Duke de Nemours.

(King's Library at Paris, No. 9126, fol. 7.)

Cousin,

Neither Mr. Mauvissieres, or, in case of failure, the ambassador, have brought me any letters from you, at least from your hand. On the return of James, one of your old servants, and mine, I write you this little letter, by him, to assure you, that you may easily take the trouble of writing to those who deserve it more, but not to a relation or good friend who is more desirous to hear of your welfare. Joining to this a recommendation of the bearer, who can tell you of the little leisure that I have to write or send any thing during these troubles,* you have felt something of them; but it will be worse here, if God does not put his hand to them,—to whom, after having kissed your's, I

* Possibly the troubles here mentioned ascertain the date of this letter to have been 1567.

pray that he will give you, my cousin, your mistress, with all the happiness you desire.

Your very good cousin,

MARY.

(On the back).—To my cousin, the Duke de Nemours.

(No seal.)

From Catherine de Medicis, then Queen Dowager of France, and mother of King Charles IX.

(King's Library at Paris, Dupuy Collection, No. 509.)

M. President,

I request you, according to what the king my son has written to you, to enquire secretly, who is the printer of a book translated from the Latin into French, and done in London, against the Queen of Scots, my daughter; and cause to be seized and burned, secretly, and without noise, all the books of that description that you can discover; prohibiting also printers from reprinting it, under any penalty you may think proper. So that, if it be possible, there may not remain a single copy; and you will do an agreeable service to the king, my son, and myself. Praying God, M. President, to have you in his gracious and holy keeping.

Written at Bloys, the 22d day of March, 1572.

(Signed)

CATHERINE.

(And beneath)

PINART.

(On the back).—To M. de Cely (de Thon), member of the King's Council, and first president in his Court of Parliament at Paris.

(No seal.)

Mary, Queen of Scots, to the Duke de Nemours.

(King's Library at Paris, Bethune MSS. No. 8702.)

Cousin,

I have received your kind and polite letter with considerable pleasure, for the testimony it affords me that my long adversity has not had the effect of depriving you of your good wishes towards me, and which I had always reckoned upon in you to do for me, with every opportunity, as for one of your best friends and relations; and, to shew that I will not neglect such an offer in you, I entreat you to be my friend at present in the affair of my Duchy of Tourayne, of which I am about to be deprived; and to give to my people favor and counsel to accept the exchange which may be offered to me; so that I may not sustain

so great a loss. You may judge of the situation in which I am placed, and whether it is necessary to treat me so rudely. I will say nothing more, except to entreat you to be my friend and ambassador; and you may conceive the rest.

As to my health, the bearer can inform you respecting it, which will prevent my further importuning you,—unless it be to recommend myself heartily to your kindness, and praying to God to give you, my cousin, good health, and a long and happy life.

Scheffeld, this penultima of July (1577-1589).

Your very affectionate and good cousin,

MARY.

Mary, Queen of Scots, to the Marshal de Cosse.

(King's Library at Paris, Bathune MSS. No. 9126.)

M. Marshal,

The honour which I have received in being nursed with, and so closely allied to, your king, appears to me sufficient to recommend my present situation to you, and all other good and faithful counsellors,—chiefly in a cause so just and reasonable as the preservation of my dowry. I entreat you, then, on this consideration, to oblige me by assisting with your credit and favour with the Duke, my brother-in-law (Francis, Duke d'Alençon,) the remonstrances which I have charged my counsel to deliver to him and to you, respecting my wood of Epernay, and the trouble that I have experienced in my possession of it, from M. de Rosne, in the name of the Duke, to whom I did not act in this way, when I ceded my duchy of Touraine: consequently, I trust that, being rightly informed by you of this affair, he will redress the wrong that has been shewn me. Offering you, for recompence of the pleasure which you will afford me in this affair, all that I can do for you and your's, with the same affection as I pray God to have you in his gracious and holy keeping.

From the castle of Scheffeld, this 4th of October (probably in 1580).

Your very good friend, MARY.

Mary, Queen of Scots, addressed to "M. de Mauvissiere, knight of the Order of the very Christian King, my brother-in-law, member of his Privy Council, and his Ambassador in England."

(King's Library at Paris, Bathune Collection, No. 8690, fol. 9.)

M. de Mauvissiere.—Since my en-

closed dispatch, (which has been ready from the beginning of the last month,) M. de Ruisseau has been detained on this side by the Earl of Shrewsbury, on a new restriction, which he, at the same time, imposed upon my liberty, without permitting me to write to the Queen of England, my good sister, or to you. I consider this proceeding wonderfully strange, by the little cause which, in my conscience, I can find that I have given for it; having most carefully, on all past occasions, accommodated myself as much as possible to every thing that I thought agreeable to the said queen. And, besides, I can answer, on the part of the said Du Ruisseau and his companions, that there never would be cause for their detention; and, in truth, the Earl of Shrewsbury cannot allege any.

I communicate my grief to the queen in the enclosed letter, which I have given in charge to M. du Ruisseau, to present to her from me; and in default (as the court is a long way out of his road, of his being able to do so, I entreat you to do that service; requiring instantly from her a declaration of her intentions respecting my said restriction, which I think she would not continue without necessity; and, in case of her having any, proceed so that I may be apprized of it, in order that I may be able to undeceive her.

Such rigorous treatment has very much assisted in injuring my health, as the said Du Ruisseau can more particularly inform you,—to whom I refer you for further knowledge of my affairs; and I shall add nothing but my recommendation to your kindness. Praying God to have you, M. de Mauvissiere, in his holy keeping.

Written at Cheffeld, this 8th day of October, 1582.

[The preceding letter is in the handwriting of a secretary, and signed by herself. The following is a continuation in her own hand.]

M. de Mauvissiere, you will see, by my letters to the Queen of England, the complaint which I make of one thing, which is so great an innovation, that I cannot but dread the conclusion of so new a regulation; for, during my residence in England, whatever may have been the troubles of the country or elsewhere, or whatever has occurred, I have never been prevented from complaining to her, and representing all that I considered agreeable or sisterly to her, on the charges which had been falsely brought against me. Now I am

H k ill,

th, and under restraint, without knowing why, or by whom,—unless the Earl of Shrewsbury will inform me, and prevented from writing to her, however much I may require it. If this continues without reprehension, it is exposing me to death, at the pleasure of any person who will make use of her name. If these letters reach you, I entreat you to provide for the safety of my life, shewing them to the said lady, my good sister, assuring me that in favour of the king, who is interested in this affair, she will provide for it. The bearer will inform you of my situation.

Your very obliged and best friend,

MARY.

Minute of a Letter from Henry III. King of France, to M. de Mauvissiere, his Ambassador in England.

King's Library at Paris, Bethune MSS. No. 8808, "Registre de Pinart."

M. de Mauvissiere,—I send you this dispatch to acknowledge the receipt of your's of the 17th, 24th, and 28th, of last month, awaiting the arrival of my Lord Ceton, on this side; at which time, and after having heard his charge, you will hear from me more fully.

In the mean time, I inform you, that I have seen the correspondence between the Queen of England, my good sister and cousin, and yourself, and the reciprocal complaints upon your conduct and her's: you have done very rightly to tell her her faults openly; for, must he be exempt from error who would reprove and correct another? She complains, that some of her subjects have taken refuge in my kingdom; let her remember that her country has ever been the retreat of my rebellious subjects, and the spot in which they have plotted their principal enterprises and designs, and have found most favour and support; but these are old quarrels, which are better forgotten than remembered. I desire only that, from this hour, and for the future, we should discontinue the causes of similar reproaches, and that the result may correspond with the declarations of good, substantial, and true friendship, which we make to each other; being well pleased that she has seen and known that neither I nor my ministers have taken any part in the conspiracy which she affirms to have existed against her person and sovereignty,—which ought to make her the more agreeable that you should interfere, on my behalf, in the adjustment and reconciliation of the differences between her and my nephew, the king of

Scotland; in which my intention is, that you should perform all the duties which correspond with our mutual friendship, and which you may tell her, at a proper time, to dispose her to condescend to it, in removing all the suspicions which she has now, or may conceive; and tell her I should have been glad if she had chosen M. de Paulet, or any other friend of peace and quietness, to go to Scotland, and who was a proper instrument to adjust every misunderstanding between her and my said nephew, the king of Scotland; and you will do every thing to resolve upon your said journey to, and stay in, Scotland.

I desire that you will diligently and dutifully endeavour to discover, more particularly than you have hitherto done, what has been said and negotiated on that side, by him who is named Angrongue, and who was sent by the king of Navarre, my brother, and inform me every thing respecting it, assuring the said lady queen of England, and her counsellors, that, to the contrary of what has been said, there has been no contravention on my part, to my last edict of pacification; and that it cannot be truly said, that I have done other than employ all my means and authority to enforce observance of the said edict, which I continue to do daily; but, the time being come in which those of the pretended reformed religion are to place in my hands the towns which had been delivered to them for their security, according to my said edict of pacification, they endeavour to find an excuse for withholding the restoration of the said towns. This is the only argument that makes them assert that they have had not satisfaction from my said edict: to which I have always desired them to say in what I have failed, and that I would redress it; as, in fact, I have done with every complaint and remonstrance they have made to me.

I have seen by one of your said dispatches that those who are imprisoned for the said conspiracy, on the other side, have charged the ambassador of the king of Spain (*D. Bernardino de Mendoza, who was subsequently ambassador of France*), of having plotted it; which has led to his dismissal. By this, the said lady queen of England may judge that it is particularly against her and her nation, that the said king of Spain is actuated, having already several times, and by various means, endeavoured to trouble her; and it is to be believed, with the threats of the said

ambassador of Spain, that the great forces which his master keeps ready, are to fall upon England.

I am also informed that there are designs against some of my frontiers, but I hope to remedy it; for, taking counsel, lately, on the affairs of my kingdom, I have, among other things, resolved to have always, and to establish, in garrison, a good number of companies of foot and horse soldiers; and a retinue of ten or twelve thousand Swiss, to serve me in their stead, as occasion shall require. In the mean time, assure the said lady queen of England, that, when she wants my assistance, she may always reckon it, according to the treaty of defensive league and mutual preservation which is between us; as, on my part, you will tell her, with every demonstration of respect and friendship in your power, that my friendship has never been more necessary for her than now, and that she has every opportunity of preserving and maintaining it, with the assurance that it will fortify and

support her against the malice of her enemies; wishing to remain constantly in a good understanding with her, for our mutual support, conformably with our said treaty; and this the more, because I believe that she has the same wish and resolution.

As to what I have seen by one of your said dispatches, of the affairs and bad treatment of my sister, the queen of Scotland, it is the thing which concerns me much, and I approve what you have done respecting it hitherto; but, considering the situation of my affairs, and the predicament in which we are placed, you will be very circumspect towards the said lady queen of England, and those of her counsel, and you will conduct yourself in these things as you will see my service requires.

Praying God, M. de Mauvissieres, to have you in his gracious and holy keeping.

Written at Paris, the 15th day of February, 1584."

COLLECTIONS FROM AMERICAN LITERATURE.

ON THE ABORIGINES OF THE WESTERN COUNTRY; BY M. H. FROST.

THE successive generations of men who have inhabited the eastern parts of Asia, were distinguished, for centuries, by rapid advancements in civilization and the arts, and on a sudden subjected to a great reverse. By the encroachment of some barbarous foe, or some neighbouring robber, they have been forced to renounce the possession of their privileges, or escape for their lives. "Some of the most desert provinces in Asia," says the historian of Catherine the second, "have been repeatedly the seats of arts, arms, commerce, and literature. These potent and civilized nations have repeatedly perished, for want of a union or system of policy. Some Scythian, or other barbarian, has been suffered unnoticed to subdue his neighbouring tribes; each new conquest was made an instrument to the succeeding one; till, at length become irresistible, he swept whole empires, with their arts and sciences, off the face of the earth." This important truth we consider particularly applicable to the original peopling of the western country. The Aborigines probably constituted a part of some such nation existing in eastern Asia, and were forced to escape to this continent by the encroachment of some such pow-

erful, invading foe. I have said that this was probably a fact. I venture to add, that it was most certainly the fact in regard to the Aborigines.

It is a very general opinion, prevailing in the western country, that there is ample proof that the country in general was once inhabited by a civilized and agricultural people. This very general consent we are disposed to respect, and consider an innocent opinion in itself, but we have not yet obtained satisfactory reasons to believe that the country in general, or to any great extent, has been adorned with the improvements and habitations of men living in a civilized and permanent state of society. The Aborigines probably advanced as far in the improvement of particular portions or districts of the country, as their knowledge of agriculture, their implements of husbandry, and their temporary residence, would allow. The face of the country since it was visited by the Aborigines, and since their demise, has undergone great changes. It is to be remarked, that the oldest trees now standing cannot be pronounced coeval with the extinction of the Aborigines.

It is an opinion prevailing among some, that the Aborigines crossed the Alleghany, and proceeded down the Ohio river; but nothing is more accred-

ble. Some attention to the ancient works on the river has led us to notice that the works at different positions are not more or less perfect. It is vain to suppose that the works lower down are less perfect, and were therefore built by a people who migrated westward, or down the river.

Again, it is a current opinion, that the first inhabitants of the western country were white people, and therefore cannot be denominated Indians. Our readers will recollect, and may have noticed, that there are distinguishing shades of white and black within the extent of our own country; and that there are those among us who, by birth or physical causes, are exceedingly dark. It is hence not indispensable that the Aborigines should be a white people, strictly speaking, in order to account for their improvements, or their knowledge of the arts. The inhabitants of Asia, and of the Asiatic continent in general, are allowed to be darker than the inhabitants of these American states, while, at the same time, they likewise are denominated a white people. The city of Pekin is nearly upon the same latitude with Philadelphia, and yet the citizens of Pekin are strongly shaded, compared with the Philadelphians. The Aborigines, for aught we know, might have sustained a lighter complexion than those Indians who contributed to their destruction, or than the ancestors of the present race of Indians; and might, on that account, have been denominated by those Indians a white people. There cannot be a doubt but that the same country, at different and very distant periods of time; may be inhabited by, or produce, a race of people differing very materially in colour. The climate, and local, or physical causes, may be so changed in the term of a thousand years, as to produce several degrees of shade upon the human countenance. The northern parts of Asia are supposed by some to be much colder now than they were but a few centuries or years ago; and that but a few centuries have elapsed, since the northern regions were more habitable on this very account. We suspect, however, that the Aborigines were in general, and in no other sense, a white people, than any of the proper inhabitants of Asia at the present time. We likewise suspect that the Aborigines were denominated a white people by the present race of Indians, solely or principally in consequence of that distinction which they possessed in

the view of the Indians, by their works, or the knowledge and skill displayed in these works. These Indians, having been accustomed to pay respect to Americans and Europeans as white people, appropriated naturally the same respect and title to the Aborigines. The Indians universally disclaim these ancient works and monuments, which are attributed to the Aborigines, and allege that these works were erected by white people. It may not be improper, therefore, to offer the reader several traditions which relate to this point, and which may at least be found an entertainment.

General Clarke, of Louisville, in conversation with the chief of the Kaskaskias, understood him to say, that a very remarkable fortification, to which they referred, was the house of his fathers. This is understood to signify a reverential and general declaration of the same origin.

Mr. Thomas Bodley was informed by Indians of different tribes north-west of the Ohio, that they had understood from their old men, and that it had been a tradition among their several nations, that Kentucky had been settled by whites, and that they had been exterminated by war. They were of opinion that the old fortifications, now to be seen in Kentucky and Ohio, were the productions of those white inhabitants. Wappockanitta, a Shawnee chief, near a hundred and twenty years old, living on the Auglaze river, confirmed the above tradition.

An old Indian, in conversation with Colonel James F. Moore, of Kentucky, informed him that the western country, and particularly Kentucky, had once been inhabited by white people, but that they were exterminated by the Indians; that the last battle was fought at the falls of Ohio, and that the Indians succeeded in driving the Aborigines into a small island below the rapids, where the whole of them were cut to pieces. He said it was an undoubted fact, handed down by tradition; and that the colonel would have ocular proof of it when the waters of the Ohio became low. This was found to be correct, on examining Sandy Island, when the waters of the river had fallen, as a multitude of human bones were discovered. The same Indian expressed his astonishment that white people could live in a country once the scene of blood. The Indian chief, called Tobacco, told General Clarke, of Louisville, that the battle of

Sandy

Sandy Island decided finally the fall of Kentucky, with its ancient inhabitants. General Clarke says that *Kentucke*, in the language of the Indians, signifies the river of blood.

In addition to the proof of a great battle near the falls of Ohio, it is said by General Clarke, of Louisville, that there was at Clarkesville a great burying-ground, two or three hundred yards in length. This is likewise confirmed by Major John Harrison, who received the tradition from an Indian woman of great age.

Colonel Joseph Daviess, when at St. Louis in 1800, saw the remains of an ancient tribe of the Sacks, who expressed some astonishment that any person should live in Kentucky. They said the country had been the scene of much blood, and was filled with the manes of its butchered inhabitants. He stated also that the people who inhabited this country were white, and possessed such arts as were unknown by the Indians.

Colonel M'Kee, who commanded on the Kauhawa when Cornstalk was inhumanly murdered, had frequent conversation with that chief, respecting the people who had constructed the ancient forts. He stated that it was a current and assured tradition, that Ohio and Kentucky had been once settled by white people, who were possessed of arts which the Indians did not know; that, after many sanguinary contests, they were exterminated. Colonel M. inquired why the Indians had not learned these arts of the white people. He replied indefinitely, relating that the Great Spirit had once given the Indians a book which taught them all these arts, but that they had lost it, and had never since gained the knowledge of them. Col. M. inquired particularly whether he knew what people it was who made so many graves on the Ohio, and at other places. He declared that he did not know, and remarked that was not his nation, or any he had been acquainted with. Col. M. asked him if he could tell who made those old forts, which displayed so much skill in fortifying. He answered that he did not know, but that a story had been handed down from a very long-ago people, that there had been a nation of white people inhabiting the country, who made the graves and forts. He also said, that some Indians, who had travelled very far west or north-west, had found a nation of people, who lived as Indians

generally do, although of a different complexion.

John Cushman, an Indian of truth and respectability, having pointed to the large mound in the town of Chillicothe, observed to a gentleman that it was a great curiosity. To this the gentleman accorded, and said, the Indians built that. No, said he, it was made by white folks; for Indians never make forts or mounds; this country was inhabited by white people once, for none but white people make forts.

In addition to the remarks which we have made on the Asiatic origin of the Aborigines, we add, that such an origin is by far the most natural, and the most accordant with the progressive movements of the human family since the deluge. This progress in Asia, has been uniformly eastward and northward from the Euphrates. The inhabitants of Asia, being the descendants of Shem, did not move to the westward in any numbers. We deem it, therefore, natural and just to conclude that the Aborigines belonged to a stock of those who moved eastward from the Euphrates, crossed at Behring Straits, and came to our western country from the north west. The Mexicans invariably declare that their ancestors came from the north-west.—*Port Folio*.

ORIGINAL LETTER FROM CORTEZ TO
THE KING OF SPAIN, DESCRIBING THE
CONQUEST OF MEXICO.

(Continued from p. 523, of our last volume.)

I left Cholula, and the same day proceeded four leagues to some hamlets in the province of Guascoingo, where I was well received by the inhabitants, and presented with slaves, pieces of cloth, and gold, all in small quantities, but as much as their means would allow, for, as they belong to the Tascaltecan confederacy, and are confined to their own country by Montezuma, they are compelled to depend on their internal resources, which are very trifling.

The next day we pursued the road over the heights before mentioned, and on our descent discovered the province of Choleo belonging to Montezuma. At the distance of not less than two leagues before arriving at any settlement, we found a very handsome building, newly erected, and sufficiently large to lodge all my attendants, notwithstanding I had with me more than four thousand Indians. We here found provisions in abundance, a very good fire, and

and great quantities of wood,—a very necessary precaution, in consequence of the cold caused by the proximity of the mountains.

In this lodging I received several ambassadors from Montezuma, one of whom, I was informed, was his brother. They made me presents to the amount of about three thousand golden crowns, and requested me to return and not persist in entering a country covered with water, where there was no travelling but in canoes, or over very difficult roads, and where provisions were extremely scarce. They again urged me to let them know what were my wishes, assuring me that their master Montezuma would satisfy them, and at the same time engage to pay me annually a stipulated sum, which should be sent to me at whatever place I should appoint.

I treated these ambassadors with much attention, and presented them with such productions of Spain as they esteemed the most, particularly the one whom I supposed to be Montezuma's brother; at the same time I desired them to inform their sovereign, that I would willingly, to gratify him, consent to return, if it depended on me; but that I had come thither by the express orders of your Majesty, who had required of me a particular description of that monarch, and the beautiful city in which he resided. That I begged him to receive my visit kindly, assuring him that I would not offer him the least injury, but would return as soon as I had seen him, unless he should be desirous of keeping me with him; and that we could much better concert such measures between ourselves as would promote your Majesty's interest, than could possibly be done through the medium of others, whatever credit they might be entitled to.

The ambassadors returned with this reply. Soon after, on examining carefully the environs of our quarters, I thought I perceived that preparations had been made for attacking us in the night. Of course I kept on my guard in such a manner as to induce our enemies to relinquish their plan, as my scouts discovered that they had privately withdrawn some troops which they had collected in the adjoining wood.

The next morning I departed for Amaqueruca at two leagues' distance from where I passed the night. Here we were well accommodated in houses belonging to the caciques. Many of

the principal inhabitants came to visit me, and told me that Montezuma had ordered them to attend me and furnish me with whatever I wanted. The chief cacique of the province presented me with forty slaves and a thousand crowns, and for the two days that I remained at Amaqueruca we were abundantly supplied with every necessary. On the third day I quitted that place in company with the envoys of Montezuma, and at night took our lodgings in a small enclosure, partly built on the edge of a large marsh, and partly on a piece of ground adjoining a range of very steep and rocky mountains, where we were very well accommodated. The Mexicans were desirous of engaging us in a situation so disadvantageous; but they wished to do it with security, and to surprise us in our sleep. This was, however, no easy matter, as we kept constantly on our guard, and thwarted all their attempts by the celerity of our measures. The number of our sentinels were doubled, and we killed more than twenty of their spies, in canoes, or on the top of the mountain whither they kept constantly coming, to discover a favourable opportunity to attack us; but, when they found that it was impossible to surprise us, they changed their plan of conduct, and resolved to treat us well.

On the next morning, as I was preparing to depart, ten or twelve of the principal caciques, as I have since found them to be, came to see me. Among them was one, not exceeding twenty-five years of age, whom the others treated with such respect, that, whenever he left his litter, they walked before him, in order to remove the stones and clear the road. When I arrived at my quarters, these ambassadors informed me that they had been sent by Montezuma to accompany me, and that he begged me to excuse him for not coming in person to receive me, as he was indisposed; but that he was not far off, and, as I was resolved to come and visit him, we should soon meet, when he would be glad to learn what he could do for your Majesty's service. If I would, however, hearken to his advice, I should relinquish my design of advancing farther in a country, where I should experience many toils and privations, and where, to his sorrow, he should be unable to supply me with all that I might want.

The ambassadors adhered with such obstinacy to this point, that they omitted nothing to induce me to return, except

actually

actually threatening to oppose my passage if I advanced. I did every thing in my power to satisfy and quiet them, as to the object of my journey; and dismissed them, after having made them presents, and immediately followed after.

At the distance of two musket-shots from the road, I passed a small city, built upon piles, apparently well fortified, and inaccessible on all sides, and capable of containing about two thousand inhabitants.

A league farther we came to a causeway, a pike's length in breadth, and two-thirds of a league in extent. This conducted us to a small city, but the most beautiful that I had yet seen. The houses, as well as the towers, were handsomely built; and the piles, on which they were placed, arranged in admirable order. The inhabitants amounted to about two thousand; they received us very kindly, furnished us with provisions in abundance, and solicited us to pass the night there. But I was persuaded by the envoys of Montezuma to go on three leagues farther, to Iztapalapa, which belonged to a brother of Montezuma.

We left this city by a causeway similar to the first, of about a league in extent. Before we entered Iztapalapa, one of the caciques of that city, and another of Calmulecan, came to meet me; and on my arrival I met several others, who presented me with some slaves, pieces of cloth, and three thousand crowns in gold.

Iztapalapa contains from twelve to fifteen thousand inhabitants. It is situated partly on the land, and partly on the water. I saw there several new houses belonging to the governor, which were not quite completed, and were as strong, and nearly as well built, as to their architecture and ornaments, as the best houses in Spain. We found here delightful gardens, filled with odoriferous flowers, containing reservoirs of water, terraces, porticos, and shady walks. These reservoirs are full of fish, and covered with wild ducks, teal, and all kinds of aquatic birds.

I left this city the next day, and, after a journey of half a league, came to a causeway, extending for two leagues into a lake, in the midst of which stands Temixtitlan. This causeway is two fathoms length in breadth, and will admit eight houses abreast. It is extremely well built, and bordered by three cities.

The first, called Mesicalsingo, contains about a thousand inhabitants; the second is named Huchilohuchico; and the third, Nyciaca, which has upwards of six thousand. The towers, temples, oratories, and houses of the principal inhabitants, are of very solid architecture. This city carries on a great trade in loaf-salt, which is obtained by boiling the water of the lake.

At half a league's distance from Temixtitlan, we came to a double wall, like a bulwark, furnished with an indented parapet, forming two enclosures to the city, and on the other side joining a causeway extending to the main land. This wall has but two gates, which open on the two causeways already mentioned.

More than a thousand persons of distinction, belonging to the city, dressed perfectly alike, came as far as this enclosure to meet me. As they approached to speak to me, they saluted me according to the custom of Mexico, by putting the hand to the ground and kissing it. I waited more than an hour to give time to each one to go through with this ceremony.

At the entrance of the city, between the causeway and the gate, is a wooden bridge, ten feet wide, for the purpose of allowing the water a free circulation. This bridge is constructed of beams and joists, and can be drawn up at pleasure. In the interior of the city are a great number of the same kind, to facilitate the communication. When I had passed the bridge, Montezuma, attended by two hundred of his nobles, barefooted, and dressed in superb uniforms, came to receive me. This suite, which was arranged in two files, walked as close as possible to the houses, through a very strait street, three quarters of a league in length, handsomely intersected, and adorned with temples and large and beautiful houses. Montezuma himself, accompanied by his brother, and the nobleman he had sent to meet me, walked in the middle of the street. They were all dressed in the same manner, but Montezuma alone had sandals on, and was supported under his arms by the others. When I saw him approach, I slighted from my horse, and stepped forward to embrace him; but the two nobles who were with him stopped me, and prevented me from touching him. They, and Montezuma, then performed the ceremony of kissing their hands after having touched the ground. This

This ceremony being finished, Montezuma ordered his brother to accompany me, and support me under the arm. After he had accosted me, Montezuma walked slowly before me, with his

attendant; and all the other nobles came forward regularly, in their turn, to speak to me, and then returned to their places.

[To be resumed in a future Number.]

NOVELTIES OF FRENCH LITERATURE.

A JOURNAL was commenced in Paris with the present year, by M. JULLIEN, a distinguished philanthropist and philosopher, under the title of "*Revue Encyclopedique*;" in which he is avowedly aided by nearly twenty members of the Institute, and by other distinguished men of letters. From this treasury of literary curiosities, we propose to enrich our pages, and we begin the series by the following articles:—*Essai sur la Vie, les Ecrits, et les Opinions de M. de Malesherbes, &c.*—*Essay on the Life, the Writings, and the Opinions, of M. de Malesherbes; addressed to my Children; by Count Boissy d'Anglas.**

The principal circumstances of the life of M. de Malesherbes are already in a great measure known, and have appeared in the Monthly Magazine.

M. Boissy d'Anglas thus traces the portrait of M. de Malesherbes, one of the men by whom he is the most proud of having been known and esteemed.—

"He was (says he) well versed in several branches of human knowledge, and understood almost all of them. He was an eloquent speaker, a distinguished writer, a man of letters, full of information and taste, a profound statesman, an able legislator, and an enlightened and firm magistrate. In private life he was constantly good, simple, and modest; possessing great moderation and indulgence, affable in society, and easy of access. He was what might be called the *bon homme*; not in the acceptance of La Fontaine, ingenuous, pleasant, original, and even whimsical; but from a charm which was peculiar to himself."

M. Boissy d'Anglas soon shows us M. de Malesherbes in public life, either as president of the *Cour des Aides*, or director of the library, or as minister; and, in these different functions, we always find him a man of feeling, the defender of civil, political, and religious liberty; and the bold supporter of the oppressed.

We are struck with astonishment and admiration when we read the various

* Two volumes, 8vo. published by Taitel and Wurtz, in London.

writings that he has composed on subjects which are most worthy to occupy and interest mankind. What candour, and at the same time what elevation in his discourse! What a regard for humanity! What a superiority of argument! One cannot easily believe that such language was, at the court of Louis XV. that of a magistrate born in the first ranks of society, living in the midst of a class of men, for the most part, accustomed to the yoke of servile habits, and almost all occupied with miserable intrigues. How very strange the words *liberty, country, and rights of the people*, so natural in the mouth of this respectable magistrate, must have appeared to them, when they did not think the use of them ridiculous! But, such is the irresistible power of the progress of knowledge, that kings themselves do not fear, at the present day, to pay it homage. More enlightened than their indiscreet friends, the rulers of nations know that a just and frank application of the ideas attached to those words is, in our days, the surest pledge of the strength and stability of governments. Is the liberty of the press in question, M. de Malesherbes establishes, as far back as the middle of the last century, in favour of that liberty? principles which have since been developed with so much éclat by the most illustrious publicists. The reader (says our author,) may form a judgment thereon from a few maxims extracted from his memoirs on this important part of our political rights.

"The liberty of the press," says M. de Malesherbes; "is necessary, in order to make truth known. The press is an arena into which every one has a right to enter. Every philosopher, every man of letters, ought to be considered as the advocate, who must always be heard. It is the whole nation that is the judge. In the long run, it always judges right. Let us not look on the people, in our age, with the same eyes that they were considered in past ages. An assembly of states, without the liberty of the press, will never be but an unfaithful representation, &c. &c."

M. de

M. de Maloherbes, in requiring that the press should be free, undoubtedly did not mean that impunity should be insured to the authors who should abuse it; but he wished, as early as that period, that the offences to the commission of which it may lead, should be classed, and that they should be tried and punished, according to a particular law, and by an independent and impartial tribunal. In examining this question, Count Boissy d'Anglas could not well fail to recall to mind the principles which he has himself so eloquently defended in the national *tribune*. He clearly demonstrates, that the establishment of a jury to judge of the offences which may result from the liberty of the press, is indispensable for the guarantee of that liberty.

But it is above all for individual liberty, which was so cruelly sported with under the reign of Louis XV., that M. de Maloherbes contended with generous obstinacy. What is remarkable, as his historian observes, is, that no other, before him, had ever dared to complain of the arbitrary acts by which it was violated. "He had the glory of being the first who ventured to apprise kings of the unjust use which was made of their power; the first who dared to tell them that it was time to render the exercise of it subordinate to the sacred and rigorous laws of justice."

RUSSIA.

The University of Dorpat has just received a new organization,—thanks to the indefatigable zeal of its benevolent and enlightened director, Lieutenant-general Count de Liéven. The number of students has been more than doubled; and nothing is now wanting to give a new impulse to this valuable institution.

At the University of Moscow, the terms have almost all recommenced. Their interruption, at the time of the great fire, has had, in many respects, advantageous results, as well for the professors as for the students. The salaries of the former have been increased, the sphere of their instruction has been enlarged, and the various branches thereof have been better arranged. The number of students, even last year, amounted to upwards of two hundred. The gymnasium, joined to this University, has been in like manner re-opened, and several new preceptors have already been appointed.

In Russia, a general system of im-

provement has been introduced, with the most decided success, into all the scientific and military establishments; and the mind of the nation expands more and more under the wise and judicious direction of the minister of public education. Doubtless, nothing contributed more immediately to this object, or has a more direct influence on the civilization of the lower classes than the public and gratuitous schools. Within these few years, upwards of two thousand of these schools have been established, several of which are governed by young Russians, who had been sent to England in order to be instructed in the Lancasterian method.

The liberality of the Emperor and of the Dowager Empress towards these establishments, and, in general, towards every thing that regards education, is almost unbounded; and their example is imitated by a great many rich individuals. Count de Schuwalof has endowed a gymnasium with 150,000 rubles. The Counsellor of Mines, Demidow, has made a present of 100,000 rubles to the University of Moscow; and of an equal sum to the two preparatory schools of Kiew and Tobolsk. He has likewise appropriated the same sum to the seminary and gymnasium of Jaroslaw. Count Scheremetjew has given, in one sum, two millions and a half of rubles to establish an infirmary for the clergy, and likewise a very considerable sum to the University of Moscow. The Grand Chancellor Romanzow has established, on his estates, a great many Lancasterian schools; he is also building four churches for different religions; and he has caused a voyage round the world to be undertaken at his sole expence.

The Bible Societies likewise receive considerable sums, as well from the imperial family as from private individuals; even the princes and khans of Caucasus, Georgia, and Mingrelia, contribute to these arts of munificence, as well as the chiefs of the distant tribes of Tartary and of Siberia. At Irkutsk, in Siberia, there are at present a preparatory school, a school for teaching the Japanese language, a school of navigation, and a library,—a very rare thing, no doubt, in this part of Asia. Several tribes, particularly those at Tungor and Borat, eagerly send their children to the schools recently established in their country, in consequence of some individuals belonging to them having, of late years, had

an opportunity to see, with their own eyes, the astonishing effects of civilization. These schools are under the direction of national preceptors, educated for that office in the seminary of Irkutsk.

Thus it is that nations, still reputed barbarous at the beginning of this century, are rapidly advancing towards civilization; and every where a degree of emulation is excited which cannot but tend to accelerate its progress.

The Greeks, who form the greater part of the population of Odessa, are all animated by an excellent spirit for improvement, and display the greatest zeal for the general good of Greece, their country. The education of youth first attracted their attention; and they have, in consequence, established by voluntary and abundant subscriptions a school, which already enjoys a great reputation; they have intrusted it to eight able professors, at the head of whom are Messrs. Genadios and Macris, both highly distinguished as men of science.

The Governor of Odessa, Count de Langeron, gives the greatest encouragement to the professors and the students. Besides the annual donations made to the school by these worthy Greeks, four houses of insurance, established and managed by Greek merchants, also make a deduction in favour of it from their annual profits, the amount of which, for the year 1817, was 53,892 rubles, or about 11,000, sterling. Several merchants have deposited funds for the establishment of a printing-office on a large scale, intended to propagate knowledge throughout all Greece. They propose to provide physicians and other medical attendance for the sick poor, without distinction of country or religion.

A few Greek amateurs have, from time to time, represented theatrical pieces; and the produce of these representations is appropriated to the benefit of the hospitals of Odessa. They lately gave, for the second time, the *Philoctetes* of Sophocles, translated into modern Greek by M. Piccolo, a young *savant* of distinguished merit, who has since composed an original tragedy, called the *Death of Demosthenes*. The success of this piece was prodigious; the plaudits were interrupted only by the tears of the spectators; and the general enthusiasm was such, that the Greeks immediately determined to form and maintain a company of performers of their own nation, under the direction of M. Avranotti.

SWEDEN.

We hear from Stockholm that the prince royal, in his quality of Chancellor of the University of Upsal, with the approbation of the king his father, has just installed sixty-six doctors in theology, named at the time of the coronation. The first of this promotion, *Dr. Wingård*, Bishop of Gottenburg, has answered the following question, which had been proposed by the faculty. "Does the present state of modern philosophy encourage the hope that it will corroborate the fundamental principles, laid down by the Holy Scriptures, respecting the attributes of God, the immortality of the soul, and redemption?"

The Academy of Sciences of Stockholm had granted to Professor Nilson, a sum of money for the purpose of undertaking a tour in Norway, the principal object of which was ornithology. Mr. Nilson has just made known to the academy the result of his tour. This interesting narrative abounds with new observations and important discoveries.

Other sums have been assigned by the same academy for making, in Sweden, researches relative to mineralogy and geology, as well as for prosecuting meteorological observations in Lapland.

DENMARK.

The learned Brocastedt, professor of the University of Copenhagen, particularly known by his *Travels in Greece*, has just undertaken a tour to Italy. He has repaired to Rome, in quality of agent from the court of the king of Denmark.

Professor Ochleschlaeger, of the University of Copenhagen, has just published the second volume of his *Journey to Paris and to Vienna*. It is expected that he will also publish, very shortly, a collection of his epic poems, on the Mythology of the North; which, with Thor's Journey to Iothunheim and Baldur, will form a work of mythology, nearly complete.

Mr. Hornemann, professor of botany, at Copenhagen, has just brought out the twenty-seventh number of the *Flora Danica*, published at the expense of the government. He has also given a systematic catalogue of all the plants in the botanic garden of Copenhagen, under the title of "*Hortus regius Hafniensis, in usum tyronum et botanophilorum.*" The author has followed the system of Willdenow, the celebrated German botanist, but with a few alterations.

Since the year 1801, Professor Horne

mann has been superintendant of the botanic garden of Copenhagen, which is not inferior to the establishments of the same description at Gottlugen, Vienna, Padua, Pavia, Turin, and Genoa. It even surpasses them in many respects. The number of plants is nearly 7,500. It is particularly rich in Alpine, Norwegian, and Greenland plants. The herbal, belonging to the library of this garden, was collected by the celebrated botanist Vahl, the predecessor of Mr. Hornemann. It is, most certainly, one of the best in Europe, and contains upwards of 20,000 determined species.

GERMANY.

M. Baner, capitular vicar of the cathedral of Wurtzburg, is going to publish a very important work on botany, mineralogy, and meteorology. This hook is the fruit of the observations and discoveries which he made, in travelling over the mountains of Rochné. The basalts contained in those mountains have so great a polarity, that they act upon the magnetic needle, even at a great distance. A fragment of these stones, of about two pounds weight, produces a greater effect on the magnetic needle, than a quintal of iron. A remarkable quality of the basalts, is, that they have at the same time, and on all the points, the polarity of the two poles, and attract, with the same degree of strength, either point of the magnetic needle. For this reason, it is almost impossible to make use of the compass in these mountains. M. Bauer found, that the polarity of porphyry was equally great.

The three Bavarian Universities of Wurtzburg, Erlangen, and Landshut, have just obtained great advantages from the munificence of the government. The first has received a new organization, the number of its professors has been increased, and its library has been considerably enriched. The University of Altorf, suppressed since 1809, has been incorporated with that of Erlang, the library alone of which has acquired, by this union, an increase of 40,000 volumes. The government has, moreover, made a present to that University of the country seat formerly occupied by the Dowager Margravine Caroline, of Brandenburg and Bayreuth. The garden belonging to it is to be transformed into a botanic garden, and the buildings, by which it is surrounded, will be employed as clinical establishments. Several distinguished men of science have

been called from different foreign countries to fill the vacant professorships in the University of Erlangen. As to Landshut, its endowment has been, in like manner, augmented; and the prosperity of that University increases more and more, like that of the two others.

M. Schellenberg, the bookseller at Wiesbaden, has lately published *A Description of some Vestiges of Tombs and Altars of the Germans and of the Romans, discovered by Dorow, on the banks of the Rhine*, particularly in the environs of Wiesbaden. The author, having resorted to the waters of Wiesbaden, discovered, by chance, the traces of the stay of the Romans in those environs. This discovery suggested to him the design of undertaking more particular researches. In the excavations which he caused to be made, he spared neither labour nor expence; and his efforts were most successful. Among other curious objects, he found a Druidical altar, which, covered with rubbish, resembled a tomb; a bronze cup, arms, and rings, of the same metal; a vase and its cover, of elegant form; several vases and rings of coloured glass; several swords, and points of iron lances; lamps and urns of burnt clay of all shapes, and of all colours; a very handsome serpentine battle-axe, a saw made of flint, and other sharp instruments in stone.

M. Dorow discovered, in a kind of tomb, a small vault filled with ashes in good preservation; in the midst of which, he found a single shell petrified, of the genus known by the name of Venns. Several tombs contained bones which had been burnt, together with some Roman ornaments; while, at a little distance from these, other tombs contained urns filled with ashes and burnt bones.

M. Dorow gives, in his work, a detailed description of all his researches and discoveries, without entering into learned discussions; he has contented himself with annexing to his description lithographic drawings.

PRUSSIA.

The king has recently purchased the herbal and the library of the late professor Wildenow, in order to present them to the University of Berlin. M. Wildenow was one of the most celebrated botanists of the present period, and the author of several estimable works concerning that science.

The director-general of provisions, M. de Voss, has lately proposed, for the

subsistence of armies in the field, a powder made by the pulverization of farinaceous legumes and dried meats. Every soldier might carry about him a certain quantity of this composition. It would be sufficient to infuse this powder in boiling water, in order to have substantial food.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

The *Literary Journal* of Vienna, which, after four years' duration, ceased to appear at the commencement of the year 1817, is continued, since 1818, under the title of *Literary Annals*, and enjoys the particular protection of the government. It is published quarterly. Although foreign literary productions are not excluded from this journal, it is chiefly occupied by every thing that relates to the arts and sciences in the Austrian states, a domain which has been considerably enlarged by the territorial acquisitions that Austria has made in Italy. The works, of which an analysis is therein given, are not, therefore, exclusively books written in German, but likewise in the Italian, Hungarian, and even the Croatian languages.

To each volume, is annexed a *Literary Gazette*, containing notices respecting every thing that concerns the arts and sciences, as well in the Austrian states as in other countries.

Since 1817, there has appeared at Pesth, a literary journal, entitled, *Tudományos Gynjtemeny*, (the *Scientific Magazine*), published by Traffner, and edited by Mr. George Fejer, professor of dogmatics in the university of Pesth, who has already distinguished himself by some philosophical works, both in Latin and in Hungarian. This journal, although it is confined to Hungary alone, obtains extraordinary success: its principal contributors are, Messrs. Kazinczy, de Jankowich, Horval, Lenhossik, Tom-sanyi, Kolessey, Rumi, Thaciz, and the editor himself. In it are to be found

many articles extremely interesting, on philosophy, history, topography, statistics, jurisprudence, medicine, physics, philology, mathematics, and pedagogy; which prove that Hungary does not remain behind in the progress of civilization, which distinguishes the present age. But, there are likewise to be met with, in this journal, a few articles, among others those by M. Folnesiek, (master of a seminary for the education of young ladies at Baden,) which form a striking contrast to the productions of most of the other contributors. M. Folnesiek particularly attacks Pestalozzi's method of education, and Kant's philosophy; to which he ascribes all the evils that have overwhelmed Europe, since the close of the last century. From the beginning of the year 1818, the articles, before they are inserted, are submitted to the revision of a committee, composed of distinguished literati, belonging to the university of Pesth; accordingly, nothing is now to be found in them that militates too openly against public opinion, or that can offend individuals. Each number contains notices on the literature and the arts of the different countries of Europe.

The national gazette of Hungary, published at Pesth by Mr. de Kultsar, under the title of *Hazaies Kulfieldi Tudositások*, (Domestic and Foreign News,) had been, for a long time, but a simple, political journal, which published the news of the day, and gave an account of facts, without discussing them. But, since 1816, the editor has annexed thereto, a literary sheet, under the title of *Hasznos Mulatságok*, (Useful Conversations;) which contains notices on technology, natural history, political economy, history, poetry, and painting. This additional sheet is very carefully digested; and the selection of the articles does honour to the taste of the editor.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

MONODY.

By JAMES BIGGS, ESQ.

O SWEET AUGUSTA! beautiful child of Love!

I dream thee dead! or is it so,—
That angels wish'd thee one of them above,
And call'd thee from a life below?

Thy beauty! O thou gem! the cause must be,
That made thee wish'd for, from thy birth,
By angels like thyself,—who griev'd to see
Thy matchless form remain on earth.

But, thou art gone! too true! I do not dream;
Thy mother's mournful gloom declares

Her heart bereav'd of thee and joy,—the streams
Of tears shew Death deny'd her prayers.

Her prayers could not avail: her tears proclaim
My ROSE-SUD* laid beneath the stone:
I hear thy mother groan Augusta's name,
While floods of grief attend the groan!

Ah! all who knew thee,—all who once did view

Thy face seraphic, now shall know,
That Death in haste his lovely victim slew,
As if a pause had spared his blow.

* "ROSE-SUD" was a name of familiar endearment given by Mr. Biggs, the author.

No words can speak thy mother's ruin'd rest,
When Science skill'd to cure gave o'er
The child—that lately liv'd upon her breast,
Where she, alas! can live no more,

Silence, my Muse! nor dare attempt to show
The unutter'd pang a mother feels,
In the last dread extremity of woe,
When Death her offspring's fiat seals!

Thy father bore his equal share of grief,—
His heart o'erflow'd with love for thee;
His tortur'd mind refus'd, disdain'd relief,
For sorrows wrung to misery!

Thy sisters, brothers, friends, the servants all,
Fruitless tears in torrents shed;
The grave, in awful summons, seem'd to call
On each to die, when thou wert dead.

At tidings thus, the bravest soul must sink!
Grief—terror—anguish—shake my frame,
To know that Nature's nearest dearest link
Was broke!—but *how* I dare not name.

How few thy years! how soon *six* hasten'd
by,—

Short years that bless'd thy parents' kiss;
These scarce had run,—thy turn was come
to die,—

And with thee died a world of bliss!

And, O! a world of high-raised pleasure fell,
When in the shroud thy beauties lay;
Anguish appear'd on earth to fix her spell,
And lengthen'd night usurp'd the day.

Who, with an eye for beauty, had survey'd
The graceful curves thy features bore,
Could e'er behold thee in thy smiles array'd,
And not thy cruel end deplore?

Who, that delights in infant elegance,
And saw thy brightest auburn hair,
Curling above thine eyes' expressive glance,
Can now behold a child so fair?

Who, that had seen thy soft vermilion cheek,
With heaven's white in contrast mix'd,
Did not with fond impatience often seek
On thee again their gaze to fix?

Alas! who saw thy coral lips display
The wish that flutter'd in thy heart,
Thy dimples saw—in witching circles play,
And not to thee their love impart?

Should I, who sing thy mem'ry, ever be
Her's I love, by Hymen given,
O, may we have such lovely babes as thee,
And we shall ask no more of Heaven!

Thy voice was music to thy parent's ears,
Thy accents charm'd with nature true;
Thy gentle sounds of joy, or infant fears,
Were music to the stranger too!

Oft hast thou trip'd the sweetest garden
through,

And gaily mov'd on active feet,
With hands alert to pluck the "rose-buds"
new,—

Thyself a "rose-bud" still more sweet.

Oft have I seen the glad enraptur'd joy,
That shone so brilliant in thine eye,
When mother's kiss, or father's *present* toy,
Charm'd thee, and won thy lip'd reply!

Who, that beheld thine eyes of perfect blue,
Beam with their soft admir'd glow,

But wish'd a painter had portray'd them
true.

And rais'd a name by painting so!

Why, Raphael! why, in thine own ancient
days,

Was there no such Augusta's face,
That thy great pencil might increase the blaze
Of fame—thy living pictures grace?

Or why,—O, West! was sweet Augusta's glass
So short; her life so quickly gone;
Her image suffer'd from the world to pass,
For ever pass'd,—by thee undrawn!

But *outward* not alone Augusta charm'd,
For well her dawning sense foretold
Within, had life been spar'd, a mind had
form'd,

Rich with intellectual gold!

Ye mourning Parents! is there no relief,
For dear Augusta's tragic close?

Yes; your other children live to share your
grief,—

To bless—to mitigate your woes.

July, 1816.

SONNET,

*Written on Retisiting a Village called
Bettws in Rhos, Denbighshire, North
Wales.*

Long'm in thy gay green wilderness again,
O Bettws, scene of many a joy-crown'd
day;

Sweet loveliest village, scatter'd o'er the plain,
Accept once more this pastoral, heart-roun'd
lay.

Fain would my Muse to paint thee now essay,
Thy straw-thatch'd cott's, in neat white
plainness spread,

Thy sprightly groups, that meet at evening
gay,

When round the dance thy swains soft
beauty led.*

How spring fresh flowers of rapture o'er my
mind!

As winding down thy banks, I trace thy
glen,

And mark the spot where sparkling Dulas
winds,

Cool nook of Solitude, unknown to men
Who to all charms save those of gold still
blind,

Calm pleasing haunts, and scenes like thine,
contemn.

T. FORT SMITH.

Hunter-street, Kent-road.

SONNET, TO THE RIVER TOWY.

O Towy! though beside thy crystal stream
The Cambrian maiden chants her rustic
song,

As, with light step, she trips thy banks along,
What time her cheeks with roseate smiling
teem,

* The favorite music of the "Telyn," or
Welsh harp, always accompanies the dances
in this part of the principality.

Prophetic of a thousand pleasant things
 The future promises;—yet not for me
 Such images of happy gaiety:
 For Memory, mother of many pungent sti-
 Reminds me oft of England, and the past
 Scenes of my youth:—keen sorrow's dead-
 ening knell,
 And wishes wild—vain thoughts which still
 rebel,
 Sweep o'er my soul in many a howling blast.
 Flow on, fair river, to thy utmost bourn;
 I hear thy murmur, and will cease to mourn.
Carmarthen. J. JENNINGS.

EPIGRAMS,

By one Attacked in the Anti-jacobin Review.

In what I write you seek for lines to blame,
 Nor vainly strive my failings to unmask;
 In what you write I seek for lines to praise,—
 Why must the kinder be the harder task?

It sold surprisingly, we once were told;
 And so it did, if only twenty sold.

Their manuscript comes cheap enough,
 Their letter-press is costly stuff;
 Concerts of hisses from a nest of vipers!
 But, ah! no listeners to pay the pipers.

THE FAREWELL.

Too lovely lady! fare thee well,—
 But deign to give, ere yet we sever,
 Some token in my breast to dwell,
 Some trifle!—then adieu for ever!
 Yet think not that I e'er can need
 Aught to remind my soul of thee;
 In Memory's page I still shall read
 Thy charms,—alas! too well for me.

But 'tis a sweet, a soothing duty,
 When evening sleeps, and none is near;
 On the dear gift of absent Beauty
 To breathe a sigh, to drop a tear.
 Then, oh! let this my solace be,
 A solace easy to impart;
 One lock of hair will serve for me,
 With thee I leave—a broken heart.

E. W.

NEW PATENTS AND MECHANICAL INVENTIONS.

To Mr. G. H. PALMER, of Regent-street, in the City of Westminster, for purifying of Coal Gas.

THE gas (says Mr. P.) may be made by any of the usual processes, and is to be conveyed in pipes to a condenser or refrigeratory, to deprive it of its tar, ammoniacal liquor, and condensable ingredients. From thence it is to be conveyed to one of my purifiers, which consists of a vessel of any form, and made of cast iron or any other material which will stand the action of heat. This purifier is to be kept moderately red hot while in action; to accomplish which, it may be set in the same furnace as the retorts, or heated by a separate fire (which will be governed by the nature and extent of the concern), so as to be visibly red by day-light. It must be understood that I mention this temperature as being sufficient, although a higher one will not be detrimental to the process, but will destroy the purifying vessel more rapidly.

This purifying vessel is to be nearly filled with the fragments or refuse clippings of sheet iron, tinued iron plates, or any oxide of iron at a minimum of oxidation, such as common clay or argillaceous iron ore, or sinery cluders, or black oxide of iron; and, when so filled and heated, the gas must pass through it, which will effect a partial decomposition of the sulphuretted hydrogen, to complete which it must pass into a box or cistern of cold water. The pipe

which conveys the gas into the box or cistern should just dip into the water, and a pipe at the top of the cistern must communicate with the gasometer, into which the gas will flow perfectly pure, and can then be distributed and burnt as usual. The operation of this method of purification must be obvious to those who are acquainted with chemistry; for it will be readily observed, that the sulphuretted hydrogen contained in the gas will be decomposed, by the action of heat and the substances used, into hydrogen and sulphuric acid, whilst at the same time no sulphureous acid gas can escape the agents to which the crude gas is exposed.

To THOMAS PARKER, JUN. of Seven Oaks, Bricklayer; for a Method or Methods of regulating and improving the Draught of Chimneys.

Mr. Parker's method of regulating and improving the draught of chimneys consists of an apparatus in two separate parts, to be used either singly or together.

The first part of his invention, which he calls the back part, consists of two sides, or parts, to form, make, or constitute, the back coverings of a fire-place, fixed on the top of the hobs of the grate or stove, at the back part of the same; extending from about the back of the stove or grate, as may be required, each way, till they reach the chimney joints. The said coverings are connected at bottom

tom and top, behind the back of the grate or stove, with either a fixed or a moveable bar, in order to admit the sweep to pass freely into the chimney, or for any other purpose. In the said coverings, about straight with the under side of the top fixed or moveable bar, is a register, blower, or door, to serve as a ventilator, if required; and on the said coverings are cast, made, or placed flutes, astragals or beads, or both, to receive the second part of his invention, which he calls the front part, consisting of a register or registers, blower or blowers, door or doors, shutter or shutters. On the said coverings, on both sides, he hangs, or otherwise fixes, one or more folding, or one or more sliding registers, blowers, doors, or shutters; shutting, when closed, against the top and bottom fixed or moveable bar. On the top of the said coverings, and to the top fixed or moveable bar, he hangs, or otherwise fixes, one or more register or registers, blower or blowers, door or doors, shutter or shutters, extending from wing to wing of the chimney; intended occasionally to lie or fall from the top of the coverings and bar on which the same are hung against the breast of the chimney, and from the breast of the chimney, to be raised or elevated by degrees, as may be required by a screw or otherwise.

The second part of his invention, which he calls the front part, consists of one or more hanging or folding, and of one or more sliding, register or registers, blower or blowers, door or doors, shutter or shutters, constituting side coverings, which are to be hung, or otherwise fastened, to a slip or standard, reaching from the arch of the breast of the chimney, about as low down as the top of the hobs, and as low as the hearth; if required, behind the stone or other jams, or they may be hung to iron jams, prepared for that purpose. The said

register or registers, thus hung, or otherwise fastened, will, when shut up square with the front of the jams, and intersecting with, or meeting, or butting, or folding against the back part, or back coverings, form or make a right angle, and a square hob, and will, when moved forward towards the fire, or centre of the fire-place, into the grooves, or against the astragals, and in and on the back coverings, contract the opening of the fire-place, and constitute a variety of bevel hobs. The said front register or registers being brought forward from their bevel situations nearly flush with the stone or other jams and mantle to which they may be attached, will, by various degrees, and under a multiplicity of modifications, close or shut up, and thereby constitute a register or registers, blower or blowers, fire screen or screens, in the front of the fire-place, grate, or stove, from whatever they may be affixed or hung to, in front and on each side of the same.

LIST OF NEW PATENTS; and we earnestly solicit the Patenters to favour us with copies or extracts of their Specifications.

J. NEILSON, of Lialithgow, Scotland, glue manufacturer; for an improvement in the tanning of hides and skins.—June 22.

A. ROUX, D.D. of Yverdon, Switzerland; for an improvement applicable to locks of different descriptions.—June 30.

J. BAIRD, of Lanark, Scotland, North Britain, manager for the new Shot Iron Company; for improvements in the manufacturing of cast-iron boilers, used for the purpose of evaporating the juice of the sugar-cane.—July 11.

WM. BAILEY, of High Holborn, ironmonger; for improvements in sashes, skylights, and frames, generally used for the purpose of receiving, holding, and containing glass for the admission of light, and the exclusion of rain.—July 11.

PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC SOCIETIES.

THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

On the Parallax of certain fixed Stars. By the Rev. John Brinkley, D.D.F.R.S. and Andrews professor of astronomy in the university of Dublin.—Read March 5, 1818.

THE attention of the Royal Society has been lately called to the subject of the parallax of the fixed stars, by the astronomer royal; and, as this has been occasioned principally by the results

of observations which I have made at the observatory of Trinity College, Dublin, I have taken the liberty of offering a few remarks relative to, and connected with, this subject.

I have been able to obtain some results that I shall notice farther on, which appear to coincide with my former ones as to α aquilæ, in a remarkable manner; and it is to this star that we are, I think, to look for the final decision of the question. As to α lyre and acturus, my results

results have not been so uniform as I had expected from my former observations; but as to α cygni, my recent observations are consistent with my former ones, in exhibiting the same discordance between the summer and winter observations as before, which appeared to me to point out a parallax for that star, but less than for any of the other three stars.

After discussing various causes of error, Dr. B. proceeds thus, "I shall now state briefly the results of my observations up to the present time, which appear to point out parallax as to α cygni, α aquilæ, and α lyræ; also the results of observations of γ draconis.

α Cygni.

The winter observations of this star cannot be materially affected by any uncertainty in the maximum of aberration, being made nearly equally on both sides of the time when parallax is greatest, and aberration = 0. But the summer observations being generally made after the time when aberration in declination = 0, the effect of a less maximum of aberration is to increase parallax. I have therefore used for my recent observations $20''.3$, and corrected my former ones, which were computed with $20''$ max. of aberration; thus using the most unfavorable quantity.

The correct means being taken by attributing to each a weight proportional to the number of observations, we obtain

$$8^{\circ} 45' 46'',86 - ,77 p = 8^{\circ} 45' 45'',77 + ,63 p$$

$$\text{or } p = \frac{1,09}{1,40} = 0'',78$$

or $2 p = 1'',56$, the angle subtended by the diameter of the earth's orbit at the star.

α Aquilæ.

The conclusion as to the parallax of this star does not differ materially from my former one, where the three microscopes were used.

The correct means give—

$$44^{\circ} 59' 36'',47 + ,30 p = 44^{\circ} 59' 38'',36 - ,44 p$$

$$p = \frac{1,89}{,74} = 2'',53,$$

or $2 p = 5'',0$ by 208 observations.

α Lyræ.

The correct means give

$$19'',63 + ,76 p = 20'',64 - ,77 p$$

$$\text{or } p = 0'',66$$

or $2 p = 1'',32$, the result of 262 observations of α Lyræ.

γ Draconis.

Of this star, the mean of 53 observations

in winter gives mean Z. D. Jan. 1, 1814

$$= 1^{\circ} 52' 17'',53$$

59 observations in summer give—

$$= 1^{\circ} 52' 17'',29.$$

This result is in a direction contrary to parallax, and therefore, had I compared the differences of zenith distances of this star and α lyræ, in summer and winter, the result would have given me a greater parallax for α lyræ.

I have thus stated the results of my observations, and the conclusions that seem to follow as to the parallax of the respective stars.

It is by observation alone that the decision can be made. No conjecture as to the relative distances of the stars can be of any material weight. The conjecture, in itself probable, that the brightest stars are nearest to us, seems opposed by another conjecture, also by itself probable, that those stars are nearest which have the greatest proper motion.

Some of the brightest fixed stars have scarcely any sensible proper motions, while those of some much smaller are very perceptible. The two stars, 61 cygni, have each an annual proper motion of about $5''.3$ in right ascension, and of $3''$ in declination. These stars are of about the 6th magnitude, and one a little brighter than the other.

This great proper motion seemed to render it probable, that these stars are sufficiently near to us to have a visible parallax. I accordingly made observations on one of them, but found nothing satisfactory.

Also 40 eridani, which is of the 5th magnitude, has so great a proper motion, that we might conjecture it to be nearer to us than many of the brighter stars.

The uncertainty, therefore, respecting the relative distances, as deduced from their degrees of brightness, weakens conclusions against parallax drawn from differences of north polar distances of stars having nearly the same right ascension, and north polar distance.

It would be an interesting circumstance, could the existence of visible parallax in any one star be ascertained, and placed beyond doubt, by the joint results of two separate instruments. The comparison of my summer and winter observations of α aquilæ indicating so great a parallax, induces me to expect that, as to this star, it may yet be accomplished.

* * Mr. Pond in a paper read April 16th on the parallax of α aquilæ, observes, "after

"after many fruitless attempts to establish the existence of sensible parallax, I was much disposed to abandon all farther prosecution of this subject, when my anxiety was again renewed by the paper lately communicated to the Society by Dr. Brinkley. The arguments and observations which it contains, are such as no doubt require very attentive consideration; but I think some of Dr. Brinkley's doubts have arisen from my not having myself been sufficiently explicit as to the details of my own observations, and the precautions I have used. However this may be, it seemed to me more than ever desirable to institute some new process of investigation, to which none of Dr. Brinkley's objections could possibly apply; and it has occurred to me, that perhaps the observations made with the new transit instrument might be sufficiently exact for this purpose, though taken under very unfavourable circumstances. This was a question to be easily determined by inspection, and I have the satisfaction to state, that I find the observations of α aquilæ, already made, quite sufficient to establish this important point; namely, that the parallax of this star is either an insensible quantity, or is so extremely small, that it cannot possibly have had any share in producing the discrepancies observed by Dr. Brinkley.

And in another paper on the parallax of the fixed stars in right ascension, read May 28, 1818, he states, "on examining the observations as they stood on the transit book for other purposes; and I find that, notwithstanding they have not been regularly made at the two opposite seasons most favourable for detecting a parallax, yet a sufficient number of observations may be collected to establish the same conclusion as that which I have given in my former paper, and seem to me to prove beyond a doubt that the parallax of α cygni cannot much exceed one-tenth of a second of a degree.

Abstract of the Results deduced from the Measurement of an Arc on the Meridian, extending from latitude $8^{\circ} 9' 38''$, to latitude $18^{\circ} 3' 23''$, N. being an amplitude of $9^{\circ} 53' 45''$, 2. By Lieut. Col. William Lambton, F.R.S. 33d Regiment of foot.—Read May 21, 1818.

In the 12th vol. of the Asiatic Researches, there are detailed accounts of two complete sections of an arc on the meridian, measured by me at different times, in prosecuting the trigonometrical survey of the Peninsula of India. The

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first is comprehended between the parallels of Punnæ, a station near Capo Comorin, in latitude $8^{\circ} 9' 38''$, 39, and Patchipolliam in Coimbatore, in latitude $10^{\circ} 59' 48''$, 93; being an amplitude of $2^{\circ} 50' 10''$, 54. The second is comprehended between the parallels of Patchipolliam and Namthabad, a station near Gooty, in the ceded districts; and lying in latitude $15^{\circ} 6' 0''$, 21, gives an amplitude of $4^{\circ} 6' 11''$, 28. Since these measurements were made, I have had the good fortune to get another section, extending from Namthabad to Daumerigidda, in the Nizam's dominions, which being in latitude $18^{\circ} 3' 23''$, 6, gives an increase of $2^{\circ} 57' 23''$, 32; making in the whole an arc of $9^{\circ} 53' 45''$, 14 in amplitude; the longest single arc that has ever been measured on the surface of this globe.

The first of these sections gives the degree due to latitude $9^{\circ} 34' 44''$, the middle point of that arc, equal 60472,83 fathoms. The second section, whose middle point is in latitude $18^{\circ} 2' 55''$, gives the mean degree equal 60487,56 fathoms. The last section gives the degree equal 60512,78 fathoms, due to the latitude of $16^{\circ} 34' 42''$, the middle point of that section.

In my second paper, in the 12th vol. of the Asiatic Researches, it appeared that the degree due to latitude $11^{\circ} 37' 49''$, the middle point between Punnæ and Namthabad, was 60480,3 fathoms. Since that paper was sent, there has been a small correction applied to the base near Gooty, after comparing the chains with the brass standard scale. This correction has somewhat increased the meridional distance between that base and Yerracondah south; and, consequently, the whole terrestrial arc between Namthabad and Punnæ is also increased, which now gives the degree due to latitude $11^{\circ} 37' 49''$, equal 60481,55 fathoms. However, as there are now three distinct sections, whose respective middle points lie in $9^{\circ} 34' 44''$; $13^{\circ} 2' 55''$; and $16^{\circ} 34' 42''$; I have thought it best to take the degrees due to these latitudes, as deduced from actual observation, using each, first with the French measure, then with the English, and lastly with the Swedish measure; and thence obtaining a general mean for the compression of the pole.

The first mean of these three degrees used with the French degree, gives the compression $\frac{1}{740,15}$. The second mean

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of the same three degrees used with the English degree, gives $\frac{1}{819.54}$. And the third mean of these three degrees used with the Swedish degree, gives $\frac{1}{307.19}$ for the compression; so that the mean of these three means will give the compression at the poles $\frac{1}{809.96}$ or $\frac{1}{810}$ nearly of the polar axes; and this has been finally adopted for computing the general tables of degrees from the equator to the pole.

The whole time taken up in the measurement of the arc between Punnæ and Danmergidda, including the base lines, astronomical observations, &c.; that is to say, the entire field work, has only been three years and nine months; and a considerable part of the corrections for the stars, for the angles, and for the reduction of the base, were done during the time of measuring the base and observing for the zenith distances; so that

I suppose four years and a half may be allowed for the whole work.

The lengths of different degrees computed from the foregoing data, for every three degrees from the equator to the pole, are as follow:

Lat.	Degrees on the Meridian.	Lat.	Degrees on the Meridian.
0.....	60459,2	48.....	60782,3
3.....	60460,8	51.....	60812,5
6.....	60465,6	54.....	60842,1
9.....	60473,5	57.....	60870,7
12.....	60484,5	60.....	60898,0
15.....	60498,4	63.....	60923,7
18.....	60515,1	66.....	60947,5
21.....	60534,3	69.....	60969,1
24.....	60556,0	72.....	60988,3
27.....	60579,8	75.....	61005,1
30.....	60605,5	78.....	61018,9
33.....	60632,7	81.....	61029,9
36.....	60661,3	84.....	61037,8
39.....	60690,8	87.....	61042,6
42.....	60721,3	90.....	61044,3
45.....	60751,8		

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

"Oh! Lady Bird, Lady Bird!" *A favourite Glee, for three voices, with an Accompaniment (ad libitum) for the Piano-Forte, as now performing at the Nobility's Concerts. Composed by M. P. King. 2s.*

MR. KING, in the music given to the words before us, offers a very favourable specimen of his ability to accommodate his fancy to the simplicity of his subject. The facts are combined with science, and variegated with taste; and considerable lightness and relief are derived from his interchange of the voices. The alternate introduction of the two upper parts, and the upper part and the bass, in distinct conjunction, relieved by the intervention of the bass alone, greatly enhances the main effect, and gives to the occasional combination of the three parts much additional force. The general construction, indeed, of the composition is well studied and ingenious, and well calculated to support Mr. K.'s long-established reputation.

The Neapolitan Waltz, composed by Mozart, arranged with Variations for the Piano-forte; by Thomas Adams. 2s.

Mr. Adams, as a composer of real taste and genius, claims our particular attention: directing it to the present publication, we are struck with the

force and originality of his conception, and feel Mr. A.'s claims upon our commendation. Our remarks, of course, apply to the variations of this piece, the spirit and vivacity of which are also entitled to our notice, as well as the very diversified way in which the subject matter of Mozart is presented to our gratified ear.

Selection of different Airs, composed, selected, and arranged for the Piano-forte; by F. Paer. 6s.

This selection is made with judgment, and, as far as the merit of selecting extends, may claim our favorable notice. Most of the movements brought together have received the public sanction, and the focal view Mr. Paer's taste and industry have given us of them will be acceptable to piano-forte practitioners, who will find them excellent exercises.

"Ah, vous dirai-je, Mama," *with Variations for the Piano-forte; dedicated to Miss Mayo, of Virginia. Composed by P. Grotte. 2s. 6d.*

The variations to this old, but still favourite air, are easy and animated. Though extended in number to twenty-one, they are conducted with a renovated or unexhausted fancy, and display the power of treating with foliottous diversity, and presenting in dresses equally new and various, matter which

which our ears have been long acquainted.

"*My Love is Like the Red Red Rose,*" and the *Munich Waltz*; two *Airs*, with *Variations for the Harp or Piano-forte*; by F. Z. Hummell, 2s. 6d.

The style aimed at by Mr. Hummell in his variations to the above air, seems to have been that of the most familiar and simple description. This object he has fully obtained. Nothing can be less artful, and, at the same time, equally effective. That the publication will be earnestly resorted to by the young and emulous practitioner is scarcely to be doubted. We wish Mr. Hummell's humble, but useful, labours, all the success they merit.

"*High Notions, or a Trip to Exmouth,*" a Musical Entertainment, as performed with the greatest applause at the Theatre Royal, Drury-Lane. The Music composed and selected by John Parry. 8s.

The music of this dramatic piece exhibits species of talent calculated for stage composition. The several airs are conceived with much feeling, and display an ease and a facility that evince considerable ductility of imagination. The song, "My pride would fain o'ercome my love," is simply elegant, and appropriately affecting; and the duett, "Let the table be well laid, Tim," is adapted with skill. The second act (for this piece consists of two parts,) presents us with several pleasing and interesting melodies; among which may justly be distinguished, as meriting our particular praise, the polacca, "Faithful love devoid of art," (a duett;) and the trio, "Sweetly rang the village bells." Regarding the *tout-ensemble* of this little piece, we feel it to be entitled to a considerable share of our commendation, and think it a production upon which he may justly be permitted to plume himself.

"*La Belle Harlette;*" Air, with Variations for the Piano-forte. Composed by J. W. Holder, Mus. Bac. Oxon. 2s.

Mr. Holder, in his variations to this attractive little air, (five in number,) has furnished the juvenile practitioner with an exercise not less pleasing to the ear than improving to the finger. The passages are facile, natural, and, in their execution, commodious and inviting. "*La Belle Harlette,*" we venture little in prognosticating, will, among young performers, become a general favorite.

"O, do not think because I smile;" a Canzonet. The words by F. L. The Music composed by J. H. Leffler. 1s. 6d.

This song (dedicated to Miss Park,) is a pleasing specimen of Mr. Leffler's talent in this line of composition. The flow of the melody is easy, smooth, and natural, and the expression correct and impressive. The accompaniment, without much digressing from the simple notes of the air itself, is decorative in its style, and, while it enriches, enforces the general effect.

"*Tyrolse, or Bavarian Air;*" arranged as a Duett for Two Performers on the Piano-forte. Composed by Jean D'Alers. 3s.

Mr. D'Alers (whose name is new to us,) has given in this, we believe, his first production, no dubious evidence of his abilities. The piece before us comprizes seven variations, in all of which a degree of spirit and invention, creditable to the composer, is strongly manifested. The two performers are made to successively, as well as contemporarily, partake of the executive or active portion of the performance; and the conjoint effect is well intended, and not ill achieved. Though we cannot award to a publication like the present the honors due to composition purely original, the style in which it is conducted we are ready to acknowledge is good.

BRITISH LEGISLATION.

ACTS PASSED in the 50th YEAR of the REIGN of GEORGE THE THIRD, or in the FIRST SESSION of the SIXTH PARLIAMENT of the UNITED KINGDOM.

CHAPTER I. To provide for the Care of his Majesty's Royal Person during the continuance of his Majesty's Illness.—Feb. 12, 1819.

The care of his Majesty's person and household, &c. to be vested in the Duke of York.

A council to assist the Duke of York.

The members of the Duke of York's council to take the following oath:—"I,

A. B. do solemnly promise and swear, that I will truly and faithfully counsel and advise his Royal Highness the Duke of York and Albany, according to the best of my judgment, in all matters and things relating to the trusts committed to his Royal Highness, touching the care of his Majesty's royal person, and the resumption of the personal exercise of the royal authority by his Majesty."

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The council may examine the physicians and others upon oath.

The council to meet, and to declare the state of his Majesty's health; and transmit a copy of such declaration to the president of the Privy Council, &c.

When it shall appear that his Majesty's health is restored, the same shall be notified to the Privy Council, and entered in their books.—After such entry, his Majesty may, by sign manual, require the Privy Council to assemble.

The powers of this act to cease on his Majesty's declaring, by proclamation, his resumption of the royal authority.

In case of the death of the Duke of York, the care of his Majesty's person shall be vested in the Duke's council, until provision made by Parliament.

The Regent to issue a proclamation for the meeting of Parliament, in case the Parliament be not sitting.

Cap. II. *For reviving and further*

continuing, until the 1st day of May, 1819, an Act made in the 51st year of his present Majesty, intituled, "An Act to extend an Act made in the 18th year of his late Majesty, King George the Second, to explain and amend the Laws touching the Elections of the Knights of the Shire to serve in Parliament for England, respecting the Expenses of Hustings and Poll Clerks, so far as regards the City of Westminster.—Feb. 12.

Cap. III. *For continuing to his Majesty certain Duties on Malts, Sugar, Tobacco, and Snuff, in Great Britain: and on Pensions, Offices, and Personal Estates, in England; for the Service of the year 1819.—Feb. 18.*

*. * No other acts of this session are yet printed.

NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED IN MARCH;

With an HISTORICAL and CRITICAL PROËMIUM.

*. * *Authors or Publishers, desirous of seeing an early notice of their works, are requested to transmit copies before the 18th of the month.*

MR. ROSCOE has published a comprehensive work on Criminal Law, under the title of "*Observations on Penal Jurisprudence and the Reformation of Criminals.*" He has dispassionately considered the several projects of various theorists on the subject, as Messrs. Montagu, Bentham, Parr, Paley, and Beccaria; and he concludes with the following discriminating observations:—

"When we speak of punishing crimes, we are in danger of being misled by a figure of speech. In fact, we do not punish the crime, but the individual who commits the crime; and whatever end the punishment is intended to answer, it must bear a relation to the nature, disposition, and circumstances of such individual. To hang up indiscriminately a certain number of persons, because they have committed a certain act, without any regard to the peculiar circumstances under which such act was committed, or by which every different case is distinguished, or even without any clear idea of the result to be produced, would be the height of folly, if it were not the height of injustice; and with regard to inferior punishments, it must be apparent, on the slightest reflection, that the same punishment applied to different persons may produce not only a different, but a contrary effect; and that which may be necessary to reform one, may only serve to harden another. To apply the same

punishment to all, is therefore, a kind of empiricism in legislation, which pretends by a certain specific, to cure a certain crime, without any reference to the state of the party on whom the nostrum is to be tried. The consequences of this have been most fatal to the interests of society, and under the pretext of an impartial administration of justice, the greatest possible diversity has always subsisted, not only in the degree of suffering sustained, but in the consequences produced. That which to one is agony, another disregards; and transportation, which by some may be considered as the utmost extreme of misery, may to others resemble an excursion of pleasure. But this inequality is the least portion of the evil. The only rational object which punishment should have in view, is frustrated by this blind and indiscriminating process; and it is in consequence of this, that criminals, after having gone through some prescriptive mode of discipline, are again turned loose on society, "more hardened in their crimes, and more instructed." On this subject then, one of the most important that can engage the attention of the human faculties, it is highly requisite that a thorough investigation should take place; in the result of which, it may perhaps appear, that the talisman to which we have trusted is no longer to be relied on; that there is no short and expeditious way of extirpating moral evil; but that, if we wish to succeed, we must enter upon the task

task with a full conviction of its importance, and a sincere resolution to bend ourselves down to our labour. We must enquire into the character, temper, and moral constitution, of the individual, and acquaint ourselves with his natural or acquired talents, his habits, and his views, in order that we may be enabled to adopt such measures for his improvement, as may be best adapted to the case. If he be ignorant, we must instruct him; if he be obstinate, and arrogant, we must humiliate him; if he be indolent, we must rouse him; if he be desponding, we must encourage him; and this, it is evident, cannot be accomplished without resorting to different modes of treatment, and the full exercise of those moral and sympathetic endowments, which subsist in a greater or less degree between all human beings as incident to our common nature."

—This conclusion leads Mr. R. to adopt the Penitentiary System, and he has detailed the several arrangements now adopted in America and Europe, and gives an account of what has been already adopted in England. In these we cordially agree with him, and we are sure he will agree with us in our opinion, that all penitentiaries ought to be under liberal and kind government, and that remission of punishment ought quickly to follow repentance and improved habits. The conclusive paragraph of the original portion of the volume is so much in unison with our opinions, that we must again trespass on our limits.

"In adverting to the code of criminal law which has so long been established in Europe, and comparing it with the proposed system which has for its object the reformation of offenders, we find them, in almost every point of view, the reverse of each other. The former owes its origin to those vindictive feelings, which are incident to a rude state of society; the other is founded on Christian principles, and applies the precepts of our religion to the conduct of our lives. The one proposes to prevent crimes by the example of severe punishments; the other conceives that the best example is that of a criminal brought by proper discipline to a due sense of his crime. By the operation of the former, great numbers of offenders perish in the strength and thoughtlessness of life; the other endeavours to preserve rather than to destroy; it considers a criminal as an unfortunate fellow-creature, led on to guilt through a great variety of causes, but capable, by kindness, patience, and proper discipline, of being reformed and restored to society. The former plan cherishes and inflames among mankind the feelings of anger and revenge, and employs

the mind on the most hateful of all subjects, the devising modes of punishing or tormenting another; the other embraces all mankind as brethren, and finds, in the idea of recalling a fellow-creature from guilt to rectitude, the highest gratification. Even when compared with the milder system of criminal law, so eloquently recommended by many enlightened writers, the advantage is greatly in favour of the penitentiary plan. The one supposes that it is possible to apportion punishments to crimes, and that such punishments should be invariably inflicted; the other admits of no punishment but such as is necessary to reform the offender, and is as ready to pardon on evidence of repentance, as to convict on evidence of the crime; applying to practice on all occasions the Christian precept—"Do unto all men as ye would they should do unto you." To extend this comparison further is surely unnecessary. If the latter plan can by any exertion be substituted for the former, is it possible that any one can doubt of its expediency?"

A splendid volume has appeared from the press of Mr. Ackermann, entitled, *a Complete Course of Lithography*, by ALOIS SENEFFELDER, the inventor. It is accompanied by a variety of specimens in different species of engraving, which prove the perfection of the artists employed by Mr. Ackermann. Through the activity of Mr. A. and Mr. MARSHALL, of Walworth, it seems likely that this species of engraving will soon attain the highest perfection in England; and the volume before us will enable every engraver and draughtsman to practise it with success.

Mr. STEPHEN WESTON has published an elegant Manual or Guide to Rome, ancient and modern, under the title of *Enchiridion Roma*. Italian tourists will be unjust to themselves who do not make it part of their luggage.

A pleasing *Nouvellette* has appeared under the title of *the Enjoyments of Youth, a ground-work to the Comforts of Old Age*. It consists of a practical exposition of vice, adapted to the advantageous perusal of young persons.

At length, we have an authentic account of the late Voyage of Discovery to the North Pole, in the complete journal of an officer, published in the first Number of the *Journal of Voyages and Travels*.—The chief improvement in geography effected by this voyage is the correction of the position and shape of Ballin's Bay, which heretofore had been extended ten degrees too far to the east. This full and satisfactory

satisfactory account of the voyage, being sold at only three shillings, exemplifies the value of this new Journal to the public; the Admiralty account being advertised at 3*l*. 13*s*. 6*d*. 1. The series of this periodical work cannot fail to constitute one of the most valuable and instructive collections in the language, at a trifling and accessible cost.

MR. MITCHELL'S "*Elements of Natural Philosophy*," illustrated by easy experiments, extract all the received truths of modern science with great perspicuity; and will prove a very useful auxiliary in the school and lecture-room.

A pamphlet, called *the Essentials of the National Church*, cannot fail to accelerate those reforms which the spread of knowledge renders necessary in the liturgy. As the author is a sincere Christian, and no enemy of the Establishment, his arguments are more likely to command attention.

DR. BELL, whose merits in promoting the great work of public education we admit in their full force, has published a treatise on *the Wrongs of Children*, which we recommend to the perusal of all our philanthropic readers.

MR. GIFFARD, the government critic, or manager of the Quarterly Review, has met with a sturdy opponent in MR. HAZLITT, who, in a letter to that gentleman, has exposed the empirical pretensions of that Journal.

A JURYMAN'S *Notes and Observations on Criminal Trials*, form a valuable commentary on the Golden Rules for Jurymen, and merit the perusal of all conscientious persons who are called upon to serve in a jury-box.

Tom Crib's Memorial to the Congress, is said to be the production of the ingenious author of the Fudge Family in Paris,—but we hope not; and, in truth, we cannot believe the assertion. It can please none but those, by whom the Newgate Calendar is deemed a classic, and the Beggar's Opera a drama of moral tendency and refined taste. We can pity the errors of royalty, as results of bad education and base flattery; but we are not among those who can enjoy the disgusting and libellous caricatures here drawn of the Prince Regent and the Emperor Alexander in supposed pugilistic or brutal personal combat at the *flash* battery of Moulsey-Hurst.

Puffs continue to multiply on the obscure subject of Pestalozzi's Establishment at YVERDON. We regard the

letter to the Rev. F. BUCKHOLZ as a work of this class. Pestalozzi is, doubtless, a good, zealous man; but his system began, and must die, with him, unless another as zealous as himself can be found to succeed him. It is the English interrogative system, without text-books; and, therefore, not, like that, susceptible of general use.

MR. BUCK, author of the *Philosophy of Nature*, has published a tragedy called *The Italians*, accompanied by a forcible appeal to the public against the intrigues and crooked policy of actors and managers, by which Mr. B. appears to have severely suffered. The piece is well written, and contains some ably-drawn characters; and, under the circumstances, it seems to us that it ought to have been submitted to the ordeal of an audience.

A pamphlet *On the Punishment of Death in the Case of Forgery*, by MR. BOWDLER, has reached a second edition before we have had an opportunity of noticing its merits. At the present moment, when the legislature is occupied with the important task of revising the *criminal code of the empire*, this tract is peculiarly deserving of attention.

A poem, called *the Political Dessert*, has been anonymously sent into the world. There is an air of originality in the thoughts as well as manner of the writer, which proves that he possesses a talent for satire of no common order; and, if he has inclination and opportunity to cultivate his genius, there is a fair promise of his future success.

We were sorry to see the respected name of CAMPBELL affixed to a book-making speculation, in several volumes of common-place *Selections from the Poets*, with a preface or dissertation, such as might have appeared in any magazine without exciting particular notice. All the rarity in the work could, indeed, have been printed in a seven-shilling volume; but the public are in danger of being taxed with seven loosely printed volumes at three guineas and a half.

Either the muse of MR. ROGERS is jaded, or our taste is blunted. We opened his new poem, called *Human Life*, with much expectation; but, on perusing it, were sorry that the venerable poet lived to see its existence. The sentiments are mawkish, or trite, and the language like gilded gingerbread. Had it been posthumous, the blame would have rested on the author's executors; as it is, we can only regret, that one who has shone so resplendently during

during the last thirty years should have been seduced by flattery to compromise his reputation in this very feeble performance.

The mystery which has so long involved the question—Who was the author of the Letters of Junius? remains still undisputed. A new hypothesis is now started, in a pamphlet just published, under the title of *Junius Unmasked*, which should be read by all who take interest in such enquiries. In this pamphlet, the celebrated author of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, is asserted to be Junius; and the arguments of the author, in defence of his conjectures, are highly plausible, if not convincing.

Miss HUTTON, of Birmingham, has printed, in three volumes, a novel, under the title of *Oakwood Hall*, which originally appeared, at intervals, in a periodical work. It is not equal to some other productions of this lady in point of interest; but it contains many just and patriotic sentiments, and may be ranked much above a vast majority of the novels of the day. The descriptions of various parts of the kingdom, interspersed in the work, will be found instructive and entertaining, especially to young readers.

The indispensable principle of justice "Hear both sides," induces us to notice the appearance of a pamphlet under the title of *Warden Refuted; being a Defence of the British Navy*, &c. &c. in a letter to D. B. Warden.—In connection with the history of the late impolitic war, the correction of mis-statements, and the refutation of misrepresentations, whether designed or accidental, must be highly useful; but we wish Mr. JAMES had written with less anger.

The art of stereotype printing has, at length, been applied to its legitimate objects, viz. collections of tables and figure-work. Thus, we see in print a collection of stereotyped and immaculate *Mathematical Tables of Logarithms, Sines, and Tangents*; and, also, a stereotyped *Ready Reckoner*, by COXHEAD, so correct, that he offers £1. reward for the detection of an error. This is a degree of perfection which can only be attained by thus casting the pages, when set, into solid unalterable plates.

An acceptable service has been rendered to the cause of amelioration, in the translation of the Penal Code of France, as promulgated by *Napoléon le Grand*, and established by the Bourbon administration. This code is not sufficiently discriminating, but it is far less

sanguinary than the laws of England; and, in being more precise, it does not create, in the minds of criminals, the disgust of an unknown or *ex-post facto* law. Every one who has taken an interest in the discussions relative to our criminal code, will derive much satisfaction from the perusal of this monument of legislative wisdom. The friends of justice will also turn their eyes to St. Helena.

Mr. COBBETT's second part of his *Year's Residence in the United States* possesses more general interest than the first part. His analysis of American character and manners is the best we have seen; and the information which his work affords to persons inclined to emigrate is highly valuable. For our parts, we repeat a sentiment in which we appear to be corroborated by the statements of Mr. Cobbett, that, far less exertion employed in correcting abuses at home would produce more advantages than can result from the anxiety and sacrifices which must attend the removal of a family to America. There are still three millions of productive acres uncultivated in England and Wales, and three times that quantity lost to private enjoyment in farms of anti-social magnitude; and, if we had, or could have, a wise, benevolent, and public-spirited parliament, these TWELVE millions of lost acres would, under a system of good policy, render 120,000 families happy and independent, on farms of 100 acres each, who are now perishing in manufacturing towns, in workhouses, or in gaols. But we doubt whether there are half a dozen members of parliament capable of feeling this palpable truism, or who, feeling it, have energy of character sufficient to attempt to carry the principle into practice. Unhappily, wisdom and originality are not qualities which recommend candidates; but certain popular or bacchanalian habits, with plausible common-place opinions, and wealth enough to render the labour of thinking unnecessary, are the general passports to success. This vice of election is, we fear, too radical to be corrected, except by greatly increased intelligence in the people, or by long experience in suffering; for, it applies, it appears, to the United States as much as to Britain, where, as here, trained and corrupt lawyers have rendered the duties of legislation a mere professional speculation!

The Correspondence and Posthumous Pieces of Dr. FRANKLIN have been given to the world, in several volumes,

by his grandson; but not till they have ceased to be interesting—for, alas! such is the transitory nature of human fame and contemporary glory, that the home-spun and proverbial beauties of Franklin, which charmed in his day, are now considered as mere Americanisms, unfit to rank with the refined literature of the present age. His writings, in detail, have ceased to be read; and nothing can preserve the fame of Franklin, but a collection, in the manner of Rochefoucault, of his adages or proverbs, a mode of exhibiting truth in which he excelled all his contemporaries.

A small volume has appeared in London and New York, of Letters from that good man the Rev. John Newton, to the Rev. W. Barlass, of New York. As Mr. Newton's, they will interest many readers.

A novel, called the *Intriguing Beauty, and the Beauty without Intrigue*, recommends itself by its good writing, and its good moral tendency.

ANATOMY.

ADDITIONAL Experiments on the Arteries of Warm-Blooded Animals, &c.; by Charles Henry Parry, M.D. F.R.S. 8vo. 12s.

A Series of Engravings, respecting the Bones of the Human Skeleton, with the Skeletons of some of the Lower Animals; by Edward Mitchell. Part I. 4to. 16s.

Essays on the Morbid Anatomy of the Human Eye; by James Wardrop, F.R.S.E. Vol. II. 1l. 5s.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

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THE SECOND Number of the Journal of new Voyages and Travels, to be published April 15, will be occupied by a very interesting original *Voyage in the Indian Seas*, lately performed in a ship of war, by J. PUTON, esq. the surgeon.

As a spur to the exertions of the ships about to sail on a voyage of Arctic Discovery, the privy-council have announced a reward of 5000*l.* for reaching Hearne's or Copper-mine River; 10,000*l.* for reaching the Whale Island of Mackenzie; 15,000*l.* for reaching 150° west longitude; and 20,000*l.* for reaching the Pacific Ocean by a north-west passage. They also offer 1000*l.* for reaching the lat. of 83°; 2000*l.* for the lat. of 85°; 3000*l.* for 87°; 4000*l.* for 88°; and 5000*l.* for 89° and upwards.

The Life of William Lord Russell, with some Account of the Times in which he lived, is preparing, by LORD JOHN RUSSELL.

Mr. DODWELL's long-promised Travels will appear in May, accompanied with the first portion of his Views in Greece.

A Voyage up the Persian Gulph, and a Journey over land from India to England, in 1817, is announced; containing an Account of Arabia Felix, Arabia Deserta, Persia, Mesopotamia, Babylon, Bagdad, Koordistan, Armenia, Asia Minor, &c. &c. by WILLIAM HEUDE, Esq. of the Madras Military Establishment.

The first part of the work on the Englefield Vases; containing six plates, engraved by H. MOSES, from the vases in the possession of Sir H. Englefield, bart. is just ready for publication.

It appears, by a Letter from WILLIAM BRUCE, esq. resident at Bushire, to WILLIAM ERSKINE, esq. of Bombay,

that the cow-pox has long been well known in Persia by the Eliats, or wandering tribes. Mr. B. made particular inquiries, among several different tribes who visit Bushiro in the winter to sell the produce of their flocks, such as carpets, rugs, butter, cheese, &c.; and every Eliat, of at least six or seven different tribes, uniformly told him that the people who are employed to milk the cattle caught a disease, which after once having had, they were perfectly safe from the small-pox: that this disease was prevalent among the cows, and showed itself particularly on the teats; but that it was more prevalent among and more frequently caught FROM THE SHEEP. A very respectable farmer, who lives about fourteen miles from Bushire, by name Malilla, confirmed every thing that the Eliats had told him, and farther said that the disease was very common all over the country, and that his own SHEEP often had it."

Sir W. GELL's Itinerary of Greece is nearly completed.

The Rev. Mr. LINGARD announces a new History of England, which, to the reformation, is to fill three quartos; and, if duly encouraged, he pledges himself to continue it to the revolution. There is, at present, an opening for such a work, as the public justly decri the partialities of Hume; but Mr. Lingard's success depends, not merely on his being free from the faults of his predecessors, but also on his general good principles, in regard to religious and civil liberty.

Letters from Dr. Gregory, of Edinburgh, in defence of his Essays, philosophical and literary, with replies, will be published in a few days; by the Rev. ALEXANDER CROMBIE, LL.D.

A Survey of the Husbandry of Flan-
L 12 orders

ders, made under the authority of the Farming Society of Ireland, is upon the eve of publication. That public-spirited body deputed the Rev. THOMAS RABCLIFFE, a skilful agriculturist, and one of its own members, to undertake the investigation of the Flemish system; a report highly interesting to the British farmer may therefore be expected. It will be accompanied with plates and plans, illustrative of implements, machinery, &c. &c.

JOHN ADAMSON, esq. F.S.A. is preparing for publication; *Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Luis de Camoens*; in 2 vols. 8vo. illustrated with nine engravings.

The prospective-syllabus has been transmitted to us of a very interesting new work, which will speedily be published, in 2 vols. 8vo. illustrated by engravings on wood, &c. of an Historical Account of all Inventions and Discoveries in those Arts and Sciences, &c. which are of utility or ornament to man, and which lend assistance to human comfort, a polish to life, and render the civilized state of man, beyond comparison, preferable to a state of nature; traced from their origin; with every subsequent improvement, down to the present period; by Mr. J. F. LAKE WILLIAMS, a gentleman whose writings have frequently ornamented our pages.

A Treatise on Medical Logic, founded on Practice; with facts and observations, is preparing; by Sir GILBERT BLANE, physician-extraordinary to his majesty.

An establishment, called the Imperial Gas-light Company, is proposed, for more effectually lighting the metropolis with gas. It is proposed that a capital of 200,000*l.* shall be raised in shares of 50*l.* each,—to be paid by instalments, as the progress of the works may require.

A new society is formed, consisting of the chief musical talent of the country, for the purpose of printing and editing their own works, and of other eminent composers who may not belong to the society. They intend also printing the works of every classical author, which will be got up in the best possible manner, upon a new plan. The Argyll Rooms are taken for this purpose, where they intend opening their music warehouse.

A Refutation will shortly be published of the Claims of the late Sir Philip Francis, K. B. to be considered the author of the Letters of JUNIUS; by CHARLES MONTAGUE CHALMERS, esq. A.M.

Letters from the Right Hon. J. Philipps Curran to H. Weston, esq. are in the press. They were written on Mr. Curran's first coming to London in 1773; at which time he was only twenty-four years of age, and Mr. Weston was a college friend.

Mr. WILLIAM FAIRLIPS has in the press, a new and greatly improved edition of his *Elementary Introduction to Mineralogy*. The most important crystalline forms will be printed on the same pages with the descriptions, and peculiar attention paid to the localities of British minerals. It will be comprised in a closely printed volume in small octavo.

Mr. WESTGARTH FORSTER is preparing an improved and greatly enlarged edition of his *Treatise on a Section of the Strata*, commencing near Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and concluding on the West side of the mountain of Cross-Fell; with remarks on mineral veins in general; also, tables of the strata in Yorkshire and Derbyshire.

Accounts from the banks of the Mississippi state, according to Mr. TILLOCH's Journal, that the Mammoth has been discovered actually in existence, in the western deserts of North America. According to the descriptions given of it, this colossus of the animal kingdom is not carnivorous; it lives on vegetables, but more particularly on a certain species of tree, of which it eats the leaves, the bark, and even the trunk. It never lies down, and sleeps leaning for support against a tree. It has rather the shape of a wild boar than of an elephant, and is fifteen feet high. His body is covered by a hairy skin, and he has no horn.

Before our next publication, the sale and disperse of Mr. BULLOCK's superb museum of natural history will have commenced; and we cannot but regard it as a national loss, as many years must elapse ere we can possibly see such another assemblage of the wonders of nature.

The passion for murder, under the forms of public war, is about to be excited by a work on the useless battles of the Duke of Wellington, to re-establish the Bourbons in Spain and France; consisting of a series of engravings, from drawings by RICHARD WESTALL, R. A. by CHARLES HEATH, and coloured in imitation of the original drawings. All such celebrations are, in our opinion, an abuse of the fine arts.

Mr.

Mr. HAWORTH has in the press, an Appendix to his Synopsis Plantarum Succulentarum; forming a most extensive and important addition to the work formerly published.

A work called, the Entomologist's Pocket Compendium, containing an introduction to the knowledge of British insects; with the modern method of arranging the classes crustacea, myriapoda, spiders, mites, and insects, according to their affinities and structure, after the system of Dr. Leach; and an explanation of the terms used in entomology; a calendar of time and situations where usually found, of nearly 3000 species; with instructions for collecting and fitting-up objects for the microscope: by Mr. GEORGE SAMUELLE, associate of the Linnean Society of London.

A magnificent Credo of SEBASTIAN BACH, a MS. never before printed, is in a state of forward preparation for the press, under the superintendence of Mr. SAMUEL WESLEY.

Dr. BUSBY has announced for publication, early in the ensuing year, a general History of Music, from the earliest times to the present; comprising the lives of eminent composers and musical writers. The whole accompanied with notes and observations, critical and illustrative; in two volumes, 8vo.

Mr. RICHARD TAYLOR, of Norwich, is preparing for publication three maps, upon a new plan, of the sites of all the religious houses, colleges, hospitals, &c. within the diocese of Norwich, previous to the dissolution of monasteries. They will be accompanied by a copious reference; and will contain the arms of religious houses, and much additional information.

Dr. WEATHERHEAD will commence in April, his Spring Course of Lectures, which embrace the consideration of the congenital mal-formations and morbid and accidental distortions of the bones.

Speedily will be published, in 8vo. illustrated with five plates, an Enquiry, illustrating the nature of Tuberculated Accretions of Serous Membranes, and the origin of Tubercles and Tumours in different Textures of the Body. By Dr. JOHN BARON, of the General Infirmary at Gloucester.

Mr. C. F. GREGE, a Canadian farmer, and author of Essays on Practical Husbandry, and member of the Agricultural Societies of Montreal and Quebec, has in the press, in this country, Facts

and Observations relative to Canada; proving that the British colonies possess superior advantages to emigrants, compared with the United States of America.

Pastorals; Ruggies, and other poems, by E. D. BAYNES, Esq. translator of Ovid's Epistles, are in the press.

Mr. BRITTON's third number of Chronological and Historical Illustrations of the Ancient Architecture of Great Britain; containing eight engravings; also, his fourth number of the History and Antiquities of York Cathedral. The sixth number, to finish this cathedral, is announced for the first of June.

Some exquisitely beautiful Water-colour Drawings, by N. POUSSIN, on inlaid wood, representing the Seven Sacraments, which were formerly at Rome, in the chapel of the late Cardinal Albany, are now on sale in London, at No. 25, Lower Thornhaugh-street. Mr. WEST considers them next in beauty to the Cartoons of Raphael, some of the heads being even superior in excellence.

Mr. BENNET's humane bill to prevent the use of climbing boys in sweeping chimneys, has been lost; but, among the facts collected, it appears that the whole of the flues at present in use may be comprised in *four classes*; the first, and most numerous, are those which are carried up in a perpendicular stack, the only bend in these flues being just sufficient to clear the opening of the flue above. The second, far less numerous, are those in which the fire-place is in a wall, not continued higher than the next floor, and turning off with one bend (making two angles in the elevation) to a partition wall, in which the shaft is continued to the top. The third, still less numerous, are those in which the shaft is at some distance from the fire-place, having, at least, one angle on the plan, and which, of necessity, forms two bends in the elevation. The fourth class, which forms a very small proportion of the total number already constructed, are those having more than one angle on the plan, and being, for a part of the length, entirely horizontal. For the first class, the machines already in use are quite efficient; they are also competent to sweep part of the second class. In the third class, where the ascent is at all preserved, the ball and brush still acts effectually; as it will also do in the fourth class, where there are no parts entirely level. The proportions of the different classes are—of 1,000 flues, 210 are

are of the first class, 50 of the second, 20 of the third, and only 10 of the fourth. It seems, therefore, extremely wasteful and barbarous to permit helpless children to be so employed.

A Poem, called the Iron Mask, ascribed to the pen of J. D. HUMPHREYS, Esq. author of the Recluse of the Pyrenees, and a great-grand-son of the late Dr. Doddridge, will be published in May.

A History and Description of Litchfield Cathedral, illustrated with sixteen engravings, from drawings by Mr. Mackenzie, among which is one representing Chantrey's monument of the two children of Mrs. Robinson, will shortly be published by Mr. BRITTON.

Mr. WM. SCORESBY, has in the press a work entitled, a Survey of the Arctic Regions.

The Rev. EDWARD COOPER has a new volume of his practical Sermons in the press; containing, with the four already published, a course of family Sunday-schooling for two years.

Mr. GEORGE WERN is preparing for publishing Historical and Descriptive Sketches of Hornsea, and several neighbouring parishes in the county of Lincoln, embellished with engravings.

Shortly will be published, the first part of the Costume of Hartlepool, drawn and engraved from life, by T. L. BUSBY. The work will be of a size adapted to illustrate the history of Durham.

The interesting discoveries made in regard to the dip and variation of the Magnetic Needle are fully described, and illustrated by three engravings, in the officer's journal of the late Voyage to the Arctic Regions, just published in the first number of the Journal of Voyages and Travels.

A new edition of Lord Bacon's works, in twelve volumes, foolscap, enriched with portraits, with the Latin part translated into English, is preparing by Dr. PETER SHAW.

A new edition of LUTHER's Commentary on the Psalms, with historical elucidations, and an illustrative engraving, will speedily appear in octavo.

Mr. PARRY, in the last Philosophical Magazine, states, that it has occurred to him, from a long and careful attention to roads, in all situations, and that he knows numbers of intelligent travellers and road-surveyors, who have made the same observation, viz. "that nothing is more essential to the goodness and

permanence of a road, than causing the wheels of carriages continually to change their places on the road, by which alone ruts thereon can be avoided, and a smooth surface be obtained and preserved.

The governors of the Royal Dispensary for Diseases of the Ear, have presented Mr. CURTIS, the surgeon of that Institution, with a superb piece of plate, as a token of the estimation they entertain of his professional abilities, and for his great attention to the patients placed under his care at that useful charity.

R. HOLLOCK, esq. of Whittlesford, has made some curious antiquarian discoveries, at a place called Got Moor, between Whittlesford and Triplow, two miles from Newton. He employed some labourers to level three ancient tumuli upon Got Moor, called the *Chronicle Hills*, with a view to the improvement of his land. The middle one was eight feet high, and it was twenty-seven yards in diameter; the others were much lower. They ranged along an ancient wall, constructed of flints and pebbles, which the workmen are now removing. Its length was four rods; its thickness thirty inches; and it had three abutments upon its eastern side. Beyond this wall, at the distance of twelve rods to the east, was found an ancient well, made with clunch, nine feet in diameter, full of flints and tiles, of a curious shape, so formed as to lap over each other. Some of these tiles had a hole in the centre; and, from their general appearance, it was believed that they had been used in an aqueduct. In this well were found two bucks' or elks' horns, of very large size. Upon opening the tumuli, the workmen removed, from the larger one, four human skeletons, which were found lying upon their backs, about two feet from the bottom. Some broken pieces of *terra cotta*, with red and with black glazing, were found in opening the tumuli, heaped among the earth, which, from the nature of the workmanship, seemed to be Roman; but this is uncertain. In opening the northern tumulus, and in removing the wall upon its eastern side, such an innumerable quantity of the bones of a small quadruped was found, that they were actually stratified to the depth of four inches, — so that the workmen took out whole shovels' full of these bones; and the same were also found near other sepulchres, about a hundred yards to the north of the *Chronicle Hills*. The most singular

singular circumstance is, that there is no living animal now in the country to which these bones, thus deposited by millions, may be anatomically referred. The bones of the jaw correspond with those of the castor, or beaver, as found in a fossil state in the bogs near Chatteris; but the first are incomparably smaller. Like those of the beaver, they are furnished with two upper and two lower incisors, and with four grinders on each side. Nothing like these minute bones has, however, been yet known to exist in a fossil state. A professor of Cambridge, after a careful examination of the spot, believing them to have belonged to the Lemming, which sometimes descends in moving myriads from the mountains of Lapland, transmitted several of them to London to Sir Joseph Banks and to Sir Everard Home, who have confirmed his conjecture.—About 100 yards from the north of the *Chronicle Hills*, there were found two other sepulchres, in which human skeletons were found in *soroi*, constructed of flints and pebbles, put together with fine gravel. These *soroi* were surrounded each by a circular wall two and a-half feet thick, and about three feet high, and twenty-two feet in diameter. The whole were covered beneath mounds of earth, which rose in hills about two feet above the *soroi*, having been probably diminished in height by long pressure, and the effect of rains.—In the first *soroi* (which was five feet square, and eight feet deep, brought to a point with pebbles,) were found two skeletons. The uppermost appeared to be of larger size. Under the skull was found the blade of a poignard or knife. The head of this skeleton rested upon the body of the other. The *soroi* was full of dirt; and patches of a white unctuous substance, like spermaceti, adhered to the flints. It had an oak bottom, black as ink, but stained with the green oxide of copper, owing to the decomposition of an ancient bronze vessel, very small parts of which have been removed to the university of Cambridge, and analyzed; the composition consisting, as usual, in ancient bronze, of an alloy of copper and tin, in the proportion of eighty-eight of the former to twelve of the latter. Large iron nails, reduced almost to an oxide, were also found here. In the other *soroi* (which was four feet square within its circular wall, and eight feet deep,) a human skeleton was found; and another below it in a sitting posture, with an erect

spear, the point of which was of iron. Nails were found here, but no wood, as in the other *soroi*. Here the small quadruped bones were also found in great abundance. The mode of burial exhibited by these ancient sepulchres, added to the fact of the bronze reliques found within one of them, and also that no Roman coins have ever been discovered among the other ruins, plead strongly for the superior antiquity of the people here interred; and lead to a conclusion, that the *Chronicle Hills* were Celtic tombs.

Early in April will appear, in three volumes, a satirical novel, by the author of "Prodigious! or, Childe Paddle in London," called, "Gogmagog Hall, or the Philosophical Lord and the Governor."

The Rev. SPENCER CORBOLD, M.A., late fellow of Caius College, has prepared a second edition of his Answer to a Dissenter's Reasons.

Shortly will be published, *Remarks on the Foreknowledge of God*; suggested by passages in Dr. Adam Clarke's Commentary on the New Testament; by GILL TIMMS.

The Rev. HENRY CAND has in the press, a second edition, with considerable additions, of his *Essay on the Holy Eucharist, or the Refutation of the Hoadlyan Scheme* of it.

Dr. SPURZHEIM is preparing a Treatise on the Education of Youth, founded on the Discrimination of individual Character by the form of the Head.

A Collection of Letters, relative principally to Public Events during the latter half of the Seventeenth Century, from the original Papers in the archives of the RAWDON family in Ireland, with an introduction and illustrative notes, is printing.

The Interrogative System of Education, or the system of teaching by Questions, on Text-Books without Answers, which has been so successfully introduced in England, has recently been adopted in France. A Society of 1500 members, represented by a committee of the most enlightened men in Paris, has undertaken to compose and publish no less than seventy-two Elementary Books, on the plan of the several works so well known in the schools of the British Empire.

Mr. JACQUEZ has put to press a new edition of his Translation of Franck's Guide to the Reading and Study of the Holy Scriptures.

MEDICAL REPORT.

REPORT of DISEASES and CASUALTIES occurring in the public and private Practice of the Physician who has the care of the Western District of the CITY DISPENSARY, —the limits of which; commencing at the Fleet-street end of Chancery-lane, pass through Gray's Inn-lane, Portpool-lane, Hutton Wall, Great Saffron-hill, West-street, Smithfield-bars, Charterhouse-lane and square; along Goswell-street to Old street; down Old-street, as far as Bunhill-row; thence crossing the Old Jewry and extending along Queen-street, terminate at the water-side.

A DIVISION has been proposed, by some medical speculatists, of epidemic diseases into infectious and contagious. Under the first head would be included fevers generally, and, in the second division, those affections which seem more decidedly to depend upon a peculiar or specific matter. Infectious diseases we are taught, by this classification and nomenclature, to attribute to a something in the air which we breathe; contagious maladies are said to be independent of air and soil, and place and temperature. The occasional prevalence, however, even of this last order of distempers, would seem to have some reference to external circumstances of locality; and, although the spontaneous origin of Measles, Hooping-cough, and Scarlet-fever, is difficult to conceive, these contagions do sometimes arise, and spread, and decline, and disappear, at particular times, and in different districts, in a way that would incline the observer of morbid phenomena to conclude that the atmosphere has, at the very least, a modifying influence upon their commencement and course.

For the last few weeks, Scarlatina has been epidemically prevalent in London and its neighbourhood, and the Reporter has seen it, during the preceding month, in every variety of form and every degree of virulence; from a mere simple affection of the throat, which, but for the known existence of the contagion, would hardly have excited the attention of the patient or his friends; or, from a scarcely discernible efflorescence of the skin, up to the highest grade of malignant and rapidly-destructive distemper; which, while it

especially attacks the throat, extinguishes the vital principle almost with the same rapidity as if the subject had been seized in the same part by the hand of the assassin or executioner.

On this very day, the corpse of a youth is to be consigned to the grave, whom the Reporter saw, not a week since, in good health and spirits; and who, but two nights previous to his death, was playing at cards at a very late hour. Another individual, in the same house, was affected with the complaint with less annoyance to his feelings, and less interruption to his professional pursuits, than is often occasioned by a mere common catarrh.

With respect to the treatment, every thing depends upon being early in the application of remedies; particularly when these are required to be of a decisive and powerful nature. Blood-letting might be expedient,—nay, might save life,—in the morning; and, in the evening of the same day, might materially assist in the extinction of the vital spark: ascertaining indeed the precise point of time at which depletion must cease, and stimulation commence, constitutes, to say the least, the principal point of perplexity and difficulty with the medical practitioner. There is but too much reason to fear, that many are stimulated to death under the notion of malignancy and putrescency, while unreasonably bold bleedings, on the other hand, have killed the patient, at the moment they have cured his disorder. *Solcuntur frigore membra, vitæque fugit indignata sub umbras.*

D. UWINS, M.D.

Thames Inn; March 20, 1819.

REPORT OF CHEMISTRY, NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, &c.

WE have already described the art of metallic watering (*moiré métallique*), but M. Baget has lately published the following particulars, which merit our notice.

Metallic watering depends upon the action of acids, either pure, or mixed together, and in different degrees of dilution, on alloys of tin. The variety of the designs resembling mother-of-pearl, and reflecting the light in the form of clouds, and the multiplicity of the objects of art which are executed with the substance,

have drawn upon it the attention of the admirers of new discoveries.

I shall describe, (says M. B.) the different mixtures which I employed:—First mixture: we must dissolve four ounces of morlate of soda in eight ounces of water, and add two ounces of nitric acid. Second mixture: eight ounces of water, two ounces of nitric acid, and three ounces of muriatic acid. Third mixture: eight ounces of water, two ounces of muriatic acid, and one ounce of sulphuric acid.

Process.

Process.—One of these mixtures is to be poured warm upon a sheet of tinned iron placed upon a vessel of stone ware; it is poured on in separate portions, until the sheet be completely watered; it is then plunged into water slightly acidulated, and washed. The watering that I have obtained by the action of these different mixtures upon tinned iron, imitated very closely mother-of-pearl and its reflections; but the designs, although varied, were quite accidental, or rather depended upon the manner in which the tin crystallizes, at the surface of the iron, in coming out of the bath in which it is tinned, and does not present to the eye any thing particularly beautiful. By heating the tinned iron to different degrees in different parts, in order to change the form of the crystallization of the tin, I have attempted to produce designs corresponding to the places where the heat is applied. My trials have been successful; I have obtained stars, fern-leaves, and other figures. I have likewise obtained a beautiful granular appearance by pouring one of the above mixtures cold upon a plate of tinned iron at a red heat.

The success of the process depends principally upon the alloy of tin which is

applied to the iron. In many manufactures, bismuth and antimony are added to the tin, and these two metals in proper proportions contribute not a little to the beauty of the results. The metallic watering has the property of bearing the blow of a mallet, but not of a hammer; hence it may be used with embossed patterns, but not with those that are punctured. The different coloured shades which we see on the watering depend upon coloured or transparent varnishes, which, when properly polished, set off the beauty of the watering.

In the course of his experiments on the nature and properties of flame, Sir Humphrey Davy made known the curious fact, that certain combustible bodies may be made to combine with oxygen at comparatively low temperatures. Sir Humphrey's discovery was applied to the keeping a platinum wire in a state of ignition by means of a lamp with spirit of wine—the result by this slow combustion is a peculiar acid. To obtain this in larger quantities, J. F. Daniel, esq. employed the head of an alembic, properly supported; to the beak of which he applied a receiver; and, under its larger opening, placed a small lamp, with a coil of platinum wire.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

WE are concerned to state that, owing to a check in the issues of paper currency, the greatest distress has lately prevailed in the commercial and manufacturing world. Free issues of bank-notes had encouraged enterprise and speculation, and the sudden withdrawing has created proportionate distress and ruin. Many eminent mercantile houses in London, Liverpool, &c. have in consequence stopped payment within the month; and the prices of raw materials and colonial produce have fallen from ten to thirty per cent. All our accounts from the manufacturing districts teem with details of distress, which nothing can relieve but a law to assess farms for the poor rates in proportion to their extent; so that the creation of 10 or 20,000 small farms may relieve the towns from the excess of population driven into them by the avaricious cruelty of landlords, and the insatiable cupidity of engrossing farmers. 20,000 farms, more or less, would necessarily create all the differences in our social state which existed in the year 1760, and which exists in the year 1819. Permit the people to live, and they will not fill the poor-houses: do not goad them by distress, and they will not fill the prisons.

PRICES OF MERCHANDIZE. Feb. 19.

Cocoa, W. I. common £8 0 0 to 4 5 0
Coffee, Jamaica, ordinary 4 15 0 — 6 2 0
 fine 6 10 0 — 7 10 0

MONTHLY MAG. No. 324.

Annual Amount of the Hop Duty for ninety years.

	£	s.	d.
1787.....	69,409	2	10
1787.....	68,492	10	6
1747.....	60,000	0	0
1757.....	69,713	0	0
1767.....	25,997	9	8
1777.....	43,581	13	2
1787.....	42,227	3	4
1797.....	137,438	11	10
1798.....	56,032	1	6
1799.....	73,279	15	3
1800.....	72,928	7	6
1801.....	231,227	8	6
1802.....	15,463	10	5
1803.....	199,205	15	10
1804.....	177,617	9	9
1805.....	32,904	11	7
1806.....	153,102	15	9
1807.....	100,071	15	1
1808.....	251,675	19	8
1809.....	63,952	18	3
1810.....	75,514	6	11
1811.....	157,083	19	2
1812.....	30,561	17	3
1813.....	131,477	9	10
1814.....	140,442	11	10
1815.....	123,878	15	3
1816.....	46,302	13	9
1817.....	62,077	4	6

March 26.

£8 0 0 to 4 5 0 per cwt.
£ 15 0 — 6 1 0 ditto.
£ 15 0 — 7 15 0 ditto.
M m Coffee,

Coffee, Mocha	6 18 0	—	7 10 0	6 18 0	—	7 6 0	per cwt.
Cotton, W. I. common	0 1 2	—	0 1 4	0 1 2	—	0 1 4	per lb.
—, Demerara	0 1 4	—	0 1 8	0 1 3	—	0 1 7½	ditto.
Currants	5 10 0	—	5 14 0	5 10 0	—	5 14 0	per cwt.
Figs, Turkey	2 5 0	—	3 2 0	2 5 0	—	3 2 0	ditto.
Flax, Riga	80 0 0	—	83 0 0	82 0 0	—	0 0 0	per ton.
Hemp, Riga Rhine	46 0 0	—	46 10 0	48 0 0	—	49 0 0	ditto.
Hops, new, Pockets	7 0 0	—	9 9 0	6 15 0	—	9 9 0	per cwt.
—, Bags	5 12 0	—	7 7 0	5 12 0	—	7 7 0	ditto.
Iron, British, Bars	13 0 0	—	14 0 0	13 0 0	—	14 0 0	per ton.
—, Pigs	8 10 0	—	9 10 0	8 10 0	—	9 10 0	ditto.
Oil, Lucca	17 0 0	—	19 0 0	17 0 0	—	18 0 0	per jar.
—, Galipoli	94 0 0	—	95 0 0	92 0 0	—	95 0 0	per ton.
Rags	2 16 6	—	0 0 0	2 10 0	—	0 0 0	per cwt.
Raisins, bloom or jar, new	4 10 0	—	0 0 0	4 2 0	—	4 12 0	ditto.
Rice, Carolina, new	2 5 0	—	0 0 0	2 0 0	—	2 2 0	ditto.
—, East India	0 15 0	—	1 2 0	0 14 0	—	0 17 0	ditto.
Silk, China, raw	1 2 8	—	1 11 9	1 8 0	—	1 14 0	per lb.
—, Bengal, skein	1 0 7	—	1 2 9	0 17 2	—	1 0 10	ditto.
Spices, Cinnamon	0 11 4	—	0 11 9	0 11 4	—	0 11 6	ditto.
—, Cloves	0 3 4	—	0 3 7	0 3 5	—	0 3 7	ditto.
—, Nutmegs	0 5 11	—	0 6 1	0 5 11	—	0 6 1	ditto.
—, Pepper, black	0 0 7½	—	0 0 7½	0 0 7½	—	0 0 7½	ditto.
—, white	0 0 11½	—	0 1 0½	0 1 0	—	0 1 0½	ditto.
Spirits, Brandy, Cogniac	0 4 6	—	0 4 10	0 5 8	—	0 6 6	per gal.
—, Geneva Holland	0 3 6	—	0 3 8	0 3 6	—	0 3 8	ditto.
—, Rum, Jamaica	0 3 5	—	0 4 6	0 3 2	—	0 4 6	ditto.
Sugar, brown	3 14 0	—	3 15 0	3 12 0	—	3 13 0	per cwt.
—, Jamaica, fine	4 5 0	—	4 10 0	4 0 0	—	4 8 0	ditto.
—, East India, brown	1 14 0	—	1 18 0	1 6 0	—	1 10 0	ditto.
—, lump, fine	5 7 0	—	5 17 0	5 3 0	—	5 15 0	ditto.
Tallow, town-melted	3 14 6	—	0 0 0	3 14 6	—	0 0 0	ditto.
—, Russia, yellow	3 8 0	—	0 0 0	3 6 0	—	0 0 0	ditto.
Tea, Bohea	0 2 7	—	0 2 8½	0 2 4	—	0 2 5½	per lb.
—, Hyson, best	0 3 5	—	0 4 0	0 5 8	—	0 6 6	ditto.
Wine, Madeira, old	90 0 0	—	120 0 0	90 0 0	—	120 0 0	per pipe.
—, Port, old	120 0 0	—	125 0 0	120 0 0	—	125 0 0	ditto.
—, Sherry	110 0 0	—	120 0 0	110 0 0	—	120 0 0	per butt.

Premiums of Insurance.—Guernsey or Jersey, 20s.—Cork or Dublin, 20s.—Belfast, 20s.—Hambro', 20s. a 25s.—Madeira, 20s. a 25s.—Jamaica, 30s.—Greenland, out and home, 5½g.

Course of Exchange, March 26.—Amsterdam, 11 7.—Hamburgh, 34 9.—Paris, 23 80.—Leghorn, 51½.—Lisbon, 57½.—Dublin, 11½ per cent.

At Messrs. Wolfe and Edmunds' Canal Office, Change Alley, Cornhill—Grand Junction CANAL shares sell for 250l. per 100l. share.—Birmingham, 1000l.—Coventry, 990l.—Leeds and Liverpool, 345l.—Trent and Mersey, 1600l.—East India Dock, 185l. per share.—West India, 180l.—The Strand BRIDGE, 9l. 10s.—West Middlesex WATER-WORKS, 42l.—GAS LIGHT COMPANY, 93l. and on the advance in London and elsewhere.

Gold in bars 4l. 1s. per oz.—New doubloons 4l. 2s.—Silver in bars 5s. 6d.

The 5 per cent. Consols, on the 20th, were 74½; and 5 per cent. Navy, 105.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of BANKRUPTCIES and DIVIDENDS announced between the 20th of Feb. and the 20th of March, 1819; extracted from the London Gazette.

BANKRUPTCIES. [This Month 124.]

The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses.

ADAMS & son, J. J. Wansworth, Walsh, fiduciary.
(Price and co. L.)
Bennet, J. Manchester, woollen cord manufacturer.
(Addington and Gregory, L.)
Brodie H. Liverpool, linen draper. (Hurd and son, L.)
Baxter, B. and H. Bishops Walcham, Hants, grocers.
(Amory and Coles, L.)
Bunfield C. Jun. Chichester, wine dealer. (Watts, L.)
Bulley G. R. N. Whitbyfield, Wiltz, dealer. (Fisher and son, London)
Burdett, J. A. and son, Strand, ornamental stationer.
(Patterson and co.)
Bate, J. Woodford, Essex, vicar. (Hobbs, Walsworth)
Bate, C. P. Castle Street, Bethnal green, vicar. (Parsell)

Bent, W. Plymouth, ironmonger. (Dorke and co. L.)
Blake J. Farnham's green, Farnham, brewer. (Gueske, L.)
Bamforth J. Jun. With upon Dearne, Yorkshire, butcher.
(Alexander and co. L.)
Burton W. Cornhill, auctioneer. (Collins and co. L.)
Bouth J. Gloucester, earthenwareman. (Walden, L.)
Burroughs W. Worcester, hup merchant. (Cordale and co. L.)
Burrell R. Aston within Mackerfield, Lancaster, dealer.
(Taskington, L.)
Cox J. and J. Morison, Gutter lane, glowers. (Oldham)
Cushion T. Mincier, hat maker. (Maughan)
Churcher J. Bristol, hair preparer. (King, L.)
Cordina J. Long Acre, cheesemonger. (Rose)
Crickett T. Brougham, Kent, timber merchant. (Stocker and co.)
Chart J. Weald, four seller. (Avison and co. L.)
Crost J. H. Bristol, corn factor. (Kummins, L.)
Carrle W. and T. Modford, Bolton, Lancashire, dealers in cotton yarns. (Miles and co. L.)
Cheppett

- Chappett E. Walcot, Somersetshire, cabinet maker. (Williams, London)
- Cole R. Friday Street, haberdasher. (Steel)
- Campbell D. B. Harper, 201. A. Balliol, Old Jewry, mercantile. (Kaye and Co.)
- Cottam G. Manchester, planter. (Adlington and Co. L.)
- Cameron J. Lancaster, merchant. (Mabillon, L.)
- Chapman G. J. and W. Somerset, Yorkshire, co. dealers. (Newson, L.)
- Cockedge T. A. Woolpit, Suffolk, merchants. (Tours, L.)
- Cook W. P. Plymouth, merchant. (Adlington and Co. L.)
- Darius M. J. Maidstone, dealer. (Newson, L.)
- Dobbs A. Liverpool, machiner. (Rowlinson)
- Dyson H. Doncaster, dealer in corn. (Lever, L.)
- Evans W. S. Chapel Street, Lamb's Conduit Street, brick-layer. (Blacklock)
- Emanuel A. Plymouth dock, navy agent. (Walker, London)
- Ellis E. Dean Street, Southwark, provision broker. (Richards, London)
- French W. Weston, Lancashire, cotton manufacturer. (Lowe and Co. L.)
- Fairbairn R. Faringham, Lancashire, tanner. (Blacklock, London)
- Fourcrister J. and C. Rickmansworth, paper makers. (Richards, London)
- Feather A. Fenchurch Street Chambers, flour factor. (Partridge and Co.)
- Fisher G. Liverpool, merchant. (Clarke and Co. L.)
- Fenner R. Fenchurch Street, bookseller. (Sweet and Co. L.)
- Greathead T. and W. Gouthwaite, Lamb Street. (Thompson and Co.)
- Gregory W. Hull, merchant. (Ellis, L.)
- Gray G. Hammer Smith, carpenter. (Knight, Kensington)
- Guy T. Liverpool, broker. (Morris, L.)
- Grime J. Bolton, Lancashire, upholsterer. (Appley and Co. London)
- Garland L. Austin Friars, merchants. (Bourdillon and Hewitt, London)
- Harris G. and Co. Edmonds, Birmingham, japanners. (Alexander and Co. L.)
- Hope T. Manchester, bleacher. (Hurd and Co. L.)
- Morner J. W. and J. Brockbottom, Lancashire, dealers. (Blacklock, London)
- Hesford T. John, Clerkenwell, dealer. (Bousfield)
- Harvey W. Jun. Clifton, Gloucestershire, boarding house keeper. (Adlington and Co. L.)
- Hendry M. Hull, merchant. (Roffler and Co. L.)
- Herbert T. Chequer yard, Dowgate Hill, cotton merchant, Lewis, London
- Heath R. Cheltenham, carrier. (Bridger, L.)
- Hewe J. Finchbury place, livery stable keeper. (Longdill and Co. London)
- Hayhurst W. Warrington, Yorkshire, cotton manufacturer. (Hurd and Co. L.)
- Houghton J. R. Fetter lane, builder. (Dakes)
- Huffman J. Mile end road, brewer. (Thomas, L.)
- Harving C. Stafford, cotton spinner. (Katham, L.)
- Jamieson C. Cockle Street, Wapping, mariner. (Osborne, London)
- James G. H. Bedford, bookseller. (Swain and Co. L.)
- Kidd J. Castle Combe, Wiltshire, butcher. (Dax and Co. L.)
- Kent A. Deptford, baker. (Williams, L.)
- Knox J. J. Street, Gloucestershire, landholder. (Nis, L.)
- Leigh A. Strand, bookseller. (Laugham and Son)
- Leit G. Womburgh, corn merchant. (Hise, L.)
- Leslie A. size lane, Hackney, provision merchant. (Gregson and Co.)
- Lower T. Auncery, Wiltshire, corn dealer. (Sandys and Co. London)
- Lee W. Birmingham, victualler. (Long and Co. L.)
- Lamb J. E. Unsworth, Lancashire, calico printer. (Key Manchester)
- Mitchell T. Goswick, Yorkshire, linen draper. (Egerton and Co. London)
- Mell M. Portico, merchant. (Alexander and Co.)
- Mercer J. Heath Street, Commercial road, mariner. (Charley, London)
- Masters J. Bedford, grocer. (Downall and Co. L.)
- Morton J. Ainsworth, Lancashire, cotton manufacturer. (Adlington and Co. L.)
- Mycock M. Lancaster, provision dealer. (Appley and Co. London)
- Murray J. Bishopgate Street, cordwainer. (Reid, L.)
- Norris J. Bolton, Lancashire, cornfletcher. (Ellis, L.)
- Nelson T. and E. Smith, Bolton, best quilt manufacturers. (Maddowcroft, London)
- Newton R. Marshall Street, St. George's Side, tailor. (Goodall)
- Needes J. Brick lane, Spitalfield, coat, merchant. (Lang, London)
- Powell F. Knightsbridge, broker. (Pember, L.)
- Parker J. Tinton, Warwick, dealer. (Young and Co. L.)
- Peake S. Jan. and J. Southwell Halliwell, Manchester, calico printers. (Maddowcroft, L.)
- Paul J. Circus, Minorca, merchant. (Sweet and Co.)
- Platt T. Bishop Lane, merchant. (Mogers and Son)
- Pigot W. Hatfield highway, grocer. (Ellis, L.)
- Price T. Asker mill, Doncaster, miller. (Adlington and Co. London)
- Reel J. Bedford, cotton spinner. (Katham, L.)
- Rea J. R. Beck wall hall, factors. (Stevens, L.)
- Kedcliffe T. and J. Lancaster, and J. and M. Kedcliffe, Manchester, calico printers. (Key, Manchester)
- Redfern W. York, fancy manufacturer. (Setty, L.)
- Street J. F. Sedge row, habesher. (Street and Co.)
- Smith T. R. Oxford, linen draper. (Street, L.)
- Sholter F. Streynsham, auctioneer. (Palmer and Co. L.)
- Stewart R. Liverpool, master mariner. (Hurd and Co. L.)
- Stanley B. Woolwich, miller. (Chisler, L.)
- Sayer W. Bristol, corn factor. (Clarke and Co. L.)
- Steele J. Butcher row, East Smithfield, restorer. (Lane and Co.)
- Starky W. Bethnal green road, bricklayer. (May and Co.)
- Stephens J. London, merchant. (Adlington and Co.)
- Scudamore C. Manchester, woollen cord manufacturer. (Adlington and Gregory, L.)
- Bykes J. Jun. York, fancy manufacturer. (Battye, L.)
- Thick J. Lombard Street, broker. (Beckett)
- Taylor T. Leadenhall Street, master mariner. (Taylor and Co.)
- Tuckett J. and E. H. Bristol, grocers. (Thompson, L.)
- Trahair T. Newby West, Cornwall, baker. (Harrington, L.)
- Tabberer A. Manchester, woollen cord manufacturer. (Adlington and Gregory, L.)
- Vigors W. R. Austin Friars, merchant. (Knight and Co.)
- Williams B. Bath, fadist. (Dax and Son, L.)
- Worsley J. Liverpool, wine merchant. (Leigh and Co. L.)
- Woods E. R. Keiveton, Essex, grocer. (Lewy, L.)
- Webwood C. Bristol, merchant. (King, L.)
- White J. and W. French, Devonshire Street, Kensington, dyers. (Younger, L.)
- White R. Tottenham green, victualler. (Newson, L.)
- Whitmarsh M. H. Wingham, Kent, maltster. (Starr, Canterbury)
- Williamson T. Leigh, Lancashire, provision dealer. (Shaw, London)
- Wright W. Kirkdale, Lancaster, victualler. (Dacie and John, London)
- Watson H. Stepney green, Middlesex, merchant. (Wright, London)
- Wilcock W. Stafford, cotton spinner. (Katham, L.)

DIVIDENDS.

- Allen G. Greenwich
- Altham G. Guildford Street
- Adams D. Fleet Street
- Baker E. Shoreditch
- Barrow J. and J. High, Kirkheaton
- Beazley S. Parliament Street
- Blowen J. H. Mint Square, Tower Hill
- Hugh I. Bishop's Street
- Briggs W. Armley, Yorkshire
- Booe J. R. Huddersfield
- Barrett T. Upper George Street, Mary le bone
- Bendy E. Charles Square
- Burn W. Saffron Walden
- Bishop N. Whitechurch
- Brown M. Charles Street, Westminster
- Curry J. Sun Street, Bishopsgate
- Chapman T. York
- Crampton W. Beckingham, Nottinghamshire
- Copple W. North Shields
- Compton J. Chatham
- Cumbers P. Bear's head court, King Street, Westminster
- Crisland C. Dublin, and C. Crisland, Leicester
- Clements J. Plymouth dock
- Clarkson P. Kingsbury, Warwickshire
- Crisland C. Dublin
- Crisland M. Leicester
- Clements J. Plymouth dock
- Dickinson J. Guildhall passage
- Dyke J. Gloucester
- Dawson W. Wetherby, Yorkshire
- Durr R. Sutton, Surrey
- Buffard J. Welbeck Street, Cavendish Square
- Doubleday W. Nottingham
- De Rowe F. P. and J. Hambrook
- Angel court, Throgmorton Street
- Davy W. Norwich
- Dodman M. Thornham, Norfolk
- Drabble W. Leeds
- Fewler D. and A. Andis, Gracechurch Street
- French A. B. Old South East House
- Forder W. Salford
- Gill S. Horboard, Yorkshire
- Goodman B. Romney Marsh
- Godfrey T. Saffron Walden
- Gill J. Millbehad, Devon
- Heathfield M. Old Broad Street, E. C.
- Heathfield, Sheffield, and T. Heathfield, Tiverton
- Hurry R. A. Angel court, Throgmorton Street
- Hole W. Ilfrington
- Howatt J. St. Martin's Lane
- Hellyer J. Lloyd's Coffee House
- Hambroes J. Stow on the Wold, Wiltshire
- Harrison J. Manchester, and T. Smith, Middlesbrough, Lancashire
- Helle T. H. and T. D. Meriton, Malpas Lane
- Heddingham M. Kent Street, Smithfield
- Harrison J. Market, Cumberland
- Hanton J. Manchester
- Jones M. London Road
- Kobler J. St. Swinburn's Lane
- Koe J. H. Millwall, Poplar
- Kendall J. Leicester
- Loggin P. Aylesbury
- Lands J. Tokenhouse yard
- Latham J. Runcy
- Lancaster T. J. Catenaton Street
- Lambert M. Braham Court
- Mavor J. and J. Leadenhall Street
- Morgan C. Bishopsgate Street
- Mercer T. and M. La F. Queen Street, Cheap
- Morrison M. C. Tottenham court road
- Moore T. R. H. Warrington, Lancashire
- Moore J. St. John's Square
- Macdonald J. Preston
- Mathewson W. and G. L. Sprink, Bish.
- McKerrell J. Fifth Street
- Mayne G. Shadwell
- Mathers J. and T. Bowen, Haverfordwest
- Moffet T. Bath
- Smith F. Throgmorton, Somersetshire
- Pallett J. and J. P. Maffay, Lorc Lane, Aldersbury
- Peacock W. Queniborough
- Peacock W. Haverstock
- Pierce W. Haverhill, Salop
- Riches J. and M. Foreman, London Street
- Robertson J. and J. Steele, Leamington
- Rogers S. South Anston, Yorkshire
- Roswell J. Charterhouse Square
- Reed S. and T. Baker, Great Russell Street
- Rice W. Liverpool
- Sanders W. Oxford

Smith T, Aubin Friars
 Standen J, H, Dover
 Smith D, Jun. and J, Hampshire,
 Kirkburton, Yorkshire
 Singer A, Kestington
 Secres N, John's Street, Holborn
 Stevenson T, Snow's fields
 Stubbs J, Long Acre
 Smith T, Middleton, Lancashire
 Tarrat W, Old Broad Street
 Talbot J, Liverpool

Thurkin G, M, New Street Square,
 Peter Lane
 Thomas R, Northumberland court,
 Strand
 Thornbury N, and E, Taylor, Strand
 Turton J, Pentrich
 Ventrell J, and A, Zimmerman, New-
 cable upon Tyne
 Warren E, and Smith, Aubin Friars
 Watkin J, Newark

Whitfield J, Old Street
 Wakol T, Portico
 Wingfield J, Long lane, West Smith-
 field
 Walker S, Jun., Manchester
 Walker J, Alfick, Worcesterhire
 Wright M, New Street, Brunswick Sq,
 White C, and J, Red Cross Street
 Walker T, and N, F. Parry, Bristol
 Yates J, E, Shoreditch.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Meteorological Results, from Observations made in London, for the month of Feb. 1819,

	Maxi- mum.	Days of the Month.	Wind.	Mini- mum.	Days of the Month.	Wind.	Greatest Variation in 24 hours	Days of the Mth.	Range.	Mean.
Barometer ..	29.86	10 & 14	W. & N.	28.84	21	W.	0.91	22	1.02	29.46
Thermometer	51°	17	W.	25½°	24	N.	15°	25	25½°	40.81
Thermomet. hygrometer }	30½°	14	N.	0	2, 5, & 25	Va- riable.	27½	14	30½	10.03

Prevailing wind,—W.

Number of days on which rain has fallen, 16—Snow 2—Hail 2.

Clouds.

Cirrus.	Cirro-stratus.	Cirro-cumulus.	Cumulus.	Cumulo stratus.	Nimbus.
4	17	7	20	6	5

Variable, but mild, weather for the season, has chiefly prevailed throughout this month. A slight frost, on the morning of the 1st, was succeeded by a fine day, but a rainy evening. On the 2d, the wind, having shifted to the north, it snowed from about 8 till 11 A.M.; in the afternoon the weather cleared up, and at night there was a very sharp frost. In the afternoon of the 13th we had some smart showers of hail and rain, accompanied with gusts of wind. The 21st was stormy,—the barometer, in the course of

the night, having fallen 0.83 of an inch; but, on the following day, the wind shifting from the west to the north, it rose 0.91 of an inch. On the morning of the 24th there was a slight frost, and about two inches of snow fell between the hours of four and six in the afternoon. Halos and coronas several times appeared round the moon in the early part of the month, and were as usual succeeded by wind and rain.

A. E.

St. John's-square, March 22.

Meteorological Results of the Atmospheric Pressure and Temperature, Evaporation, Rain, Wind, and Clouds, deduced from Diurnal Observations, made at Manchester; by
 THOMAS HANSON, Surgeon.

Latitude 53° 25' North—Longitude 2° 10' West—of London.

Results for January 1819.

Mean monthly pressure, 29.52—maximum, 30.34—minimum, 28.76—range, 1.58 inches.

Mean monthly temperature, 41°.8—maximum, 62°—minimum, 33°—range, 29°.

Greatest variation of pressure in 24 hours, .56 of an inch, which was on the 18th.

Greatest variation of temperature in 24 hours, 23°, which was on the 15th.

Spaces described by the curve formed from the mean daily pressure, .225 inches, number of changes, 8.

Quantity of water evaporated, — of an inch.

Monthly fall of rain, 4.060 inches—rainy days, 22—foggy, 4—snowy, 3—hail, 6.

Wind.

N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.	Variable.	Calm.
0	0	3	5	0	13	3	4	3	0

Brisk winds, 2—boisterous ones, 3.

Clouds.

Cirrus.	Cumulus.	Stratus	Cirro-Cumulus.	Cirro-Stratus.	Cumulo-Stratus.	Nimbus.
0	21	1	6	0	3	0

The mean monthly temperature is one degree higher than the mean of last month; this was occasioned by the general humidity of the air. There have been twenty-two wet days, which were evenly distributed throughout the month.

There were very boisterous south-west winds on the 17th, 18th, and 25th; the consequence was, a great fall of the mercurial column. The monthly minimum of 28.76 occurred on the latter date. The Reporter's thermometer never once indicated

eated freezing, although ice was observed on the ground several times. This circumstance is attributed to the buildings, which surround the instrument, being of a higher temperature than 32°, notwith-

standing every precaution is taken, by fixing the thermometer outside the attic story, in a northerly direction, and at a convenient distance from the wall.
Bridge-street; Feb. 2, 1819.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

A MORE forward spring, whether with respect to the crops or the operations of husbandry, has never been witnessed. The wheats are in an ominous state of forwardness; and, could their progress be in proportion, harvest might be finished in South Britain during July, old style. They are, however, generally so foul, and in part so thick upon the ground, that a lasting crop of weeds seems to be provided. The quantity of March dust which has blown, has had the full of its proverbial good effect. All the spring crops which are above ground wear a luxuriant and promising appearance, with those occasional exceptions to be expected; and the latter seed season is likely to be favourable. All parts of the country are unusually early. The winter green crops have been eminently successful, and the grass has been a great resource throughout winter, but the great stockmasters will be still under some difficulty from the failure of the turnips, excepting those who are so fortunate or provident as to possess a breadth of Swedes, at this critical time beyond all price. The lambing has been in general very successful, as might be expected in such a season. Sheep have not done so well as was expected, and mutton

must continue dear. Beef is in great plenty, also bacon, the trade in which has of late been stagnant. Good horses, particularly those for the saddle, or quick draught, will obtain almost any prices; the inferior kind, as usual, worth little. Milch-cows, of a superior kind, very high. An overflowing plenty, and the labourer cannot live. The fate of the wheat market will hang upon the state of the weather on the advanced season of spring. As to the spring crops, they failed so totally last year, that the present must prove great indeed, to occasion any great reduction of price.

Smithfield: Beef 4s. to 5s. 8d.—Mutton 6s. 8d. to 7s. 8d.—Vcal 5s. 0d. to 7s. 4d.—Pork 5s. 4d. to 6s. 8d. best dairy do. 7s.—Bacon 5s. to 8s. declining.—Fat per stone, of 8lb., 4s. 3d.

Coin Exchange: Wheat 55s. to 82s.—Barley 36s. to 63s.—Oats 25s. to 42s.—The Quarter-loaf in London, 4lb. 5½oz. 1s.—Potatoes 2l. 10s. to 5l. per ton.—Hay 6l. 0s. to 8l. 0s. per load.—Clover do. 6l. 6s. to 9l.—Straw 2l. 10s. to 3l. 12s.

Coals, in the pool, 31s. to 42s. per chaldron of 36 bushels.

Middlesex; March 22.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN MARCH;

Containing official Papers and authentic Documents.

FRANCE.

WE congratulate our readers on a species of revolution in France favourable to the cause of liberty, brought about by the inscience of the ultra-legitimate and guelphic factions in the French legislature. The Charter, conceded by Louis, in his Proclamation from Hartwell, (*on our suggestion*, vide *Monthly Magazine* for Jan. 1811, and June 1814,) to dispose of the French people in his favour; and afterwards prescribed by the junte in Paris, who effected his restoration; has been a stumbling-block to those sworn enemies of liberty. They have sought, by every means, to fritter it away, and, at length, they declared open war against it; and by a proposal, supported by a majority in the Chamber of Peers, to change and nullify the independent election of deputies, which proposal would, if success-

ful, have led to a counter-revolution or civil-war. The king, therefore, was obliged to do justice to the heroes of the revolution; and, at once, call to the House of Peers fifty-nine of the illustrious men ennobled by Napoleon, in the expectation that their devotion to liberal principles would serve as a rampart against the intrigues of the adverse party. The following are the persons thus distinguished; and, when the other equally estimable persons are recalled from Brussels, and NAPOLEON is allowed to prosecute his voyage, and remove his property, to the United States, our objections to the counter-revolution, which, with the restoration of the Bourbons, established the Charter of liberty, will cease.

Not Peers of France.

Our cousin, the Marshal Duke of Anguerra.

The Marquis d'Angosse.

Count

Count d'Argout, councillor of state.
 The Marquis d'Arragon.
 The Marquis d'Aramon.
 Baron de Barente, councillor of state.
 Count Becker, lieutenant-general.
 Baron Bastard de l'Etang, chief president
 of the Royal Court of Lyon.
 Count Beillard.
 Count Raymond de Béranger.
 Our cousin, the Marshal Duke de Cor-
 négliano.
 Count Claparède, lieutenant-general.
 Count Chaptal.
 The Marquis de Câtelan.
 Our cousin, the Duke de Cadore.
 Count Colchen.
 Count Cornudet.
 Our cousin, the Marshal de Dantzick.
 Count Daru.
 Lieutenant-General Dubreton.
 Viscount Dijon, lieutenant-general.
 Count d'Arjuzon.
 Count Dejean.
 The Marquis de Dampierre.
 Our cousin, the Marshal Prince d'Eckmühl.
 Our cousin, the Duke d'Esclignac.
 Count Germain, prefect of the depart-
 ment of the Seine and Marne.
 Count de Germiny, prefect of the depart-
 ment of l'Oise.
 Count de Grammont d'Aster, colonel of
 the legion of the Lower Pyrenees.
 Count Felix d'Hunolstein.
 Viscount d'Houdetot.
 Our cousin, the Marshal Count Jourdan.
 Count Laforest.
 Count Lacépède.
 Count Latour Maubourg.
 Count de Montalembert, our minister
 plenipotentiary to the King of Wirtem-
 burg.
 Count Maurice Mathien, lieutenant-general.
 Baron Monnier, councillor of state.
 Count Mollien.
 Count de Montalivet.
 Count Marescol, lieutenant-general.
 Count de Pontécoulant.
 Our cousin, the Duke de Plaisance.
 The Marquis de Pange, major-general.
 Count Pelet de la Lozère, councillor of
 state.
 Count Portalis, councillor of state, minis-
 ter plenipotentiary to the Holy See.
 Count Reille, lieutenant-general.
 Count Rutty, lieutenant-general.
 Count Rapp, lieutenant-general.
 Count Rampon.
 Count de Spärre, lieutenant-general.
 Our cousin, the Marquis de St. Simon,
 major general.
 Count de Sussy.
 Our cousin, the Marshal Duke de
 Treviso.
 The Marquis de Talhouët, major-general,
 colonel of the 2nd regiment of horse
 grenadiers of the guards.
 Count Truguet, vice-admiral.
 Count Verhul, vice-admiral.

In addition to the preceding proof
*that the Bourbons mean to continue in
 France*, we have the pleasure to state,
 that the Charter is about to be acted on
 in regard to *the liberty of the press*; the
 previous censorship being about to be
 abolished, and all criminal acts of the
 press being to be tried by jury; while
 animadversions on the public acts of
 public men are recognized as lawful.
 Such a power, in the hands of so en-
 ergetic a people as the French, will effect
 more for moral and scientific truth in
 fifty years than has been effected in the
 last two thousand years.

The French minister of finance has
 submitted the following as a view of the
 financial revenue of France, making
 about thirty-seven millions sterling.

	France.
The direct contributions he ex- pected would produce	363,558,000
The administration of the do- maines, the registry, and stamp duties	163,566,000
The forests	17,600,000
The customs	113,013,000
The indirect contributions, in- cluding the produce from the sale of tobacco	171,834,000
The post duties	22,460,000
The lottery (more necessary for its produce than desirable in its nature)	12,500,000
Salt	5,298,500
Remaining in the treasury	7,180,000
Reductions from pensions and salaries	11,200,000
	<hr/> 389,210,000

GREAT BRITAIN.

The sessions of Parliament has been
 active, though hitherto of little advan-
 tage to the public. SIR JAMES MACK-
 INTOSH carried a motion by 147 against
 128, for a committee on the CRIMINAL
 LAWS, the tendency of which is to mo-
 derate their severity. Ministers sought
 to sink this grand measure of legislation
 in the enquiries of a general committee
 on the ABUSES IN PRISONS, another
 system of cruelty which, it may be
 hoped, will be honestly corrected. We
 regret that, on these and many other
 subjects, we differ radically in principle
 from the leaders of parties, or practised
 lawyers, in the House of Commons.
 They consider men as criminal *per se*,
 that they are wicked for the sake of
 wickedness, and that they rob from a
 fondness for robbery; and hence their
 severe, uncharitable, and false system
 of

of legislation. On the contrary, we consider men as patients and victims of circumstances; that necessity makes rogues; that whatever causes necessity or poverty is the true cause of crime; that there are great robbers according to law, as well as little robbers in contravention of law; that the former serve the necessities as an apology for the latter; that they actually argue thus, and by such arguments acquit themselves to their own consciences; and, in fine, that, if their education and pecuniary circumstances were reversed, the judge or legislator would be as likely to be at the bar as the culprit, and the culprit sitting as a judge or legislator. Our inference therefore is, that, as in England there is plenty for all, which, if benevolently diffused, would leave no wants and no incentive to crime, it is the primary duty of the legislature to enquire by what accidents, of false policy, the general abundance is withheld from many; and then honestly and disinterestedly correct those errors and abuses of power and property, which are the sole causes of indigence, despair, and crime.

The tables of both Houses have been covered with petitions, on several great questions, which merit solemn consideration. Those numerous ones against the Insolvent Debtors' Court are chiefly from traders who feel a grievance, but suggest no remedy besides the leaving of the debtor to the mercy of any cruel and avaricious creditor. At every meeting of creditors, both parties are victims of the selfish views of some two or three creditors; yet these petitioners forbear to press on the legislature the obvious practical means of arranging with the debtor, by a majority in number and amount. Of course, the lawyers in Parliament will not consent to so rational a means of adjustment, because it is the existing difficulty which causes the remnant of an insolvent's property to pass into the pockets of the profession. Under special checks against frauds, there can be no obstacle, but the influence of the legal profession, against the adoption of a system which should enable debtors and creditors to settle among themselves, by giving to a determined majority, in number and amount, the power of nullifying the implacable malignity or insatiable avarice of any small proportion of creditors. Some abuses might arise; but, of the several plans, which is the one that is free from abuse? and, in a choice of evils, does

not wisdom direct us to choose the least? Such was the doctrine of the Editor of this miscellany when the Insolvent Bill was passed; but the crooked policy of the lawyers, and the conceits of others, led to the adoption of the late foolish law, by which creditors have been defrauded of millions, without any benefit to the honest debtor, and by which none have profited but lawyers, gaolers, and swindlers.

MR. BROUGHAM, with characteristic public spirit, has brought forward some cases of mal-administration practised by the present governor of New South Wales. It appears that he flogs free settlers and others, and collects taxes at his pleasure; but, of his despotic spirit, the following letter, produced by Mr. Brougham, is a curious specimen. It was addressed to George Howe, and signed Macquarrie.

"SIR,—Understanding you have in your employment a man, named Williams, who came to this colony without license, but whom, from motives of humanity, I have allowed to remain and follow his business; and it appearing that the said Williams put his signature to a scandalous, libellous, and seditious, petition to the house of commons against my person and government; and it being my determination that persons of such description should not be allowed to hold any situation under my government; I hereby direct you to discharge him from your service."

This complaint was supported with his usual eloquence, by Mr. WILBERFORCE, and by Mr. BENNET; but the governor found apologists in Messrs. GOULBURN, MANNING, and MACKINTOSH. We so cordially agree with Mr. Wilberforce, that "arbitrary power has a corrupt and baneful influence over the human mind," that we think a commission ought, once in seven years, to visit every distant colony, and enquire into, and correct, the enormous and intolerable abuses of local authority to which Colonists are usually subject.

MESSRS. HARVEY and WATTHAM have called the long-dormant attention of parliament to the cruel oppressions, and vexatious and ruinous administration of the Excise system. Some cases were cited by Mr. HARVEY, and a subsequent one by ALD. WATTHAM, which, in spite of the special pleading of the crown-lawyers, ought to sink deep in the minds of the people, and ought not to be lost sight of till the possibility of their repetition is removed. This duty having devolved on Messrs. HARVEY and WATTHAM, the country look to them with confidence

gence, and rely that they will persevere till the Augean stable of the court of Exchequer is purified in its special juries and costly proceedings, and the Board of Excise, in its corps of informers, its code of ruinous penalties, and its cruel traps to catch the unwary. On these subjects, all England has but one voice and one wish.

Parliament has acted with exemplary energy in the exposition and punishment of several flagrant cases of bribery and corruption during the late general election. The borough of PENRYN has been disfranchised; and Swann, a late member, and his agents, ordered to be prosecuted for their criminal acts. The borough of BARNSTABLE has also been the object of special animadversion; and for bribery at GRAMPOND, Sir MANASSAH LOPEZ and his agents have been tried and convicted in a court of law. In like manner, the conduct of Mr. WYNDHAM QUIN, member for Limerick, and *custos rotulorum* of that county, has been the subject of investigation at the bar of the house, for conceding to a Mr. Grady 200l. a-year out of the profits of the office of clerk of the peace, for his alleged electioneering support. We give the house full credit for its well-directed energy on these occasions; but, as the right of petition would be useless, *if the persons of petitioners were not held sacred, and were not secure against venial informalities*, we feel it our duty, as honest chroniclers, to state that the house acted with questionable severity, in committing the senior GRADY to Newgate, for constructive disrespect; and for placing the junior GRADY in custody, for conduct but remotely connected with the points in dispute. Much forbearance is due to the sacred rights, to the powerless state, and to the ignorance of petitioners; and, if not exercised in all cases, no petitioner will venture to approach the house. On this occasion, the public are much indebted to Messrs. WILSON and HUTCHINSON, for a courageous discharge of their parliamentary duties.

A Bill for amending the Bankrupt Laws has been introduced by Mr. JOHN SMITH; but we apprehend as much from the habitual feelings of a wealthy banker on this subject, as we should from those of the most practised of the legal profession. It ought never to be forgotten, that liberal laws alone are effectual, because they are the only laws that are respected.

Mr. BOURNES has proposed some ameliorations in the system of parish

settlements, which are to depend simply on residence from three to five years, without relief; and also a plan for general parochial education. We approve of both designs, but the value of the latter depends on the kindness and liberality with which it is conducted. His proposal to publish the names of persons relieved is highly objectionable, unless it can be shewn that all who seek relief could have obtained from employers liberal remuneration for their labour. It would be cruel first to suffer the poor to be robbed of their just wages, and then to expose them to disgrace for seeking indemnity from the public. Mr. MANSFIELD, the benevolent member for Leicester, stated a strong fact in regard to these legally tolerated robberies on the poor—that, in Leicestershire, an industrious man, in full employment, could not obtain more than 6s. or 7s. per week, for fifteen or sixteen hours' labour per day. Yet, if the legislature *choose haughtily to shut its eyes* to these palpable robberies, is it decent that the legislature should, at the same time, enact that the names of the sufferers are to be promulgated as infamous? Fix a minimum for the price of labour in the price of necessary quantities of wheat or bread, leaving it to the labourer to get as much more as he can; and assess the Poor-makers, or abusers of landed property, for Poor-rates, according to the size in which they let their farms; and then our workhouses and gaols would soon be empty!

The Poll at Westminster terminated on the 3d of March, when the numbers stood as under:

Hon. G. Lamb	4465
J. C. Hobhouse	3861
Major Cartwright	33

Mr. Lamb, or his committee, or some indiscreet friends, having hired a banditti, for purposes, it seems, of offence and defence; and a party of gentlemen, who were utterly ignorant of the state of public feelings, having presented themselves as part of a triumphal pageantry, the populace, with one consent, assailed the ruffians and the gentlemen, and pursued them from the hustings to distant parts of the town, committing various outrages and depredations. Nothing, in a word, could have been more ill-judged than the conduct of the remnant of the once-illustrious Whig party, in setting themselves, on this occasion, in opposition to a popular candidate; and, as though the unprincipled *qualifications* of 1784 and 1806 had not been sufficient

sufficient to ruin them as a political party, they have now *coalesced* with the dregs of the ministerial faction; and, for the temporary purpose of obtaining a nominal majority, had recourse to the basest arts of corruption, intimidation, and misrepresentation. We agree with Sir FRANCIS BURDETT, that there ought, in future, to be no party distinctions, but those of REFORMERS and ANTI-REFORMERS; and we hope that honest men who have heretofore ranged themselves under the banner of the Whigs, will abandon that equivocal standard, and unite themselves with the universal British people, as sincere radical REFORMERS. In making these observations, we speak as unconnected by-standers, and we have no personal

or political objection to Mr. Lamb; but we conceive that he stepped, in an odious manner, between the people and their choice, became the tool of bad passions, and a means of enabling the ministerial faction in Westminster to triumph over the decided friends of reform.

UNITED STATES.

We observe, with great satisfaction, that the FLORIDAS have been ceded by Spain to the United States; and that a boundary line has been adjusted, which assigns the shores of the Pacific above 42 N. L. and the intermediate country from Louisiana, to the United States. This arrangement seemed necessary for the sake of peace, and it perfects the productive powers of the union.

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON.

AT a Court of Common Council lately held, a motion was brought forward for a Petition to Parliament, to continue the ancient right of *appeal* in criminal causes: after some discussion, it was agreed to, and a Petition ordered to be presented against a most INDECENT attempt to take away a valuable public right, by confounding it with a gross legal barbarism. The right of *appeal* is an important public and private security, and one of those ancient fundamental laws which the sovereign is bound by his coronation-oath to maintain. It has no necessary connection with Wager of Battle, or any other absurdity; and is the only means of preventing a murderer from boasting of his unseen deed, after he has been acquitted on premature or suborned evidence by a jury, as was lately the horrid case.

A Meeting was lately held at the City of London Tavern, Lord Gambier in the Chair, to take into consideration the deep distress prevailing among the inhabitants of the Scilly Islands. The meeting was numerous and respectable. Certain resolutions were adopted, a committee formed, and subscriptions entered into.

Southwark bridge was opened on the 25th ult. It is composed of three iron arches; the centre is 304 feet in span, four feet more than the celebrated Sunderland Iron Bridge, and larger in span than any bridge in the world.* The two side arches are 210 feet each in span. From its summit, many of the most interesting views of the metropolis are distinctly seen. We have now six bridges: the London, Southwark, Blackfriars, Strand, Westminster, and Vauxhall.

A general meeting of the attorneys in London was held within the month, to form a Society to secure the profession from unworthy practitioners, and to pre-

vent unqualified conveyancers from acting.

An elegant design of an assemblage of retail shops was, on Saturday the 20th, opened to the west of Burlington-house, called Burlington Arcade, on the plan of the arcades which are constructing to surround the Opera-house. It contains nearly two hundred small shops; and we wish the adventurers in this tasteful and amusing bee-hive all the success to which their industry may entitle them.

MARRIED.

William Cartwright, esq. of Hunter-street, Brunswick-square, to Maria, daughter of Daniel Robinson, esq. of Gray's-Inn.

At Capel, Surrey, Joseph Carrington Ridgway, of Piccadilly, to Elizabeth Ballingall, only daughter of the Rev. Patrick Ballingall Beath, of Capel and St. Margaret's, Ilkeshall, Suffolk.

J. Sutherland, esq. of Liverpool, to Miss Margaret Mackie, of Watling-street.

T. Beckwith, esq. of Bedford-place, Russel-square, to Miss Sophia Baldwin, of Vale-place.

At St. George's, Bloomsbury, the Rev. Dr. Cleaver, to Mary, daughter of Sir Digby Mackworth, bart.

Charles Humphreys, esq. of Southwark, to Miss Isabella Southcott, of Teignmouth.

Mr. Roger Fisher, of Aldersgate-street, to Elizabeth, daughter of John Horman, esq. of the Stock-Exchange.

James Duff Watt, esq. to Miss Eliza Sparrow, of Great George-street, Westminster.

Charles Roberts, esq. of Camberwell, to Miss Frances Rosalbi Fowden, of Cheshale, Cheshire.

Thomas Broadwood, esq. of Micklewood, Surrey, to Miss Augusta Mandell, of Parliament-street.

Lieut. D. Henderson, R.N. to Miss Anna Brettell, of Baker-street.

J. Wickham Mayer, esq. of the 8th Light Dragoons, to Miss Ann Gowerley, of Upper Norton-street, Portland-place.

At St. George's, Capt. Burns, of the 80th Foot, to Miss Ann Watson, of the Kent-road.

Thomas Burch Weston, esq. of Tottington-place, Suffolk, to Miss Margaret Bushby, of Great Cumberland-place.

Mr. John Martin, of Somerset-place, to Miss Read, of St. Paul's, Covent-garden.

Mr. Morris, to Mrs. Park, both of Holwell-street, Strand.

N. P. Levi, esq. of George-yard, Lombard-street, to Miss Sarah Goldsmid, of Great Alie-street.

The Rev. Benjamin Packle, of Clapham, to Miss Elizabeth Hale, late of the Plantation, Yorkshire.

At St. Pancras' Church, Capt. A. A. Wood, to Miss E. E. M. Beecher, daughter of Capt. Beecher, R.N.

William Clowes, esq. of the Middle Temple, to Ann, daughter of John Leigh, esq.

Thomas Ashby, of Staines, banker, to Elizabeth Crowley, of Camomile street, both of the Society of Friends.

John Ashley Warre, esq. of Stratford-place, to Miss Susan Cornwall, of Grosvenor-place.

Mr. J. Dyne, of Lincoln's-inn-fields, to Miss Frances Fitchew, of Devizes.

The Right Hon. Lord Rodney, to Charlotte Georgiana, daughter of Sir C. Morgan, bart. of Tredegar, Monmouthshire.

Mr. R. J. Kitchener, of Finsbury-place, to Miss Ann Shrubsole, of the City-road.

Allen Marshall, esq. of Southwark, to Miss Mary Alexander, of Edenbridge.

Thomas Evans, esq. of Euston-place, to Miss Margaret Harris, of Norton-street.

Mr. R. A. Shepherd, of Edward-street, Cavendish-square, to Miss F. Lancefield, of Newman-street.

William Pollock, esq. of Whitehall, to Miss Margaret Barton Black, of Claremont.

James De Visme, of New-court, Gloucestershire, to Miss Chatfield, of Deptford.

Andrew Spottiswoode, esq. of Bedford-square, to Miss Longman, daughter of Thomas Norton Longman, esq. of Mountgrove, Hampstead.

Mr. George Seddon, of Aldersgate-street, to Miss Lydia Cooke, of Bristol.

At Wandsworth, the Hon. James Sinclair, to Miss Elizabeth Tritton, of West-hill.

Mr. J. R. Norton, of Moasmouth, to Miss Lucy Blieth, of Twickenham.

John Sperling, esq. of the Engineers, to Miss Harriet Hanson, of Bloomsbury-square.

DIED.

In New North-street, Red-Lion-square, Martha, wife of John Dickenson, esq.

In Mecklenburgh-square, Amy, wife of George Garland, esq. of Poole, Dorsetshire.

In Cavendish-square, St. the Rev. W. Browne, late of Canfield-place, Herts.

In his 67th year, Joseph Hardcastle, esq. of Hatcham-house, New Cross; deservedly lamented for his general philanthropy, and of whose useful labours we hope to receive detailed particulars.

In Somerset-place, Portman-square, 69, Thomas Cooper Hincks, esq. much respected.

In Dean-street, Grosvenor-square, 64, Mr. Rose.

In High-street, Newington-Butts, Mr. W. F. Wye.

At Chobham, 90, Robert Ridley, esq.

In Hart-street, Bloomsbury, in his 84th year, Daniel Sutton, esq. formerly of Sutton House, Kensington Gore, and since of the Maisonette, Ingatestone, Essex. Mr. Sutton, as appears by his "System of Inoculation," published 1796, first attempted, in the year 1763, the introduction of the system of inoculation for the small-pox, which had been made known by Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, and which he put in practice with extraordinary success at Ingatestone, and subsequently in the metropolis and in various parts of the kingdom.

At St. Catharine's-hill, near Guildford, Nicholas Vincent, esq.

At Grove-House, Norwood, Mrs. Wright, wife of William Wright, esq.

In Berners'-street, 71, Sir Thomas Berners Plestow, Knt. of Wallington-hill, Norfolk.

In Belvidero-place, St. George's-fields, 90, Constantine Jennings, esq. the well-known antiquarian; father of Mrs. Locke, of Norbury-park; and distinguished as a public character for his taste in *virtu*, mental energy, and patriotism.

At Croydon, Mrs. Catherine Chamberlayne, widow of the Rev. Thomas C. rector of Charlton, Kent.

At Brentwood, 74, Elizabeth, widow of the late James Holbrook, esq.

In Upper Guildford-street, 85, William Derox, esq.

In Fleet-street, 70, Mr. William March.

At Queen's Elm, Brompton, 51, S. Edwards, esq. F.L.S. much regretted by a numerous and scientific acquaintance. As an accurate and able botanical and animal draughtsman he has been surpassed by few. The *Flora Londinensis*, the *Botanical Magazine*, *Botanical Ledger*, and *Rees's Cyclopadia*, owe their chief excellencies in this way to his masterly pen. Constantly copying from nature in all his works, he has delineated a greater number of objects than any other artist of his day. His manners were very amiable and endearing, and he was beloved as a man by all who knew him.

At Tottenham, 79, J. Budgen, esq.

The

The Right Rev. Dr. Parsons, bishop of Peterborough.

The Rev. C. J. Cotterell, rector of Hadley, Middlesex, and North Waltham, Hants.

At Hanwell, Middlesex, 72, *the Rev. Herbert Randolph*, B.D. Precentor of St. Pauls, rector of Hanwell, and perpetual curate of Wimbledon.

In Hertford-street, 26, *Lady Ellenborough*: she was the youngest daughter of the Marquis of Londonderry, and sister of Lord Castlereagh.

At Watworth, 77, *the Rev. Joseph Jenkins*, D.D. a celebrated dissenting minister, in which connection he was highly respected.

In Mite-end-road, 75, *John Sime*, esq.

At Alpha Cottage, Regent's-park, 51, *John Whitehead*, esq.

In Colebrook-row, Islington, *Mrs. Hammond*.

Mr. Holland, silversmith, of Fleet-street.

In Cumberland-street, New-road, 71, *Samuel Abouin*, esq.

In Grote's Buildings, Blackheath, *Ann*, wife of *George Young*, esq.

In George-street, Hanover-square, *Miss Shelley*.

In Piccadilly, *Mr. Newman*, jeweller.

In Charles's square, Hoxton, 67, *Mr. William Leerington*.

In Gloucester-place, St. Mary-le-bone, *the wife of W. H. Burgess*, esq.

In Lower Seymour-street, *Sophia*, wife of *Lieut.-Col. Sheddin*.

[The late *Mr. James Whittle* was born in 1758, at a little village near Belvoir Castle, in Leicestershire, and for a quarter of a century was an eminent map and print-seller, in partnership with *Mr. Laurie*, (an engraver by profession;) and both had served their predecessor *Mr. Robert Sayer*. About the year 1776, young *Whittle* came to town, "to make his fortune," as he used to say, recommended by letter from his late master to *Mr. George Robinson*, of Paternoster-row; and by him, to *Mr. Sayer*. He had served his apprenticeship at Nottingham, with one *Heath*, a bookseller and stationer, a correspondent of the *Robinsons*, and uncle to the elder *Heath*, the engraver.—*Mr. Whittle* was, until lately, a most convivial companion among the parties of jolly fellows, that are found tolerably numerous in the vicinity of the theatres; his temper and manner fitting him admirably for the jovial board. Most of these now no longer exist, the actors in them being, in like manner, gone to their homes; from these and other causes, he neglected, within a few years, visiting the Black-jack, Garrick's-head, the Finish, or the *Brilliant's* society, at which *Dick Suett*, *Bob Palmer*, *Sedgwick*, and other public men in succession, were in the habit of enjoying each other, after the termination of their labours in the house.

This last-named society, of which *Mr. Whittle* was a member from its commencement in 1797, was set on foot at a common public-house by the late *Robert Willey*, formerly a bookseller in Ludgate-street, and better known by the name of *Bob Short*, being that which he affixed to some brief "rules" on which, put together by him; but to a treatise on the doctrine of annuities, also written by the same, his proper cognomen appeared. At this society *Mr. Whittle*, although he made no speeches nor sang at all, made a good number of his friends members who could do both, and he enlivened the meeting with his sallies. They afterwards changed their place of meeting, and their title to the "Eccentrics," in *May's Buildings*, *Saint Martin's Lane*: there continued until the return of *Fox* to office, and *Romilly* became attorney-general; which encouraged *Gale Jones*, *Wright*, *Brounley*, and others, to open spouting-rooms for hire, and to hold forth by the hour. It cannot be deemed unacceptable to take this brief notice of a society, which, within one year of its commencement, (on a wet Sunday in 1797,) numbered on its lists two thousand three hundred respectable names, and must at last have reached so far as twenty thousand, all paying a fine on admission. Hereby their funds became sufficient to enable them to bestow something in occasional charity, in imitation of the more systematic free-masons. To this last-named society of well-known secret brethren, *Mr. Whittle* also belonged, and filled some of its distinguished offices with much applause. Notwithstanding, *Mr. Whittle* never neglected business an hour, in consequence of the constant lateness of such carousals, but was always at his post in the morning, until the period of his last illness. His manner of accosting his friends was singularly unrestrained, vivacious, and energetic; and ever inspired his hearers with the confidence that what he said was meant, and that nothing would be kept in reservation. Theatrical convivia were sure of a welcome reception at all times, and their benefit tickets a ready purchaser in him. Many of these and others he afterwards introduced in the pictorial embellishments to a large collection of single songs, each of which was surmounted by a characteristic picture.]

ECCLESIASTICAL PROMOTIONS.

Rev. W. PALMER, to the prebendal stall of *Welton Parishall*, Lincoln.

Rev. JOHN PRESTON REYNOLDS, B.A. to the rectory of *Little Munden*, Herts.

Rev. HENRY ROLLS, M.A. to hold the rectory of *Barnwell All Saints*, with the rectory of *Barnwell St. Andrew*.

The Right Rev. Dr. MARSH, bishop of *London*, to the bishopric of *Peterborough*.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY:

Or, Records of very eminent and remarkable Persons recently Deceased.

J. B. TROTTER, ESQ.

MR. TROTTER adds another instance to the many which have gone before, of the inadequacy of talent to preserve its possessor from feeling those, and more than those, calamities, which the flesh is heir to. No person seemed better justified in looking for a participation of the blessings of life, or of escaping that premature and lamentable termination of it, which has doomed the destiny of the subject of this notice. If any dependence could be placed on sublimary events, the uncertainty of which is, alas, but too proverbial, the situation Mr. Trotter once enjoyed, as Secretary to Fox, might have exempted him from a fate at once disgraceful to the nation; honorable to his own feelings, and consolatory to his last moments. It could not but have been highly gratifying to one who felt with the power the independence so often associated with, and which ought never to be separated from, genius; when he looked back upon the past, to be able to exult that he had never prostituted those talents given to him by the bounty of his Creator for his own advancement in this life—that he never lent himself to party, beyond that patriotic ardour which, born of enthusiasm, and kindling at the imputations thrown out against his country, and burning with a desire of justifying even her eccentricities, urged him to commit, sometimes, the unpardonable offence of speaking and writing the “plain unvarnished truth.” By the same love of his native land, he was stimulated to an exertion beyond what his finances might authorise, to rescue from an oblivion into which it was fast sinking, the Harp of his Country, in whose plaintive notes he took peculiar pleasure whilst he hung over them, and interwreathed its strings with the wild flowers of his native soil. The rapturous effect of Carolan’s commemoration is still fresh in the recollection of a Dublin audience, and the pulsation, never felt before, and perhaps never to be felt again, by which the sounds of national airs recalled from their grave, and the sight of one of the last of the bards, who seemed, as it were, to have left another world for a short period, to revisit the glens of this, made its due impression. The scene was worthy of a purer age! whilst we have to lament that the sounds broke upon the ear only to sink again into silence and sadness, like that which pervades the hall where the last minstrel once struck his bold chord, or gently touched his more pathetic strings. The spirit which gave rise to such a laudable feeling not existing, in this cold age, energy enough to preserve what now may

be called exotic strains, the sound has, once more, crossed the seas that divide us from our Cambrian neighbours. Would that the reflexion even could be caught by the sons of Erin, and that their blind bards might again find the loss of one sense repayed by a double portion of beneficence in another, and that when they lost their eyes, they might find the sight transplanted to their ears. When could the strings of the harp be touched with better hopes than under the protection of a chief governor, who is endeared to the country by the “silver link,” the “silken tie,” of affection of a chief governor, of whom Erin boasts as being their own? It is not, perhaps, known as generally as it should be, that there is a fund, though a small one, lying in the hands of the treasurer of the Harp Society, where it has been placed, under the impression that times might return when an union of power and patriotism, with authority, might befriend such an institution, and help to restraining the national instrument of Ireland, enabling those who love their “native wood notes wild,” to defy the slanderer, who, for the basest of purposes, would throw his firebrands round the Lyre itself, and send her snakes hissing from under the leaves of the humble, the trampled Shamrock. Should this long looked for era of peace and harmony, and plenty, be returned, and that it is not an “idle dream,” this fund may yet be renovated by fresh subscriptions; and then, aided by a Talbot, a Leinster, and Charlemont, Ireland may take her part—not a second, but a first part—amongst the Harmonic Societies which, whilst they do credit to their several founders, help to restore and keep alive the melodies of the “days of Eld.”

It is the intention of the literary friends of the late John Bernard Trotter to raise an humble, but, they hope, not tasteless monument to his memory. The following inscriptions, by two of his particular friends, are to be engraved upon his tomb:—

Sacred
To the Memory of
JOHN BERNARD TROTTER,
once
Private Secretary
to
CHARLES JAMES FOX.
May his untoward fate be a lesson to
Genius.
Like *Diway Camons*,
He died in poverty;
Gifted by the Almighty
With superior talents;
but, alas!
neglected
by too many of those who should have
sympathized
with the Poet,—the Patriot!
In one word, the Friend
of
FOX.

Stranger,

Strangers ask ye Who lies here,
Who lies within this lowly bier?
'Tis one who left life's varying woes,
Whose grief no longer break repose;
But, like his once-loved Erin's lyre,
Left lone, neglected, to expire,
'A Man of Burrow'—but 'tis past;
The heart's sole chord is broke at last!
And now he wakes,—he slept before,—
The phantasma of life is o'er!

In memoriam Johannis Trotter.
Arbor, singulis ut ramis agitata surgat,
Singulum meo corde Poeta trahat:
In pura spargit gaus quam sors Sepulchrum,
Mentis compressa est optima Vox—lacryma,
Ille in tumulo candelor Carmine Mudo,
Quæ vestis' retro dum Livore dabit.

He was interred, according to his dying request, near a row of elm trees, in the cathedral burying-ground at Cork.

THE LATE CAPTAIN PHILIP BEAVER, R.N.
By James Prior, esq.

DESCENDED from an ancient and respectable family, he was, while yet a child, placed as midshipman in the royal navy; it having been long observed, in this arduous profession, that those alone make skilful seamen who commence their career at a very early age. This was about the year 1774. During the American war he served in all the principal fleets employed on that coast, and in the West Indies; and, being always remarkable for professional diligence, was promoted to the rank of lieutenant, just before the conclusion of that unhappy contest.

Shortly afterwards he visited France, for the better attainment of the language, and made several excursions through the most attractive parts of that country. Strongly tinctured, however, with that spirit of adventure often characteristic of naval men, he became tired of home. The investigation of unknown shores and countries was always his favorite idea. A voyage to the South Seas promised much; and, as a whaler offered the only means of gratifying this wish, he attempted to engage a passage, offering, besides payment, his professional services in the voyage; but the owners, having little idea of mere curiosity inducing such an undertaking, suspected sinister motives, and declined the engagement. The interview is described with some humour in "African Memoranda."

A plan being projected in 1792 for colonizing a portion of the western coast of Africa, Mr. B. zealously embarked in the enterprise. Its immediate object was the introduction of civilization, agriculture, and the useful arts, among the natives, in prospect of the gradual abolition of the slave-trade; added to the hope of raising products similar to those of the West Indies by free labourers, and thus contributing still more effectually to the main design. Several eminent merchants and others of the city of London gave it their support; with some of these, indeed, it originated, and, besides the subject of this memoir, was joined by several other

half-pay officers of the navy and army. After numberless delays and obstructions, the three vessels, chartered to convey the adventurers, quitted Gravesend. But the scheme being from the first inconsiderate, and extremely ill-digested and arranged, strong symptoms of disunion and hostility soon became evident among the leading members; sickness and privations added to their ill-humour, rendering the voyage sufficiently indicative of the future fate of the intended colony.

The spot chosen for the settlement was the island of Bulama, near the Portuguese factory of Bimao. But, on arriving there, dissension had so alienated some, and despondency others, from the undertaking, that many returned directly home, without landing. Several, having schemes of their own, proceeded elsewhere; and some who ventured on shore before arrangements had been made with the natives of the adjoining main, who claimed the sovereignty, were attacked and severely hounded. This proved still more dispiriting; but, the savages being conciliated, Mr. Beaver was appointed governor.

Here commences a tale of suffering on the one hand, and fortitude on the other, scarcely paralleled in the annals of colonization. For eighteen months he struggled incessantly with obstacles of every kind,—continually assailed by disease and death, threatened by attacks from within and without, forgotten by those at home, totally destitute of resources; yet, from a high sense of duty, vainly endeavouring to extract order and prosperity out of the elements of confusion and distress. None could have so perseveringly attempted this, but a man possessing nerves of iron. The narrative is interesting: it furnishes a lesson to any who should so far disregard personal privation and danger, as to undertake the regulation of a new settlement, without direct assistance and authority from the government. It is also an illustration of that vigor of mind often found in the naval profession. Men continually accustomed to shifts and hardships, naturally possess more resources, and can draw upon them with greater effect, than others; for their temperament is commonly of that elasticity, that the more it is depressed, the stronger will be the efforts to rise superior to difficulties.

It was this resolute spirit which kept the unfortunate colony of Bulama in existence long after its natural term of life had expired. But, when its enterprising chief had no longer any people to work, or to be governed; when the association in London could give no support, and war had commenced with France,—he quitted it with only one colonist, the sad remnant of 275 persons, who originally embarked on the expedition. Sufficient proof, however, was obtained, that one of its main objects, the raising of colonial produce, might

might be accomplished on many parts of the coast,—always excepting Sierra Leone,—provided an effective settlement were instituted and vigorously supported by the mother country. The particulars are detailed at length by himself in a quarto volume, already alluded to, published in 1805, entitled, "*African Memoranda.*"

The navy being again open, he resumed his professional duties under Lord Keith. Having acquired the esteem and patronage of this experienced officer, he accompanied him a few years afterwards to the Mediterranean, in the *Queen Charlotte*, unfortunately burnt, with the loss of many lives, in Leghorn roads; but, happily, Mr. Beaver was on shore with the admiral. He stood at this time so conspicuous in reputation, as to be considered the best first-lieutenant in the service; and so highly did the commander-in-chief estimate his talents, that, though holding only this junior office, he appointed him to superintend the general affairs of the fleet, subject only to his own immediate orders; an appointment equal, for the time, to the rank of rear-admiral, and never before conferred on any officer of the same standing.

In the proposed attack upon Cadiz in 1800, he is understood to have planned the landing, the details of which were said to be very able. The masterly disembarkation of the army in Egypt was likewise, in a considerable degree, the result of his arrangements. More recently, he immediately directed and executed the same important operation at Martinique previous to its last capture; and again at Mauritius. As a proof of the sense entertained of his merits, all these duties were assigned him, notwithstanding the presence of senior officers, whose claims to this, or any other mode of distinction, are always first considered. In all he evinced equal ability in projecting, and coolness in the execution: an instance of the latter occurred in running for the anchorage to disembark the army at Mauritius, when a boat of the *Nisus*, bearing all the necessary orders, flags, and signals, to direct that operation, was towed under water, and the contents totally destroyed. To many the loss would have been irremediable; but such was his fertility of resource, that, before the fleet reached the spot, fresh arrangements were made, and not a moment's delay took place in the landing.

Having been posted into the *Anhora* frigate by Lord Keith, he was confirmed by the Admiralty in 1800; in this ship he had been actively employed on the coast of Italy; and, if we are correct, was the bearer of the dispatches to England from the commander-in-chief, announcing the surrender of Genoa. At Gibraltar, in the preceding year, he had been united

in marriage to an amiable woman of superior attainments, by whom he has left a large family.

Soon after the commencement of the rupture with France, he received the command of the *Sea Fox* at South-end. Here he arranged the narrative of the *Bulama* expedition, besides contributing many valuable papers on the defence of the country during the then prevailing fears of invasion. In 1806 he was appointed to the *Acasta*, one of the largest frigates in the service, which, being immediately ordered to the West Indies, was constantly employed in the most arduous duties of the station during the eventful time of the reduction of the French islands, and the first movements of independence in the Spanish colonies, her captain more than once receiving the public acknowledgments of Sir Alexander Cochrane. In a mission to Caracas, he had the address to persuade the local government to permit him to seize a French brig of war, just arrived from Europe, in the interest of Joseph Bonaparte. On returning to England, the latter end of 1809, the *Acasta* was paid off. In the succeeding April he commissioned this ship, since which the principal events of the voyage are generally known; though many striking traits of character in the man, and distinguished excellencies in the officer, not immediately connected with my subject, have been passed unnoticed, whose value could only be appreciated by the naval profession.

Blessed with an excellent constitution, he had been an utter stranger to serious illness since the African expedition; few men allowed themselves less indulgence: in the coldest weather he would not have a fire, in extreme vicissitudes he seldom resorted even to a great coat, and, when assailed by indisposition, always professed himself independent of medicine. Habit had confirmed these prejudices. Inbred with uncommon strength of mind, he had been accustomed to depend only upon himself; and therefore conceived, perhaps with pardonable weakness, that these extraneous helps were in a great degree unnecessary to the health of the human frame. With such opinions his premature death is scarcely surprising; and, as it proved impressive in no common degree, may be worth detailing.

He complained of trifling pain the morning we anchored from St. Helena; but, after some consideration, remarked that, as he had several duties of consequence to perform the first day in harbour, he should delay the subject of health till the ensuing morning. Even this he thought a great concession to the healing art. In the evening, however, when at dinner with Admiral Tyler, he was violently seized, and, retiring to his lodgings, suffered for twenty-four hours the most excruciating pain

pain without a murmur; that fortitude which he professed, and always displayed, not once deserting him. Suspecting the fatal termination of the complaint (*Enteritis*), he inquired how long it was probable life might be prolonged, should the symptoms not amend? "Do you doubt my fortitude?" (said he calmly, seeing me hesitate in the reply;) you need not,—I await death with resignation: I have long looked it in the face without fear, and why should I tremble now? I feel I cannot live long in this situation, [he was then writhing in the most dreadful torture,] therefore use no unnecessary reserve: be candid."

Composed and firm, he lingered three days longer, exciting alternately our wonder and regret; the medical art of the navy, the army, and the town, being exhausted in vain for relief. He repeatedly thanked the gentlemen in attendance: "When I am dead, (said he), if it can in the least benefit society, let me be opened: I have no possible objection, but rather wish it than otherwise." On the evening of the 5th, while my arm supported his head, he breathed his last, with scarcely a struggle: peace to his noble spirit! Admired in life, he was still more worthy of admiration in that trial which is the touchstone of us all. To use the emphatic words of a gallant companion in arms, Capt. C. M. Schomberg, R.N. who often attended his sick bed,—"He has not merely taught us how to die, but how we should live, in order to be enabled thus to meet death."

STEPHEN SAYRE, ESQ.

MR. SAYRE was the son of a man of considerable property in Long Island, in the state of New York, in America. His father educated him well, and put him into a merchant's counting-house, where he was bred to that honorable employment. Soon after he quitted this counting-house he came over to England, with strong letters of recommendation to the late Alderman Hayley, and many of the most respectable American merchants. These letters, with a fine countenance, an elegant person, polite behaviour, and good sense, soon introduced him into the first families of the city; nor did he stop here, for he soon gained a large circle of acquaintance at the west end of the town, and is even said to have been noticed by the great Earl of Chatham, who warmly espoused the cause of America; to which Sayre, from birth and sentiment, was strongly attached. Although thus introduced into gay, and often high, company, he did not neglect the main chance, and by attention got himself introduced as a partner in an American house of respectability; but he did not continue in this situation long. Among his acquaintances at the west end of the town, he formed a

connection with two young gentlemen of some fortune, and, in conjunction with them, set up a banking-house in Oxford-street, under the title of the Oxford-street Bank; the house they occupied was the corner of Stratford-place. This was a bold undertaking for young men, but it continued some time, and might have continued longer, but for a circumstance which will be hereafter mentioned. Mr. Sayre came over from his own country full of the spirit of true liberty, and in England he associated with the noblemen and gentlemen of the patriotic side of the question. Under their auspices he determined to become a public man, and the first step he took was to be made free of the city of London, and stand as a candidate for sheriff of that city. He did so; and, in conjunction with his friend and countryman, Mr. Lee, of Virginia, he succeeded, and they served the office together, with a considerable degree of credit. He took for the motto to his carriage, *Manus inimica tyrannia*. This was his first and last city honour.

Among his American acquaintances was a young man of his own age, of the name of Richardson, from Pennsylvania, originally a quaker, but who had so far deviated from the rule of his sect as to seek to become an officer in the army. Sayre was too free with him, and was basely betrayed. He lodged an information before the secretary of state against Mr. Sayre, for having made a proposal to him to seize and carry off the king. Sayre was taken into custody, kept some days in confinement, and then discharged without bail. The charge was too ridiculous to be believed for a moment, and his friends, in general, thought that he had made the proposal to Richardson in a joke. It had, however, serious effects, for it put an end to the banking concern; but the strangest circumstance was, that, although R. had not made good his charge, he was soon after appointed an ensign in the guards, and in which he rose to the command of a company and the rank of lieutenant-colonel. Sayre's fortune, although checked by this, was not ruined, and he soon after married a lady of good fortune, of the name of Neil, the daughter to a judge of that name. She was accomplished, but much older than him. The time soon came in which an American must take his side; and England was not a place for a man of Mr. Sayre's principles to continue in. He, therefore, went away to his own country, in whose cause he warmly embarked. He is said to have been employed by Dr. Franklin; but it is certain he accompanied Mr. Lee, his friend, as secretary, when that gentleman went to Berlin as the American envoy. He was afterwards in a diplomatic capacity at Stockholm and Copenhagen. After the noble struggle his country made, he had

had the happiness to see her independent; and has, we believe, resided there ever since. Some time since he sold a fine seat he possessed to Joseph Bonaparte. The American account says, his wife died the day after him. If this was his first wife,

she must have reached a very great age; Mr. Sayre, himself, it appears, was eighty-five years old at the time of his death.

* * *The account of Capt. Lloyd, and some other articles, in our next.*

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

With all the Marriages and Deaths.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

A RESPECTABLE meeting of merchants and manufacturers was held, at Newcastle, to resist the proposed measure of taxing coals at the pit mouth. Isaac Cookson, esq. moved a series of resolutions, which were unanimously agreed to.

Some of the people of Durham lately displayed a singular method of expressing their dislike to the new Corn Bill Petitions, which were got up in their neighbourhood. They stuffed the effigies of the advocates of such petitions with straw, and, after making a bonfire, threw them into it.

Married.] Mr. T. Hall, to Miss J. Douglas, both of Newcastle.—Mr. T. Barnett, of Newcastle, to Miss J. Johnson, of Monkwearmouth.—Mr. G. Selkirk, of Gateshead, to Miss M. Eastwood, of Hebburn Hall.—Lieut. P. Bowlby, to Miss Hazlewood, of Durham.—Mr. A. Smith, of Durham, to Miss Carver, of Northallerton.—Mr. R. Swallow, to Miss E. Paul.—Mr. P. Miller, to Mrs. J. Temple.—Mr. T. Watson, to Miss C. Johnson.—Mr. W. Ord, to Miss M. Edwards; all of North Shields.—Mr. J. Cowie, of North Shields, to Miss J. Pattinson, of Carlisle.—Mr. J. Scott, of Tyne-mouth, to Miss Davison, of North Shields.—Mr. E. D. Thompson, of South Shields, to Miss M. A. Logan, of North Shields.—At Darlington, Mr. R. Thompson, to Miss Feetham.—Mr. W. Eccles, of Barnard Castle, to Miss E. Walker, of Romaldkirk.—Mr. T. Heslop, to Miss G. Thompson, both of Tweedmouth.—Mr. J. M. Henderson, to Miss E. Paterson, both of Morpeth.—Mr. J. Kell, to Miss H. Ainslie, both of Hexham.—Mr. S. Glendennen, to Miss E. Mason, both of Sherington.—Mr. R. Copeland, to Miss M. Tendie, both of Chester-le-Street.

Died.] At Newcastle, in Northumberland-place, 96, Mrs. M. Carr.—In Newgate-street, 74, Mrs. E. Atkinson.—In Lovaine-row, Mrs. J. Nixon, suddenly.—25, Mr. R. Liddle.—60, Mrs. J. Thompson.—77, Mrs. E. Lee.—In Newgate-street, 25, Miss J. Brankston, regretted.—99, Mr. A. Irwin.—Mr. J. Fearney.

At Gateshead, 67, Mr. W. Gwifard, much respected.—Mrs. Abbott, deservedly lamented.—86, Mr. W. Watson.

At Durham, 66, Mrs. A. Hopper, of New Elvet.—70, Mr. G. Clark.—In Gili-

gate, 27, Mrs. J. Robinson.—72, John James, esq. senior alderman, deservedly regretted.—Mr. J. Walker.—77, Mrs. A. Agate.

At North Shields, 40, Mr. J. Humphrey.—39, Mrs. Mary Moore.—In Milburn-place, 45, Mr. W. Allan.—41, Mr. T. Rochester.—65, Mrs. E. Dunshire.—72, Mrs. A. Sharp.—In Milburn-place, 52, Mrs. S. Burton.—80, Mrs. J. Paterson.—64, Mrs. A. Herbert.

At South Shields, 12, Miss J. Kirkley, justly esteemed.—Mrs. W. McDonald.

At Sunderland, 56, Mr. W. Hall.—30, Mr. J. Roddam.—53, Mr. J. Johnson.—74, Mr. J. Braid.—65, Mr. J. Davidson.—At Bishopwearmouth, Robert Russel, esq. R.N.—88, Mrs. Mowbray, deservedly lamented.—86, Mrs. D. Ward.

At Monkwearmouth, 28, Mrs. J. Marvell.—At Alnwick, Miss J. Atkinson, of Loobottle House.—61, Mrs. W. Landells.—53, Major Hardy, late of the 4th garrison battalion.—Mr. W. Moffat.—At Stockton, 62, Mrs. Barras.—71, Mrs. C. Perkins.—At Hexham, 75, Mr. P. Lee.—Mr. J. Hutchinson.—At Tweedmouth, at an advanced age, Mrs. W. Scott.—49, Miss M. Gilchrist.—75, Mrs. J. Allen.

At Longhorsley, 102, Mrs. Mary White.—At Shotley Bridge, Mr. J. Kirsop.—At Park Wall, Wolsingham, 64, Mr. J. Redshaw.

At Spittal, 70, Mr. W. Hall.—At Windy Walls, 102, Miss Bruce.—At Riccarton, 114, James Hay, a soldier.—At Hartlepool, 44, Mr. B. Brown.—At Whitton, 73, Mrs. J. Willis, respected.—At Poulton, 89, Mr. J. Moor, much respected.—At Framlington, 85, Mr. F. Gray, sen.—At Clurton, 49, Mrs. E. Charter.—At High Clurton, 48, Mr. I. Ramsay.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

At an adjourned meeting of the gentlemen of Carlisle, held there on the 12th, for affording relief to the poor manufacturers out of employment in the city and suburbs, the Mayor in the Chair, the gentlemen deputed at the last meeting to enquire into the state of the Manufacturing Poor, reported that there were about 200 families out of employment. Several resolutions were unanimously adopted, to obtain employment for them.—We say, send them back to their farms.

Sir James Graham lately presented a petition

petition from the inhabitants of Carlisle, praying an alteration in the poor laws. They complained, that the whole of their property would soon be exhausted, if measures were not speedily taken.—We say, re-divide farms, re-build farm-houses, suffer the people to live, and they will cease to be troublesome as poor or criminals.

A numerous meeting of "Friends to the Independence of Westmoreland" lately took place at the City of London Tavern, Mr. Curwen, chairman; to forward Mr. Brougham's parliamentary interest in that county, in opposition to the Lowthers: similar meetings took place, the same day, in various towns of Westmoreland.

Married.] Mr. J. Hezelen, to Miss F. Garner.—Mr. T. Reay, to Miss A. Richardson.—Mr. D. Lettle, to Miss S. Barker.—Mr. G. Gralam, to Miss A. Sanders.—Mr. T. Sinclair, to Miss F. Smith.—Mr. M. Fletcher, to Miss H. Jackson.—Mr. W. Wright, to Miss A. McAdam.—Mr. H. Farlam, to Miss A. Marsden.—Mr. J. Davidson, to Miss R. Fidler: all of Carlisle.—T. Stamp, esq. to Miss E. M. Maude, of Kendal.—At Wigton, Mr. J. Henderson, of Waverton, to Miss M. Shannon.—J. Wallace, esq. of Burton in Lonsdale, to Miss Fletcher, of Low Leys.—The Rev. Mr. Ormady, of Greystoke, to Miss Wilkinson, of Penrith.—Mr. J. Rutherford, of Arthurct, to Miss J. Creighton, of the Willow Holm.

Died.] At Carlisle, in Scotch-street, Mrs. M. Blaylock.—In Annetwell-street, 26, Mr. R. Bushby.—86, Mr. H. Smith.

At Penrith, 68, Mrs. F. Simpson.—83, Mr. J. Robinson.—77, Mr. T. Ivison.—44, Mr. T. Kirkpatrick.—At Kendal, 78, Mr. R. Hodgson.

At Brampton, Mrs. E. Tawnley.—78, Mrs. Walton.—At an advanced age, Mrs. Scars.—At Allonby, 87, Mrs. M. Osmotherly, deservedly regretted.—At Wigton, 87, Mr. W. Monkhouse.—80, Mrs. M. Ward.

At Broad Guards, 60, Mr. T. Ferguson.—The Rev. Mr. Hare, of Hayton.—At Carleton, 58, Miss A. Norman.—61, Mr. J. Lardler, of Hill, near Gilsland.—At Lockerby, at an advanced age, A. Lorrain, esq. much respected.

YORKSHIRE.

The York calendar, for the Lent assizes, contained the names of sixty-one prisoners,—four charged with murder, three with rape, three with forgery, three with maliciously stabbing and shooting, seven with horse, cattle, and sheep stealing, one for an offence against the game laws, one with uttering base coin, and the remainder with burglaries and larcenies.

A new canal at Sheffield was lately opened, in the presence of 60,000 spectators. A communication with the main ocean, from a town so eminent for its manufactures, promises the most important benefits.

MONTHLY MAG. No. 524.

The number of families now suffering for want of employment in Leeds, it is ascertained, amounts to at least 1000; one half are wholly unemployed, and the other enduring many privations. *Leeds Mercury.*—Is it not owing to the engrossment of farms?

Married.] Mr. G. Blenkin, to Mrs. Burnham, both of Hull.—Mr. R. Ripley, to Miss M. Willans.—Mr. C. D. Mann, to Miss E. Stead.—Mr. G. Hunter, to Mrs. E. Wilks.—Mr. P. Punt, to Miss S. Wigglesworth.—Mr. J. Holroyd, to Miss A. Salt: all of Leeds.—Mr. W. Smith, of Hull, to Miss Jackson, of Sutton on the Forest.—Mr. R. Batterill, of Hull, to Miss A. Garton, of Welton.—Mr. J. Hargrave, of Hull, to Miss Smith, of Bath.—Mr. Green, to Mrs. Garlick, both of Halifax.—Mr. Watson, to Miss Evers.—Mr. J. Boulton, to Miss Simkinson: all of Doncaster.—J. Ponker, of Wakefield, to Miss Perry, of Reading, both of the Society of Friends.—Mr. R. Eccles, of Wakefield, to Miss S. Taylor, of Leeds.—Mr. D. Dolby, of Bradford, to Miss M. Entwistle, of Sheffield.—Mr. J. Yewdall, of Leeds, to Miss E. Chippindale, of Knaresborough.—Mr. J. Nunn, to Miss J. Prince: both of Pontefract.—Mr. G. Myers, to Miss N. Russell, both of Selby.—Mr. J. Barber, of Selby, to Miss Foster, of Ronth.—Mr. R. J. Wrangham, to Miss Dunn, both of Driffield.—Mr. J. Waring, to Miss A. England, both of Woolley.—Mr. W. Rhodes, of Ferrybridge, to Miss S. Kilbee, of Eggborough.—Mr. J. Benson, of Cullum, to Miss E. Smith, of Malton.—Mr. W. Coulson, of Silpho, to Miss Parkin, of Hull.—Mr. E. Barber, to Miss S. A. Thompson, both of Southwram.

Died.] At York, 58, Mr. G. Woodhall, deservedly respected.—78, Mr. J. Hessay, much regretted.—49, Mr. Cochrane, suddenly.—49, Mr. J. Smith.—Mr. Nelson.

At Hull, 91, Mr. Peach.—25, Mrs. S. Hebblewhite.—44, Mr. G. Luton.—24, Miss M. Piotti.—25, Mr. T. Jackson.—In Providence-row, 72, Mr. G. Walton, highly respected.—In Waterhouse-lane, 65, Mr. W. Habbershaw.—29, Mr. J. Wilson.—21, Mr. R. Stainton.—84, Mrs. M. Lazenby.—58, Mrs. M. Clarkson, deservedly respected.—In Pryme-street, Mrs. T. Anderson.—Mrs. Bartle.—76, Mr. J. Marshall.

At Leeds, Miss S. Lawrence.—63, Mrs. M. Cooper.—70, Mrs. M. Taylor.—76, Mrs. J. Turkington.—21, Miss M. Swift.

At Wakefield, Mr. J. Tolson, deservedly regretted.—Mr. C. Taylor.

At Selby, 97, Mrs. Proctor, one of the Society of Friends.—Mr. T. Turton.

At Beverley, Miss E. Smith, of Bradford.—62, Mrs. S. Jefferson, suddenly.—At Dewsbury, 74, Mrs. H. Shuttleworth; a liberal and kind friend to the poor.—At Bridlington Quay, 67, Benj. Milne, esq.

Q. e. At

At Otley, Mr. J. Barrett, — 61, Mrs. Barrett, — 69, Mrs. F. Simpson. — At Ferry-bridge, Mr. W. Thompson, much respected. — At Morley, the Rev. Mr. Clough. — At Pocklington, 25, Mr. J. Wray, justly regretted. — At Melton-hill, 35, J. S. Williamson, esq. — At Elloughton, Mrs. A. Walker, respected. — At Eotham, 48, Mrs. Westward. — At Upper Hill, Saddleworth, J. Buckley, esq. deservedly regretted. — At Holsham, 21, Mrs. M. Thorpe, generally respected. — At Brotherton, 65, G. Althaus, esq. lamented. — At Clay House, 41, J. Dyson, esq. much and deservedly regretted.

LANCASHIRE.

A meeting of the merchants of the Irish trade was lately held at Liverpool, when it was resolved to form an association for protecting the interests of the trade, on the same principles as the other mercantile associations in that town.

Married.] At Lancaster, Adam Thornborrow, esq. of that town, to Catharine, second daughter of Abraham Crompton, esq. of Lune Villa, near Lancaster. — Mr. R. Hornby, to Miss A. Robinson, of Pool-lane. — Mr. J. Heywood, to Miss E. Honldsworth. — Mr. J. Woodward, to Mrs. M. Atherton, of Frederic-street. — Mr. C. L. Bahr, to Miss E. Braun. — Mr. R. Abram, to Mrs. W. Barker. — Mr. E. Smith, to Miss M. Wood. — Mr. J. Nathan, to Miss F. Samuel: all of Liverpool. — Mr. C. Norris, to Miss M. Timperley. — Mr. J. Woollam, to Miss H. L. Lea. — Mr. J. Morris, to Miss S. Warbrook. — Mr. Belston, to Miss Charuley: all of Manchester. — Mr. C. Currie, to Miss S. Cooke, both of Salford. — Mr. W. Todd, of Manchester, to Miss Rouse, of Ardwick. — Mr. J. Johnson, of Salford, to Mrs. Gent, of Ardwick. — Mr. W. Bayliffe, of Ackrington, to Miss A. Powell, of Manchester. — Mr. Alderson, of Liverpool, to Miss Robinson, of Manchester. — John Worral, esq. of Ordsall, Salford, to Miss Ann Bates, of Banks. — Mr. J. Shaw, of Rochdale, to Miss S. Moore, of Manchester. — Matthew Fletcher, esq. of Crompton Ford, to Miss A. Mann, of Liverpool. — Mr. N. Browne, to Miss Poole, both of Warrington. — Mr. J. Knipe, of Hulme, to Miss H. Wilkinson, of Manchester. — Mrs. T. Hartley, of Broughton, to Miss H. Fletcher, of Chetham-hill.

Died.] At Manchester, Mr. J. Grimshaw, — 79, Mr. J. Joak, deservedly respected. — In Cooper-street, 48, Mr. W. Osbaldiston, generally regretted. — Mrs. M. Barry, justly esteemed. — Mrs. J. Mouncey, lamented. — In Fulkner-street, Mrs. Sharp, deservedly respected. — 66, Mr. J. France, justly regretted.

At Liverpool, in St. Paul's-square, 38, Mr. E. Kent. — Mrs. A. Powell. — In King-street, 71, Mrs. A. Currie. — 20, Miss A. Copeland. — In Pool-lane, Mr. W. Robinson. — In Gay-street, 66, Mr. E. Mawdsley,

— In Pownal-square, 47, Mr. W. Abmond. — In Blake-street, 77, Mr. J. Waring. — In Paradise-street, 57, Mr. J. Crum. — Mrs. Wiatt. — At Blackburn, 45, Mr. T. Forest. — At Heaton-Norris, suddenly, Mr. S. Eyle, of Coventry.

At Stayley-bridge, 26, Miss S. Kenworthy, highly esteemed. — At Denton, 30, Mr. R. Bond, justly lamented. — At Worsley, 59, Mr. J. Vaux, generally respected. — At Pindleton, 43, W. Leaf, esq. deservedly regretted. — At Springfield, near Prescott, 89, L. Coltham, esq.

CHESHIRE.

The Dee Mills at Chester were lately destroyed by fire. The property consumed is valued at 60,000. A workman was unfortunately burnt to death.

At a late public meeting in Chester, it was resolved to petition Parliament to erect a bridge over the Conway, in order to facilitate travelling to Holyhead from Chester, Liverpool, Manchester, and London. This is of considerable importance to the great manufacturing counties of York, Lancaster, and Chester.

Married.] Mr. J. Booth, to Mrs. George, both of Chester. — The Rev. P. Vannet, to Miss D. Goodburn, both of Knutsford. — The Rev. Charles Hulme, of Congleton, to Miss E. Denton, of Wolverhampton. — Mr. Harbridge, to Miss Wright, both of Frodsham. — Mr. W. Dean, of Bradwell, to Miss A. Davies, of Tarvin. — Mr. Huxley, of the Fields, to Miss R. Wright, of Tattenhall.

Died.] At Chester, in Upper Bridge-street, 28, Mr. R. Williams, jun. — Mrs. M. Shearing. — In Newgate-street, Mrs. Powell, widow of Mr. Alderman P. — In Watergate-street, Mrs. Smith, widow of the Rev. G. S. — In Handbridge, Mr. Scott. — At Frodsham, 67, Mr. F. Ashley.

At Tattenhall, 84, Mrs. R. Wilson. — At Picton, 81, Mrs. Gaman.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Robert Mellor, to Miss S. A. Chaer, both of Derby. — At Ashborne, E. S. Chandos Pole, esq. to Miss A. M. Wilmot. — Mr. Bunting, jun. of New Brampton, to Miss Hopkinson, of Chesterfield. — Mr. Dexter, of Belper, to Miss E. Wightman, of Wimeswold. — Rupert Chawner, esq. of Milburn, to Miss E. F. Edgley, of Manchester. — Mr. S. Ludlam, of Southwingham, to Miss H. Beils, of Butterley. — Mr. G. Drury, to Miss S. Brownson, of Alsop. — Mr. M. Harvey, of Darley Abbey, to Miss S. Wall, of Allestrey.

Died.] At Derby, 37, Mr. R. Wood. — 59, Mr. G. Thompson, much respected. — 48, Mr. G. Blackburn. — Mr. J. Fitchell, deservedly and greatly lamented. — 67, Mrs. J. Shipley.

At Wirksworth, 63, A. Goodwin, esq. M.D.

At Mill-Town, Ashover, 82, Mr. C. Hollington. — At Green House, Darley Dale, 86, Mr. D. Dakayne, deservedly lamented. — At

—At Sidon, 66, Mrs. J. Sterland.—At Alkington, 76, Mrs. Foster.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

The inhabitants of Nottingham have lately forwarded a petition to Parliament, for the establishment of a Court of Requests, for the recovery of small debts:—desirable, if benevolently conducted.

Married.] Mr. J. Venningstone, to Miss E. White.—Mr. Holmes, of Park-street, to Mrs. Newham, of Castlegate.—Mr. Marshall, to Miss S. Lowater: all of Nottingham.—Mr. S. May, of Nottingham, to Miss E. Newton, of Lowham.—Mr. S. Draper, of Goadby, to Miss M. A. Williamson, of Bellarsgate, Nottingham.—Mr. J. Morris, of Cotgrave, to Miss E. Hall, of Bridlesmithgate, Nottingham.

Died.] At Nottingham, in the Poultry, 24, Miss M. Rawson, of Wimbleswold, deservedly esteemed.—On Independent-hill, 36, Mrs. C. Platts.—In Bellarsgate, Mrs. Lomas.—In Marygate, 20, Miss J. Attenburrow.—In King's-place, Mr. Bilby.—39, Mrs. G. Webster.

At Newark, 65, Mr. W. Holland.—89, Mr. W. Hankin.

At Mansfield, 73, Mrs. Wright, widow of Charles W. esq.—26, Miss E. Wood.

At New Basford, 62, Mr. W. Barnes.—55, Mr. W. Duffin.—At Over Broughton, 64, Elizabeth, widow of the Rev. W. Seavern, of Hull, deservedly lamented.—At Southwell, 86, Mr. W. Adams.—At Burge-house, 75, John Leacroft, esq.—At East Redford, 43, Mrs. E. Howson.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Burbridge, of Grantham, to Miss Ridge, of Newark.—Mr. B. Barnby, of Hull, to Miss L. B. Atkin, of Spalding.—Mr. J. Holland, of Market-Deeping, to Miss E. Thorald, of Eaton.—At Great Gimber, Mr. C. Morris, to Miss J. Colquhoun.

Died.] At Epworth, Mr. Wilkinson, greatly and deservedly lamented.

At Roxby, 19, Miss S. Hornsby, of Hull, deservedly esteemed.—At Barrow, 70, Mr. J. Garthwaite.—At Gosberton, Mrs. S. Knight.—At Fanthorpe-hall, Capt. David Lloyd, R.N. of high character in his profession, and deservedly respected in private life.

LEICESTER AND RUTLAND.

Married.] Mr. Weston, to Miss Valentinc.—The Rev. Geo. Peake, to Miss M. King, of Leicester.—Mr. J. Swan, of Loughborough, to Miss Tucker, of Shaftesbury.—Mr. J. Murfin, to Miss A. Brown.—Mr. W. Cooper, to Mrs. Gutteridge: all of Loughborough.—Mr. Charles Paine, to Miss Makon, both of Hinckley.—Mr. E. West, of Kingston-upon-Hull, to Miss A. Ellis, of Beaumont-Leys.—Mr. W. Squire, of Normanton, to Miss A. Broadhurst, of Beacons.—Mr. T. Poyner, to Miss Lakin, both of Sheephead.

Died.] At Leicester, Miss S. Wilmot,

deservedly esteemed.—29, Miss M. A. Ireland, justly lamented.—In Market-street, Mrs. Stanger.—Mrs. Smith.

At Hinckley, 74, Mrs. Robottom.—50, Mr. W. Scatton, much respected.—At Ashby-de-la-Zouch, 22, Mrs. G. Hudson.—86, Mrs. E. Wray.

At Loughborough, 40, Mrs. Barrisford.—50, Mr. F. Astell.

At Harborough, 76, Mr. J. Manton.

At Lutterworth, Mr. Smith.

At Appleby, Mr. Tyloate.

At Great Wington, Mr. W. Harris.—At Billpading, 64, Mrs. M. Pole, much respected.—At Waltham, 58, Mary, wife of the Rev. Mr. Shaw.—At Gumbley, 66, Mr. J. Simons, regretted.—At Green's Lodge, Huncote, 86, Mrs. M. Smith.—At Cold Newton, 39, Mr. W. Percival, deservedly lamented.—At Syston, Mr. G. Sheffield.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

A petition from the bankers in Staffordshire was lately presented to Parliament against extorts in aid, affirming that they are taken out to serve private purposes,—a fact of which there can be no doubt.

The Tamworth old Bank of Harding, Oaks, and Willington, lately stopped payment. The issues are extensive, owing to the respectable personal character of the parties.

Married.] Mr. Thomason, of Leek, to Miss Jounour, of Bridgnorth.—Mr. J. Bakewell, of Wild Park, to Miss E. Butler, of Tamworth.—Mr. E. Crowther, of Beobridge, to Miss E. Smith, of Rushall Mills.

Died.] At Stafford, Mr. J. Dickinson, coroner and treasurer for the county.

At Wolverhampton, Miss M. Hordern.—In Stafford-street, Mr. R. Easthope.

At Wednesbury, Mrs. Nairn, wife of Fasham N. esq. deservedly lamented.

At Tamworth, 49, Daniel Harper, etq.

WARWICKSHIRE.

One proof among many of the internal distress of the country, is the actual state of the town of Birmingham and neighbourhood,—where there are now not less than twenty-four thousand paupers: can we wonder then at the increase of criminals?

Married.] Mr. R. Heston, jun. to Miss M. Grew, both of Birmingham.—Mr. T. P. Flint, of Birmingham, to Miss S. Gorle, of Salwarp.—Mr. W. Pratt, of Birmingham, to Miss Pickford, of Netter Whitacre.—Mr. W. Baker, of Hagley-worth, to Miss M. Kesterton, of Sutton Coldfield.—Mr. E. Jones, to Miss E. Pendrill, of Duddeston.

Died.] At Birmingham, in Moor-street, 95, Mrs. J. Smart.—In Hurst-street, 21, Miss J. Lancaster.—At Spring-hill, 40, Mr. J. Baker.—In Bordesley-street, Mr. J. Pemberton, regretted.—In Rea-street, 54, Mrs. A. Murcott, lamented.—In Hagley-row, Mr. E. Withers.—In Hurst-street,

street, Mrs. J. Harrison, regretted.—66, Mr. J. Watson.—48, Mr. H. Nickolls, deservedly lamented.—In Lionel-street, Miss L. Aston, highly and justly esteemed.—In Moland-street, 63, Mr. J. Rock.

At Sutton Coldfield, 62, Mr. T. Davis, deservedly regretted.

At West Bromwich, Miss M. Sutton.

At Sedgley, Mrs. A. Middleton.—At Barston-park, 21, Miss E. Baker.—At Hockley, Mr. J. Bowen, of Shrewsbury.—At Churchover, the Rev. Henry Archer, rector.—At Edgbaston, Mr. J. Tagg, of Birmingham.

SHROPSHIRE.

A respectable meeting was lately held at Shiffhall, and a series of spirited resolutions were passed in opposition to the proposal of laying a tax on inland coal. There ought to be no tax on coals.

Married.] Mr. Sheppard, of Shrewsbury, to Miss S. Johnson, of Cotton-house.—Mr. Hoggins, to Mrs. Jones, both of Wellington.—Mr. Griffiths, of Drayton, to Miss Gittos, of Bridgnorth.—Mr. J. Burgess, to Miss A. Grinsell, both of Drayton.—J. Overton, esq. of Oldcastle Heath, to Miss Overton, of Corra, Whitchurch.—Mr. W. Williams, of Jackfield, to Miss A. Carter, of Madeley.—Mr. Deaken, of Woodhall, to Miss H. Jandrell, of Pulverbatch.—Mr. J. Read, of Wolverley, to Miss A. Boyd, of Wribbenhall.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, in Mardol, Mr. J. Reynolds.—In New-street, Mr. Hill.

At Oswestry, Mr. J. Deau.

At Ludlow, Mr. E. Lewis, lamented.

At the Marsh, Wellington, Mr. W. Dixon.

At Much Wonlock, Mr. G. Evans.

At Loton-park, 67, Sir Robt. Leighton, bart.—At Donnington, Miss Parry.—At Hodnet, 35, Mrs. Harsall.—At the Ruins, Llanvairwaterdine, Edward Lloyd, esq.—At the Leahall, 42, Mr. J. Matthews, deservedly lamented.—At Hadnall, Mrs. Rowlands, of Shrewsbury.—At Westbury, 81, Mr. Geary.—At Frankton, J. Whetzel Burlton, esq. justly regretted.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] The Rev. P. Robinson, A.M. of Dndley, to Miss H. Maynard, of Malton.—Thomas Phillips, esq. of Middlehill, to Harriett, daughter of Gen. Molyneux.—The Rev. T. Sharpnell Biddulph, to Charlotte, daughter of the late Rev. James Stillingleet, prebendary of Worcester.

Died.] At Worcester, 22, Mr. H. Crane.—63, the Rev. J. Robinson.

At the Blacklands, Stourbridge, Mr. T. Jenks.

At Stourport, John Raffles, esq.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Shnkin, to Miss Pre, both of Ross.—Capt. H. G. Jackson, of the

Artillery, to Miss C. Cecil, of Moreton Jeffries.

Died.] At Ledbury, J. Jarvis, esq. much respected.

GLOUCESTER AND MONMOUTH.

The extensive sugar-house of Messrs. Biggs and Savery, Nelson-street, Bristol, was lately destroyed by fire. The loss considerable, but insured to a large amount.

In a petition to Parliament lately forwarded from Chepstow it is stated that the poor-rates of that town and vicinity have increased to such an extent within the last seven years, as to depreciate the value of the town at least one-fifth. We say, re-divide the farms, and rebuild the dilapidated farm-houses.

Married.] Mr. P. Hopkins, to Miss F. McLaren, both of Eastgate, Gloucester.—Mr. J. Cornish, of Gloucester, to Miss A. Gardiner, of Painswick.—Mr. A. George, to Miss J. Palmer, of Park-row, both of Bristol.—Mr. J. Wigan, of Bristol, to Miss E. Fry, of the Hotwells.—Mr. T. Webb, of Bristol, to Miss Bagg, of Pillning.—Mr. J. Innes, of Bristol, to Mrs. A. Church, of New York.—Mr. J. Hardy, of Monmouth, to Miss H. Wheeler, of Gloucester.—J. Woodbridge Walters, esq. of Barnwood-house, to Miss S. Adams, of Painswick.—The Rev. W. R. Lewis Walters, of Lanover, to Miss G. R. Bird, of Goytre.

Died.] At Gloucester, in Southgate-street, Mr. Chas. Cole.

At Bristol, Mrs. Rose, widow of J. C. Rose, esq.—61, Mrs. Lovell, wife of the Rev. Samuel L.—In Wilson-street, Mrs. Pike, of Tetbury, highly esteemed.—On St. Michael's-hill, 74, Mr. W. Herbert.—32, Mrs. A. Windey.—Mr. W. Organ.—25, Mr. W. Wolaston.—In Broad-street, Mr. Hix.—Mrs. H. Bailey.—Mrs. Oldfield.

At Cheltenham, Mr. J. Ballinger, regretted.—Miss M. Cooke.—54, Thomas Royds, esq.

At Cirencester, 55, Thomas Vaisey, esq.—33, Mrs. Brimble, greatly regretted.

At Tewkesbury, Mr. J. Clarke, much respected.

At Thornbury, the Rev. W. Llewellyn, rector of Hill.

At Newport, 70, Mrs. Morgan.

At the Conigree, Newent, Miss M. Hill.

At Marshfield, 79, Mr. W. Charlton.—

At Burford, Mrs. Daniel.—At Haverton, 20, Mrs. A. Jessop.—At Amberley, Mr. T. Wanklyn, deservedly respected.—At Llanwenarth, James Morgan, esq.—At Wotton Underedge, Mr. E. Neal.—At Wsington, 61, Thomas Council, esq.

OXFORDSHIRE.

At the late Oxford assizes not less than TWENTY prisoners received sentence of death; viz. 5 for highway robbery, 3 for burglaries, 2 for stealing a quantity of printed cottons, and 10 for sheep-stealing.

Three

Three were sentenced to be transported fourteen years, and two for seven years.

Married.] Mr. W. Rusher, of Oxford, to Miss Eaton, of St. Clement's.—Mr. Bellman, to Miss D. Brookland, of Oxford.—Mr. E. Southam, of Steeple Aston, to Miss M. Ward, of Islip.—Mr. J. Martin, to Miss E. Clarke, both of Sandford.—Capt. J. Thompson, of the East India Company's service, to Miss A. E. Newman, of Fimmere-house.

Died.] At Oxford, 64, Mr. R. Rought.—In St. Aldate's, Mrs. Gled.—Mr. J. Sutherland,—26, Mrs. E. Tredwell, regretted.—In Broad-street, 22, Miss M. A. Dudley.

At Witney, 77, Mr. J. Etwell, widow of the Rev. William E. vicar of Stanes, deservedly lamented.

At Thame, 55, Mr. A. Hollyman.

At Fetsworth, 59, Mr. J. Linders.

BUCKINGHAM AND BERKSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. J. Cheshire, of Tring, to Miss M. Wood, of Aylesbury.

Died.] At Lane End, Great Marlow, 62, Mr. Jas. Smith.—At Maidenhead Bridge, Mrs. Piggott, widow of Gillery P. esq. a lady of extensive benevolence.

At Shellingford, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. W. Mills, rector, deservedly regretted.

HERTFORD AND BEDFORDSHIRE.

At Hertford, SIXTEEN capital convicts received sentence of death, one of whom was left for execution, viz. James Head, for setting fire to the barn of J. Overell, of Wakely, and burning the produce of one hundred acres of corn.

Married.] Mr. T. Smith, of Redburn Bury, to Mrs. Maria Bundock.—Mr. Wapshott, jun. to Miss M. Halfpenny, both of Chertsey.—W. Franks, esq. of Woodside, to Miss C. Tower, of Weald-hall.

Died.] At Hertford, Mr. M. England, much respected.

At King's Langley, 26, Mr. W. Toovey.—At St. John's Lodge, Sir Cornelius Cuyler, bart. a general in the army, and col. of the 69th regiment.

At St. Alban's, of a lingering decline, Mr. W. Bowden, of the Market-place, Hull.—James Reid, esq.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] Capt. W. Richards, R.N. to Miss Sarah Constable, of Northampton.—John Ellis, esq. to Miss Ann Constable.

Died.] At Clipstone, 93, Mr. Ward, sen.—At Bugbrook, Mr. T. Turland, suddenly.

CAMBRIDGE AND HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

The passage fixed upon for the Porcupine prize for the present year is, *Shakespeare, Coriolanus*, Act V. Scene 3, part of Volunna's speech, beginning with—

—"Thou know'st, great son,
The end of war's uncertain."

And ending with—

"Let us shame him with our knees."

Which is to be translated into Iambic Acatalectic Trimeters, according to the laws laid down by the Professor in his Preface to the *Hecuba* of Euripides.

Married.] Mr. A. Brimley, to Miss H. Gotobed, both of Cambridge.—Mr. T. Richardson, of March, to Miss Carter, of Wimblington.—Mr. William Whitney, of Woodhurst, to Miss A. Willett, of Cambridge.—Mr. J. Berry, of Upwell, to Miss H. Hodson, of Ontwell.—W. Faskin, esq. to Miss J. Jones, of Sawston.

Died.] At Cambridge, 27, Mr. M. Burbage.—30, Mrs. F. Hignell.—In St. John's Lane, 75, Mr. T. Norris.—76, Mr. J. Johnson.

At Bourn, 32, Mr. Fletcher, R.N.—At Whittlesford, Mrs. Thurnal, widow of Thomas T. esq.—At Brampton, Mrs. J. Rose, much respected.

NORFOLK.

The subject of public charities continuing to influence all parts of the empire, we deem it necessary to record in our pages, as far as we can, or are empowered, all new benefactions; that they may serve as a standing table for reference in case of error or wilful misapplication:—

Recently was given to the poor of the parish of St. John Timberhill, Norwich, in bread, a donation left by the late Mr. Thos. Clabburn, of All Saints, who also gave, by will, to the above parish 200*l.* and likewise to the following parishes—

St. Michael at Thorn	£200
St. Michael Coslany	200
St. John Sepulchre	200
All Saints	400
St. Paul with St. James	400
Also to Tasburgh, in this county . . .	400
Tharston, in ditto	200
Florden, in ditto	200
Newton Flotman, in ditto	200
The above sums are invested in the public funds, in the names of four trustees in each parish; the interest to be given to the poor, in bread or coals, the first Monday in February every year.—The above gentleman also bequeathed the following legacies to the undimensioned charitable institutions in Norwich:	
Norfolk and Norwich Hospital	£500
Treasurer of Cook's Hospital	800
And to the same hospital, upon trust, that the poor women in the said hospital might receive one shilling each, every Monday, for ever—	
To Bethel	200
Clergymen's widows	500
Charity schools	200
Benevolent Association	200
Attornies' widows	200
Hospital and school for the blind	300
Benevolent Medical Society	200
And to the Dispensary	200

The

The trade of Norwich is in a depressed state; the weight of taxation and the poor-rates are generally felt. In our review of most of the large trading towns of the empire, the spirit of industry seems palsied, and trade in a stagnant state.

Married. Mr. Charles Gee, to Miss P. S. Quintis, both of Norwich.—Mr. Prentice, of Norwich, to Miss Potts, of Yarmouth.—Mr. T. Parr, of Kirton, to Miss M. Deneon, of Norwich.—Mr. C. Seaman, of Yarmouth, to Miss Elizabeth Downing, of Wrentham.—Mr. B. Phil jun. of Yarmouth, to Mrs. S. Haylett, of Winterton.

Died. At Norwich, in Queen-street, 86, Mrs. J. Wilson.—In St. Peter's Manecroft, 50, Mrs. R. Thompson.—86, Mrs. A. Mason.

At Yarmouth, 32, Mr. J. Woolner.—69, John Dunlop, esq. of Glasgow, suddenly.—56, Mr. S. Holmes, formerly of Beccles.—At Diss, Mr. Strutt.—At Lynn, Mr. R. Jeary.—Mrs. Rix.

At Beccles, Miss E. Gilham, of Yarmouth.—At Hethersett, 73, Mr. W. Nash.—At Seething, 74, Mrs. Crabbe, deservedly respected.—At Lammas, 100, Mr. T. Goodings.

SUFFOLK.

A meeting was held at Bury, to petition parliament for a revision of the criminal laws of the country. Several resolutions were passed, and petitions to both houses agreed to.—Better petition against the engrossment of farms—the cause of poverty, which poverty is the incentive to crimes.

An attempt was lately made by the corporation of Bury to revive an alleged dormant right to *Small Tithes*.—At a meeting held there, Edmund Squire, esq. in the chair, it was unanimously resolved, that the claim should be resisted.

Married. Mr. Edw. Thompson, to Miss Smith, both of Bury.—Mr. J. Botwright, of Bungay, to Miss Denny, of Aldburgh.—Mr. Johnson, jun. of Ipswich, to Miss M. Rudd, of Sheerness.—Mr. J. Hearnum, to Miss S. Whiting, both of Ipswich.—Mr. S. King, of Ipswich, to Mrs. A. M. Bowstreet.—Mr. J. London, to Mrs. Weeley, both of Woodbridge.—Mr. C. Brown, of Mildenhall, to Miss M. Cooper, of Halstead.—Mr. J. Munston, of Stokeby Nayland, to Miss D. Hitchcock, of Needham.

Died. At Bury, 50, Mrs. Dale.

At Ipswich, 88, Emerson Cornwell, esq. banker.—75, Mrs. E. Patience.—82, Mrs. J. Robertson.—68, Mr. E. Caston.—80, Mrs. R. Smith.

At Bungay, 79, Mrs. Giffing.

At Woodbridge, 78, Mrs. H. Rogers.

At Sudbury, Mrs. Turner.

At Framlingham, 41, Mary Ann, wife of John Shatto, esq.

At Broomfield, 79, Mrs. C. Wells.

At Needham, Mrs. S. Mudd.

At Wymondham, 69, Mrs. S. Finch, late married.—At Cratfield, Mrs. Woods.—At Hoxton, Mrs. Payer.—At Hadleigh, 32, Mr. J. Rogers.—At Sibtonpark, 26, Mary, wife of the Rev. B. Houghton.

ESSEX.

At Chelmsford, there were no less than 166 prisoners for trial. FIFTY were capitally convicted, and received sentence of death, and five left for execution. Among them were Joseph Litchfield and Robert Rolfe, two of the Waltham gang, (eight in number,) who were so long the terror of the county of Essex. Thirteen are to be transported for seven years, and twenty-six to be imprisoned for different terms.

The subscribers to the projected Colchester and Essex Infirmary have lately resolved to erect it on the road towards Lenden, to be of brick, and in a plain but substantial manner.

The extensive manufactory of Mr. Dalby, fellmonger, Old Ford, near Bow, was lately destroyed by fire, together with the valuable stock and machinery.

Married. Mr. Barnes, to Miss C. Emberson, of Chelmsford.—George Rogers, esq. of Manningtree, to Miss Roebuck, of St. Mary at Hill.—The Rev. W. Goodday, A.M. vicar, to Miss M. Algar, both of Terling.—Mr. Brown, of Stratford St. Mary, to Mrs. Armsby, of Colchester.—Mr. J. Staines, to Mrs. Close, both of Halstead.

Died. At Colchester, Miss E. Banister.—80, Mrs. Neville, widow of Thomas N. esq.

At Brentwood, 74, Elizabeth, widow of James Holbrook, esq. the poor have lost a liberal benefactress.

At Maldon, Mr. J. Wright, much respected.

At Ingatstone, 41, Mr. John Goodwin, deservedly regretted.

At Castle Hedingham, at an advanced age, Mrs. Clarke.—At Copdock, 82, Mr. Josselyn.—At Benton-hall, Witham, Mr. W. Humphrey, deservedly regretted.—At Walsham, 63, Mr. J. Cater.—At Chelmsford, Springfield, the residence of his mother, 30, Mr. Job Knight, second son of the late Mr. William K. of Chelmsford. The last ten years of his life were a pattern of patience, resignation, and fortitude, under several complicated and agonizing complaints.

KENT.

At a meeting held on Thursday the 11th inst. of the minister, parishioners, and others in the neighbourhood of the borough of Hoath, to consider of the best means to relieve the condition of the labouring poor, and to lessen the poor-rates, it was unanimously resolved, to accommodate them with

with small allotments of land, proportionate to their respective wants and industry, at a low rent, and exempt from tithes and parochial assessments. The people of Hoath have set a glorious example.

Married.] Mr. T. Dennis, to Miss A. Hearnden.—Mr. E. Fletcher, to Miss R. Sheppard.—Mr. W. Thomsett, to Miss A. T. Andrews.—Mr. J. Mason, to Miss L. Cook : all of Canterbury.—Mr. J. Best, of Canterbury, to Miss E. Gamon, of Coxheath.—Mr. T. Bailey, to Miss M. Hills, both of Dover.—Mr. Boshell, of Dover, to Miss Marsh, of Crundall.—Mr. J. Scoones, to Miss M. Knewood.—Mr. W. Cobden, to Miss J. Pope.—Mr. R. Down, to Miss M. A. Trice : all of Folkestone.

Died.] At Canterbury, Mr. J. M'Cracken.—26, Elizabeth, wife of Capt. Hilton, royal navy.

At Chatham, on the Brook, 36, Mrs. N. Miller.

At Rochester, Mrs. Adams.

At Maidstone, 57, Mrs. Down.

At Sandwich, 62, Mr. T. Curling.—Mr. E. Cloke.—At an advanced age, Mrs. Dye.

At Folkestone, 23, Mr. J. Kedham.—55, Mr. D. Taylor.

At Tenterden, 72, Mr. S. Avery.—51, Mrs. P. Whitehead.—67, Mrs. S. Fuller.—81, James Curtis, esq.

At Sandgate, Mrs. E. Pettman, a friend to the poor.

At Ashford, 45, Mr. T. Tomsett.

At Hawkhurst, 80, Mr. J. Ballard.—At Buckland Lodge, 94, Mr. E. Ladd, deservedly regretted.

SUSSEX.

The Earl of Abingenny has granted to the overseers of Chingley, Sussex, about forty acres of waste land, for cultivation, to give employment to the poor of the parish destitute of work. This is a slight approximation towards what is due to the distressed population.

In the vicinity of Dorking and Reigate two extensive estates have lately been cleared of thirty independent farming families, and the whole taken into the occupation of the wealthy landlords, many of the previous tenants being thrown upon their parishes for subsistence!

Married.] Mr. G. Gates, of Steyning, to Miss H. Chasemore, of Horsham.

Died.] At Chichester, the wife of John Marsh, esq.—77, Mrs. Sarah Farhill, widow of the Rev. George Parker F. rector of Lagershall, and a prebendary of Chichester.

At Chichester, in Castle-square, Mrs. Cooper.—80, Mr. Becht, household steward to the Regent.

HAMPSHIRE.

At the late Winchester Assizes, sixteen prisoners were sentenced to death; among them Sarah Huntingford, for the murder of her husband at Portsmouth. This woman alone suffered; and her case created as-

tonishment, as she had maintained an upright character to the very moment of the commission of the murder, and died without eliciting any thing to confirm the strong chain of evidence.

The tradesmen of Portsmouth have petitioned Parliament for the establishment of a Court of Requests there, for the recovery of small debts under 10*l*.

Five hundred persons in Portsmouth are about to emigrate to the United States.

Married.] Mr. W. T. Bracewell, to Miss H. Le Croix, both of Winchester.—Lieut. Gibson, to Miss Rutter, daughter of Capt. R. of the South Hants Militia.—Mr. J. Symonds, to Miss M. F. Ratsey, both of West Cowes.—Mr. G. Newman, of Cowes, to Miss C. Brading, of Wootton Bridge, Isle of Wight.—Mr. J. Fish, of Romsey, to Miss Atwood, of Lee.—Mr. H. Hund of Mockbeggar, to Miss S. Ayles, of High Town.—Mr. G. Harriott, of the Rectory, North Waltham, to Miss Abbott, of Linsted.

Died.] At Southampton, the Rev. J. Treatman, A. M. prebendary of Wells, and Rector of Stock Gayland, a man of singular worth.

At Winchester, in St. Thomas's-street, 52, Miss Susannah Gabell.—Capt. Barr, 32*d* regt. in consequence of severe wounds received at Waterloo.

At Portsmouth, Mrs. Downer.—Miss E. Clarke, of Winchester.—Ann, wife of Matthew Windey, esq.—Mrs. Macnamara, much respected.—At Andover, 42, Mrs. Cooper.—Mrs. Cooke, 62.—Mr. A. Ratty.

WILTSHIRE.

We insert the following, for the notice and adoption of the whole agricultural body, to lessen, if not entirely remove, the burden of their poor-rates, and as proofs of what we have often advanced. A few years back, the farmers of Dauncy, in this county, let to the labourers of their parish, with large families, three acres of land each, and the late Lord Peterborough gratuitously built a barn to thrash their corn. Those men now cheerfully pay their regular rates:—the parish has saved much by this plan. The gentlemen and farmers of Great Comerford, in this county, are now pursuing a similar plan, by letting the like number of acres to the poor with large families, and paying their taxes. Each farmer allows according to the extent of his farm.

Married.] Mr. W. Bell, of Salisbury, to Miss M. J. Moody, of Bath.—Mr. J. Stokes, of Trowbridge, to Miss M. Griffin, of Aston.—Mr. R. Harris, of Trowbridge, to Miss Clift, of Westbury Leigh.—At Colerne, J. Pickmore, esq. R. N. to Miss L. Warren, of Drewett's Mill, Box.—Mr. Gibbs, of Ford Mills, to Miss J. Skeate, of North Wrexall.—Mr. S. Granger, of Westip, to Miss M. Simpson, of Corsham.

Died.] At Trowbridge, Mr. J. Pearce. At Corsham, Mrs. Wray, a lady of extensive benevolence.

At Bishopstrow, Mary, widow of Col. George Martin, of the East India Company's Service.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

A numerous and respectable meeting of the inhabitants and visitors of Bath was held at Bathrooms, to consider the propriety of petitioning Parliament for a revision of our penal code. Petitions to both houses were unanimously agreed to.

Married.] The Rev. C. D. Willaume, to Margaret Ann, daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Lukin, dean of Wells.—Mr. W. Stalard, of Shepton Mallet, to Miss Dunn, of Castle Cary.—Lieut. Z. Bailey, of Wanslow, to Miss Jones, of Leyford.—Mr. Bickham, of Escott Farm, Stogumber, to Miss Bult, daughter of T. Bult, esq.

Died.] At Bath, Mrs. Smith, widow of Robert S. esq. of Clifton.—In Milsom-street, Mr. R. Thompson.—37, the Rev. Houlton Hartwell, vicar of Loden and Bradpole, Dorset, and an active magistrate of that county.

At Bridgewater, Mr. C. Veale.—At Frome, 99, Mrs. M. Cummings.—At Lamb-bridge, Mrs. Wildens.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Martin to Miss Adams, both of Sherborne.—Thomas Nicholls, esq. of Burton, to Miss M. Davis, of Winterborne Abbas.—Thomas Evans, esq. of Wimborne, to Miss M. Harris, of Norton-street, London.—Mr. J. Evans, to Miss Joyce, both of Shapwick.—Mr. R. Stickland, of Osmington, to Miss J. Booth, of Lyme.

Died.] At Weymouth, Francis W. Schuyler, esq. a justice of the peace, much and justly respected.

At Poole, Amy, wife of George Garland, esq. formerly M.P. for that borough.

At Charmouth, Elizabeth, wife of Simcon Bullen, esq. deservedly esteemed and lamented.

DEVONSHIRE.

At the recent Devonshire assizes there were 127 prisoners for trial.

Sir Manassch Mussel Lopez, member for Barnstaple, convicted of bribery and corruption, has been removed from his seat, and declared incapable of sitting in the present Parliament. He has since been convicted of these crimes in a court of law, and will be brought up for punishment in the next term.

A rich lode of silver lead has lately been opened on an estate of Earl Morley at Plymouth.

Married.] The Rev. E. Black, B.D. of Exeter, to the widow of Col. Edwards, of the Bengal Establishment.—Lieut. J. Gabriel, R.N. of Exeter, to Mrs. Millard, widow of Major M.—T. Dennis, esq. of Barnstaple, to Miss S. Tayloe, of Gloucester.—At Honiton, Capt. Garratt, R.N.

to Miss C. Price, of New-house, Glamorganshire.—At Rockbeare, Lieut.-colonel Evans, to Miss Ann Sloane, late of Tobago.

Died.] At Exeter, Mrs. Churchill, widow of Samuel C. esq.—Mr. C. Scanes.—The Rev. B. Peckford, a dissenting minister of Chudleigh.

At Plymouth, Mr. J. Fox, a member of the Society of Friends.—T. Cleather, esq.

At Torquay, Louisa Maria, wife of Wm. Baldock, esq. of Malling-house.

At Marley-house, 77, Walter Park, esq. He was high sheriff of this county in 1791, and represented the borough of Ashburton in four successive parliaments.—At East Budleigh, 73, S. Walkey.—At Shebbear, Mrs. Ann Braund.

CORNWALL.

Married.] J. Fox, jun. of Falmouth, to Anna Peters Tregelles, of Ashfield, both of the Society of Friends.

Died.] At Turo, 23, Mr. J. Rowo.—Mrs. Stevens.—61, Mrs. Bosustow.

At Penzance, 102, Mrs. Margaret Ford.—60, John Haddington, esq.

WALES.

Married.] Wm. Edwards, esq. to Miss Grove.—Mr. J. Voss, to Miss Walters.—all of Swansea.—Mr. Rowlands, to Miss M. Price, of Carnarvon.—Mr. J. Lloyd, to Miss M. Letson, both of Wrexham.—T. James, esq. of Henfryn, to Miss H. E. Davies, of Myrtle-hill, Carmarthenshire.

Died.] At Swansea, 102, Mrs. Mary Thomas.—Mr. H. Perrott.

At Cardiff, Mr. W. Bevan.

At Carmarthen, 66, Miss. Roch, widow of Mark R. esq.

At Carnarvon, at the Priory, 94, Mrs. Roberts, deservedly respected.

At Bala, Mrs. Roberts.

At Wrexham, 83, Mrs. Taylor, of Llwynynotie.—At Summer-hill, 53, John Jones, esq. late capt. in the 4th regt.—At Glasbury, Joseph Hughes, esq.

SCOTLAND.

Married.] C. McCallum, esq. of Edinburgh, to Marguerita, daughter of the late Col. Edwards, of the Bengal Establishment.

Died.] At Aberdeen, W. Ogilvie, esq. professor of Humanity, King's college.

At Dumfries, Mrs. Lillias Graham, widow of John G. esq. merchant, Jamaica.

IRELAND.

Married.] At Rathdowney, Queen's County, Capt. Rankin, to Miss S. Eliz. Monck.—Lieut. G. E. Powell, R.N. of Great Connell, county of Kildare, to Miss C. Kingdon, of Exeter.

Died.] At Dublin, Catherine, wife of R. S. Tighe, esq. of South hill, county of Westmeath.—At Brookville, Mrs. Guinness, wife of Benjamin G. esq. deservedly esteemed for her general benevolence, and the active part she took in the formation of the Lying-in Charity, Bath.—44, Wm. Dickinson, jnn. esq. formerly of Birmingham.

THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 325.]

MAY 1, 1819.

[4 of Vol. 47.]

When the Monthly Magazine was first planned, two leading ideas occupied the minds of those who undertook to conduct it. The first was, that of laying before the Public various objects of information and discussion, both amusing and instructive; the second was that of lending aid to the propagation of those liberal principles respecting some of the most important concerns of mankind, which have been either deserted, or virulently opposed by other Periodical Miscellanies; but upon the manly and rational support of which the Fame and Fate of the Age must ultimately depend.—*Pref. to Monthly Mag.* Vol. I. As long as those who write are ambitious of making Converts, and of giving their Opinions a Maximum of Influence and Celebrity, the most extensively-circulated Miscellany will repay, with the greatest Effect, the curiosity of those who read,—whether it be for Amusement or for Instruction.—JOHNSON.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT of the POLITICAL REVOLUTION attempted in 1809 in ICELAND; in a LETTER from the late CAPT. VANCOUVER, to the EARL of DUNDONALD.

No. 4, Temple Place, Blackfriars-Road;
6th October, 1809.

My Lord,

WHEN I solicited your friendly assistance to enable me to equip myself with some degree of comfort for our proposed expedition to Iceland, I little thought that the voyage would have the unfortunate termination which has since taken place.

The impressions I received at Cupers'-bridge were, that, my friends having sent out the ship Clarence with a cargo from Liverpool in January last, and having left an agent there for the disposal of that cargo, such cargo would be ready upon our arrival, and it would remain optional with ourselves whether to return in the *Margarét* and Ann, or send the agent then there (Mr. Savagnac) away, and remain in Iceland, at my stipulated pay of 100*l.* per month, all winter; that the voyage in no respect was a matter of risk,—for that Mr. Jorgensen (the gentleman your lordship might have noticed in the counting-house at Cupers' bridge, whilst you were in conversation with Mr. P——) had accompanied the Clarence out and home, and testified to the gentlemen of Cupers'-bridge, the certainty of success on this occasion. I moreover understood, that Jorgensen was the nephew to the governor of Iceland, and had negotiated a perfect understanding as to the objects of our voyage between his uncle and the gentlemen interested in our present undertaking.

These were the impressions my mind

received, and under their influence I was induced to break up our little household in the New Forest, in Hampshire, and take Mrs. Vancouver with me,—in doing which, I was strongly encouraged by my friends at Cupers'-bridge. This veil was not, unfortunately, withdrawn from before my eyes till after we had set the pilot ashore at Orford Ness. In the course of our passage between that place and Pentland Frith, we were given to understand that it would be altogether impossible for us to effect the object of our enterprise without cutting off the heads of all the Danish factors and merchants in the island; and that, on his arrival, he was determined to issue a proclamation, suspending the power of the Danes in the island, exclaiming, "The first man who shall dare to disobey it, dies!" This measure of fighting our way to the accomplishment of our design was so diametrically opposite to the impressions we received at Cupers'-bridge before our departure, that it produced the greatest anxiety and dread it is possible to conceive in the mind of Mrs. Vancouver,—who now began seriously to deplore this unhappy result of the gross illusions which had drawn her from her comfortable cottage in the New Forest.

From this time the conversation in the cabin was chiefly engrossed by Mr. Jorgensen, and altogether consisted of gasconade and balderdash, and the great objects he would achieve in Iceland, under the sanction of Mr. P——; and whom, by-the-bye, I was extremely sorry to find, leaned far too much to the opinions and suggestions of this renegade Dane,—who, in fact, is no other than the son of a watch-maker in Copenhagen; served his time as an apprentice

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in a Newcastle collier; afterwards served for some time as a midshipman in the British navy; but, on the war breaking out between this country and Denmark, he obtained the command of a privateer fitted out in Copenhagen; in which, falling in with an English sloop of war, he was taken, and at this time was an unparoled and unexchanged prisoner of war; in short, quite an infamous character.

Upon our arrival in the harbour of Reikavik, Mr. Jørgensen, dressed out in an English post-captain's uniform, with a gold epaulet on each shoulder, went ashore, accompanied by Mr. P——, and some gentlemen who had come off in the governor's boat, as soon as we had come to anchor. The conduct of this gentleman (Jørgensen) on-shore soon indicated his fixed determination to act up to the declarations he had made on his passage.

It was on a Wednesday that we landed, and on the Friday following (hearing in the mean time that Capt. Nott, of his Majesty's cutter brig, the Rover, had sailed from Reikavik about ten days before our arrival, and who, during his stay in the island, had entered into a convention or treaty with Count Tramp, the governor, for regulating the commercial intercourse between British subjects and the inhabitants of the island,) I took an opportunity, in the presence of all our gentlemen on-shore, to address Mr. P——, saying, that, as the difficulties we had looked forward to with so much interest had been completely smoothed and done away by the treaty which Capt. Nott had concluded in our behalf with the governor, I presumed that an early opportunity would be taken by Mr. P—— to pay his respects to the governor,—a ceremony or etiquette I considered as always usual on such occasions; and, on which occurring, I should be glad, with the other gentlemen, to accompany him. His reply was, "It is not my intention to call on the governor."

On the Sunday morning following, whilst I was amusing myself by a short excursion round Reikavik, Mr. P——, Mr. Savagnac, Capt. Liston, (the master of the letter-of-marque the Margaret and Ann,) went on-board this ship,—where, sending for the master of the Orion bark, then lying in the harbour, they demanded the inspection of his licence and ship's papers: those being examined, the English colours were immediately hoisted over the Danish on-board the

bark, a guard was placed on-board of her; the master, officers, and crew, were declared prisoners of war, and interdicted all communication with the shore, except through the medium of the guard and prize-master, placed on-board. An armed party of ten or twelve men was immediately landed from the Margaret and Ann; who marched up to the governor's house, preceded by Mr. P——, Mr. Jørgensen, Mr. Savagnac, and Capt. Liston; who, *sans ceremonie*, made the governor prisoner of war, and conveyed him on-board the Margaret and Ann, where he remained close prisoner of war during the whole time of the Margaret and Ann lying in the harbour of Reikavik.

The day following, orders were issued by Mr. Jørgensen for shutting up all the stores and warehouses of the Danish merchants and factors, and confiscating all the Danish property in the island! This rash step was immediately followed by a proclamation, bearing the signature of Mr. Jørgensen, declaring the Danish government at an end, and appointing the 10th of July for all the officers of the Danish government, and the inhabitants of the island generally, to accept of the republican form of government, which Jørgensen then announced by proclamation, both in the Danish and Icelandic languages.

Within a few days after this, Mr. Jørgensen's flag,—(which was three stock-fish in the upper quarter, upon a green or bluish-coloured field),—was hoisted and saluted, in confirmation of the independency of the island,—free, neutral, and independent of all the world!—From this time, until the arrival of the Hon. Capt. Jones, commander of his Majesty's sloop the Talbot, Mr. Jørgensen, under the sanction of Mr. P——, issued many proclamations, couched in regal language:—"We, Jørgen Jørgensen, &c."—and, "given under our hand and seal," &c. But, on the arrival of Capt. Jones, and after a due investigation of all the particulars connected with Capt. Nott's treaty, he determined to upset this revolutionary government; to disarm the inhabitants whom Mr. Jørgensen had trained and was training to arms, and destroy a fort upon which three or four pieces of ordnance had been mounted by Mr. P——: to restore the Danish government, and appoint the lord chief-justice, and one of the amptmen, (the two officers next in authority with the governor, Count Tramp;) and to let matters rest till the

the pleasure of the British government should be known.

By this time it was the latter end of August,—the ship *Margaret and Ann*, and *Orion* prize, were loaded with Icelandic produce; and, on the evening of the 25th of that month, weighed, and stood out of the harbour of Reikavik into a deep bay of the same name.

On our passage to England, we had, on-board the *Margaret and Ann*, Mr. P—, Count Tramp, and his secretary, prisoners of war, with Lieut. Stewart, of the *Talbot*, (S.W.) charged with dispatches, and the new Iceland flag, to Sir Edmund Nagle, commander-in-chief at Leith; to which port we had orders to make the best of our way. There were also on-board the *Margaret and Ann* seven Danish prisoners of war, part of the *Orion's* crew, Mrs. Vancouver and myself, and a Mr. Hooker, a gentleman sent out by Sir Joseph Banks, to investigate the botanical productions of Iceland. On-board the *Orion* was the prize master, and several English sailors, with Mr. Jorgensen,—whom Capt. Jones had determined, on no account, to suffer to remain in Iceland.

The opening of the bay of Reikavik, which is about seventy miles deep, is formed by a snow field, or snowy mountain, on the north, and by Cape Reikanes, and a dangerous reef of sunken and visible rocks, which stretch out nearly in a western direction from the cape. There are several openings in this reef, but the tides and currents which set through them are so strong and irregular, that it requires the utmost caution, even with a leading wind, to pass through with safety; in proof of which, it is only necessary for me to say, that on Saturday evening, the 26th of August, as we were passing through one of these channels, with a stiff top-gallant breeze, at least a point abaft the beam, the strength of the current was such as to set us bodily to windward, towards a reef, where the spray was beating mast high, and which, at last, we only cleared by a distance not exceeding half-a-mile.

At this interesting period, one of the two Danish prisoners, who have since accused each other, having previously prepared a piece of junk or touchwood, secretly went down below, (the fore-castle hatch being open,) and, creeping over the water-casks, which were stowed along the bulk-head that separated the fore-peak from the cargo, struck a light upon this combustible fungus, and

passed it through an opening in the bulk-head into a parcel of wool bags that were stowed away against it. Having passed what we conceived to be the most dangerous part of our passage, the Atlantic being open to us, with a free wind, we felicitated each other on the prospect of a short passage to England; and retired to our respective births about twelve o'clock. At four o'clock I was awakened by the relieving of the watch, and went upon deck for a few minutes: at that time it blew a pleasant little breeze, the wind free upon the ship's course, and all well. I was just composing myself again to sleep, when of a sudden I was roused by the cry of "All hands!" (made by the boatswain,) "the ship's on fire." I went immediately upon deck, and observed a volume of smoke arising from the fore-castle hatch. The captain and all the officers immediately descended, but found no fire in the coal-hole, or any where on the fore-peak; but that the smoke evidently issued from woollen bags and wool burning near the bulk head. At this time the *Orion* was fortunately in sight. We gave out a signal for desiring immediately to speak to her: she bore up, and we went down to her. In the mean time it was deemed most advisable to secure down all the hatches, and exclude every breath of air by wet tarpaulins and swabs. On the *Orion* coming along side, and learning our situation, she was ordered to keep along side; and, as the exclusion of the air had greatly damped the progress of the fire, hopes were entertained that we might be able to reach land before an explosion took place. We accordingly made all the sail we could, and stood back towards Cape Reikanes. The wind, however, was scant, and Lieut. Stewart, Capt. Liston, and myself, knowing the bearings and distance of that headland, then no less than forty miles, entertained little hopes of reaching the land, or saving the ship. After standing on in this way for about half an hour, the smoke, heretofore confined by the hatches, had found its way aft, and began to enter the cabin from the bulk-heads and the floor. Fortunately our magazine, which was abaft, and below the gun-room under the cabin, had been emptied, or it would have been utterly impossible to do it then. Observing to Capt. Liston and Mr. P—, that there was certainly something besides wool and the woollen bags burning, as I plainly discovered the fume of burning pine, Capt. Liston went forward,

ward, and, again creeping over the water-casks, he observed, through the bulk-head, that the entire inside of the ship was a complete hot coal! Returning immediately upon deck, and securing the hatchway after him, he hailed the *Orion* to lay-to, and receive his passengers and people, for that no time was to be lost in quitting the ship. The boats of both vessels being by this time cleared, they were soon hove out, though there was a very heavy swell going; and Mrs. Vancouver, Count Tramp, his secretary, and Mr. Hooker, were the first that escaped, in a small two-oared boat, on-board the *Orion*. From the great swell and short-breaking sea all round us, this expedient I greatly dreaded; but the courage of Mrs. Vancouver surmounted all obstacles; and, though it was not without the most imminent peril that the little boat escaped being stove along side both vessels, a rope that was handed to Mrs. V. enabled her, as the boat rode upon the top of the swell along side, to obtain a footing on the deck of the *Orion*.

* * * * *

“* This interesting document is deficient at its close; but the sequel of this revolutionary achievement was, that the enterprising Dane, on his arrival in Britain, was treated as a felon, loaded with irons, and finally sent to the hulks.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
THE originals, whence the following extracts have been made, were part of concealed official dispatches, that were intercepted by a British prize-agent, on-board a neutral vessel destined from Batavia to Copenhagen. The secretary of state for the colonial department, and the first lord of the Admiralty, were at the time put in possession of the original documents.

The Voyage Round the World, by Admiral Krusenstern; the Recollections of Japan, by Count Golownin, having recently attracted a considerable degree of public attention, the following extracts may be the more acceptable, as furnishing a key to the inhospitable treatment experienced by the Russian embassies sent to Japan. *

Extract of a Letter written by his Excellency John Siberg, Governor General of Belgic India, addressed to Messrs. Ungrove Simonds, &c. Amsterdam; dated October, 1806.

“You have, no doubt, ere this, rejoiced at the complete failure of the Russian

embassy sent to Japan. The activity of our government in Europe, in acquiring an early knowledge of the designs of the court of Petersburg, on this quarter of the globe, and transmitting us every necessary particular, enabled us to draw up, and present in due time, such a picture of Russian ambition, power, and ferocity, as most amply answered our ends in alarming the emperor of Japan. Indeed, we had some difficulty in obtaining permission for the ambassador to land, which we solicited, knowing the humiliating and painful restrictions to which the representative of the emperor of Russia would be subjected, and under the conviction it would go further toward the prevention of future attempts of this sort, than ordering the ship in which the ambassador arrived to depart from the coast, without suffering any one to land. After all, our settlements are in a lamentable state, and are held by a most insecure tenure. Rest assured, my friend, the day may be at hand, and cannot be remote, that shall witness the overthrow of our once flourishing colonies in Asia.”

The letter whence the following was taken, was written by H. Veeckens, second secretary to the supreme council of Belgic India, and addressed to his brother, who held, in 1806, an important situation under the government, and resided at the Hague. It illustrates the manner in which the plan was carried into execution, by which every object that the Russian government had in view completely failed.

Whatever may be the defects of the government which exists in Japan, the wisdom of its policy, in keeping strangers at a distance, cannot be disputed. Perhaps the emperor and his ministers had heard of the English having first visited the coasts of India as traders; then obtained permission to settle and build forts; and, lastly, had introduced a military force, that ultimately succeeded in overturning every native throne, and establishing their dominion over all India.

“You will certainly be impatient to hear the result of the embassy sent by the court of Petersburg to the Emperor of Japan. You will have seen, by my former letters, that, on the 9th October, 1804, the ship, in which the ambassador arrived off the island Decima; but, at the time of departure of our ships to Batavia, on the 11th November, notwithstanding repeated solicitations addressed to the Governor of Nanga Zacky, the ambassador had not obtained permission to land, on the ground that orders for that purpose must be obtained, as a favour, from the Emperor's court at Jeddo, and which had not then arrived.

arrived. To satisfy your rational curiosity, I will give you a brief relation of the result of this embassy. It was not before the 18th December that my Lord Ambassador procured permission to set his foot ashore; and then some store-houses were pointed out as his residence. Those, when emptied, were barricadoed in the most careful manner, guarded, and completely cut off from the possibility of holding any communication with the Japanese. Till the 6th January, there subsisted a friendly correspondence between the ambassador and the chief of our nation stationed there; but, from motives of distrust, this intercourse was forbidden, and they were not suffered to meet or hold any intercourse whatever. The Russian ambassador requested permission to walk in the city to witness the festival of the Japanese on the beginning of their new year, which request was denied him. At last, on the 50th March, the ambassador was admitted into the city of Nanga Zacky, and the Japanese court sent a person to treat with the Russian ambassador, distinguished by the singular appellation of squint-eye, or cross-seer, (the Japanese mode of describing a spy,) of whom his excellency obtained his first audience on the 5th April, his second on the 6th, and his final hearing on the 8th. The issue of all this was, that the request of the Russian ambassador to be admitted to appear before the emperor at his court, was refused; nor were the presents, brought with the ambassador for the Emperor of Japan and his court, accepted, on the alledged ground that the fundamental laws of the empire of Japan strictly forbade the people leaving their own country; thence, there could be no opportunity to make a reciprocal return by sending an ambassador with presents to the Emperor of Russia. The liberty of trading with Japan was also refused, on the pretext, that, if that favour was to be granted to the Russians, the door would be opened for other nations beside the Hollanders and Chinese; and, it was foreseen, that the export of the products of Japan would become so great, that the empire might, in the course of time, be exposed to dearth.

All the supplies of provisions and ships' stores delivered to the Russians were paid for by the Emperor of Japan; and the Lord Ambassador and his suite were presented with two thousand bundles of watered silks, one hundred bales of rice, and three thousand bales of salt: the Russian ambassador, in the beginning, made some obstacle to accept any presents, as those he brought had been declined; but he suffered himself to be prevailed upon, on obtaining liberty to make presents to the Japanese interpreters. On the 18th April, 1805, the ambassador left his residence on the shore, which he had occupied

since the 18th December, 1804, and was escorted in a vessel, having a native of distinction on-board, back to his ship, in the same state with which he was fetched ashore; immediately after which the Russians weighed anchor, and, on the 19th, the vessel was completely out of sight."

"Our commercial relations with the Japanese, by this dismissal of the Russian ambassador, will have acquired a degree of strength, which, probably, will deter other strange nations from any new operations intended to diminish or ruin our commerce with the Japanese."

Towards the close of the year 1807, the Russian sloop of war, the *Diana*, Captain Rickert, arrived at Spithead, bound upon a voyage of discovery, with orders to touch at the island Decima, and endeavour to obtain some relaxation of the policy adopted towards the ship commanded by Captain Krusenstern.

To prevent this officer being entrapped and entangled by the same insidious policy of which his predecessor had been the victim, the person who transmitted the original documents to his majesty's ministers, gave the commanding officer, to whom he was introduced, and whose ship he visited, a copy of the intercepted dispatches, desiring him to forward a copy to Petersburg.

If that step had been adopted, it would, probably, have prevented the sending off another embassy, and have saved Count Golownin the mortification he encountered at Japan.

For the Monthly Magazine.

PHILOSOPHICAL VIEWS OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

Commerce and Banking.

THE most remarkable feature of the eighteenth century was the enterprise with which commerce was carried on. Compared with all former periods, it may be emphatically called the commercial century; for, even in political affairs, the interests of trade were allowed a supreme predominance. When the British government determined to resist the armed philosophy of the French revolution, one of the prettexts for the war was, that the navigation of the river Scheldt had been opened!

In this period a class of merchants arose, who, by their knowledge of markets, were enabled to form profitable lines of business, not attempted before; and who, upon the faith of their information and connexions, obtained credit to a large amount above their capital: we allude to the facility with which the South Sea, and other such speculations, were

were reformed. These men were thus raised higher in the scale of society than, to use a common expression, they were entitled to. By living according to their credit, rather than their capital, they increased the stimulus of trade. Their children were educated in a style that placed them, in point of feeling and intellect, on a footing with those of the landed interest. But this class always particularly suffered when government exceeded the natural maximum of that anticipatory system which gave rise to the institution of the public funds; and their families were, in consequence, thrown back into comparative indigence. By these changes, in addition to the effect of the general prosperity, the tone of society was considerably raised and sharpened: for the teachers of youth, and many of the oracles of the public press, were supplied from the well-educated children of decayed merchants; and their maxims and reflections were tinged with the thoughtful, and, in some degree, invidious spirit of their misfortunes. They examined the principles of political institutions, by the test of utility, with greater keenness than the speculative scholars who formerly grew up among the clergy and landlords; and a more bold and adventurous manner of thinking was not only cultivated amongst themselves, but excited by them in the public mind.

To these men we were, in a great measure, indebted for a race of merchants altogether different from what, perhaps, the world had ever before seen. Instead of the plodding and frugal Whittingtons, of ancient times, with just education enough to write letters and cast accounts, the youths, bred for the counting house, were, in point of accomplishments, often not inferior to those destined for the pulpit or the bar, with even a greater range of knowledge than what is commonly allowed to the students of the learned professions; and it was this class who constituted that enterprising race of speculative merchants who, towards the close of the century, imparted a new energy to the whole business of life, and accelerated the propagation of intelligence over all quarters of the earth, in such a manner, that the most remote countries were approximated to neighbours, till the globe itself seemed to be diminished by the activity with which the most distant nations were converted into customers of the British trader.

In the mean time, another class of men

were fast rising into great consequence and influence,—persons who acquired fortunes in India, and planters from the West Indian colonies. These men added directly a vast amount to the stock of public wealth; and furnished, indirectly to the manufactures, the capital which they required to enable them to execute the orders of the speculative merchants. But, even with this aid, vast as it no doubt was, those orders could never have been carried into effect, perhaps, more properly speaking, never would have originated, had not, at the same time, amazing inventions been contrived, by which the process of manufacturing in almost every department was abridged to an inconceivable degree.

The consequence of these changes in the morals and manners of society was, towards the close of the century, calculated to inspire some distrust of that exuberant prosperity which seemed to pour from all quarters such a tide of affluence to the shores of the British islands. It began to be questioned whether the excess of population beyond the means of subsistence, which this extraordinary commercial activity induced, might not be attended with painful effects, if ever circumstances arose to interrupt the movements of the machine. And it was justly observed, as an alarming reason for this apprehension, that the superiority of British commerce was owing, in a very great degree, to the insecurity and interruption which civil affairs on the Continent suffered from the military system that had unfortunately sprung from the opposition to the French revolution. It was, in a word, predicted, that, whenever peace should be re-established, other competitors would enter the field with the British trader; and, profiting by the knowledge which he had acquired and diffused in the mean time, would come in for a share of those advantages which a singular combination of circumstances placed exclusively in his hands, at a period when he was best qualified to turn them to account. A variety of singular political measures had the effect of verifying this prediction, even before the return of peace: we allude to the Milan and Berlin decrees; but, as they fell within the transactions of the subsequent century, it is not necessary that we should here notice them more particularly. In fact, commerce, at the close of the eighteenth century, had, in the British dominions, attained a degree of consequence and consideration that sank all other pursuits into comparative

parative insignificance. But, still, the fatal principle to which we have adverted was at work, and many of the most judicious and comprehensive minds of the age saw, in that extraordinary flush of prosperity, but the hectic symptoms of a melancholy disease. A prodigious number of young men were educated on purpose for the counting-house, on a very high scale; and, it was quite evident, if ever the prospects to which they were taught to look forward were blighted, that they would be thrown on the world in a state of forlorn helplessness, far more disconsolate than the condition of those who were the victims of the first excesses of the anticipatory system. Their doom, however inevitable, did not fall within the period of the eighteenth century, although, on more than one occasion, it was sufficiently obvious as a consequence that must ensue. But, in order to shew in what manner the commercial system, while it strengthened the hands of government, by enabling it to carry designs into effect with a degree of information and ability such as statesmen never before possessed, also induced a train of evils which penetrated so deeply into the frame of society as nearly to change its very nature; it is necessary that we should examine it somewhat more in detail, and, therefore, we propose, in a subsequent paper, to consider the colonial system.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
A CIRCULAR letter has been sent by a merchantile house in Philadelphia, to many establishments in Great Britain, containing the following cautionary exposition of the practice of the Insolvent Laws in the United States. It is not only interesting, as far as regards intercourse with America, but particularly so in England, at a time when the same evil claims general attention.

"When any description of persons, merchant, mechanic, farmer, or tradesman, cannot comply with his engagements, or pay his notes as they become due, he is considered as having stopped payment; and he immediately disposes of the property remaining in his possession to whomsoever of his creditors he may think proper, by an instrument denominated an assignment. As it is the common practice in America, to carry on business by means of accommodation notes, or indorsements,—these notes or indorsements must be first provided for in the assignment; and borrowed money,

being equally sacred, must also be included in the first class, to be paid out of the wreck of property. The next class of favoured or preferred creditors are particular friends or relations, for whom the debtor possesses feelings of friendship or regard; and the balance (which in most instances is nothing,) is then to be divided among the general creditors, excluding those, however, who shall neglect or refuse to sign a full release within a given period of time.

"The assignment, in the form just described, is made without the knowledge or consent of any, except, perhaps, two or three of the favoured creditors. This act of the debtor supersedes all remonstrance; he exercises his uncontrolled will and pleasure in the disposition of the effects in his possession; he chooses his own assignees,—he declares which of his creditors shall be paid in full, and which shall receive nothing; and this system of preferences has been known, in some instances, to be carried so far as to induce the failing merchant to make large purchases of goods but a few hours previous to his stoppage, for the purpose of transferring them to a favoured creditor.

"The debtor, having thus parcelled out his favours to real or pretended creditors, causes his assignees to give notice thereof in the public papers, with an intimation, that, if the debtor's release be not signed by the appointed time, according to the terms of the assignment, they will be excluded from all participation in future dividends.

"It is pretty well understood, in many cases, that those who sign, and those who do not sign, will ultimately share the same fate; the whole property having been previously assigned to preferred creditors, and the threat of exclusion executed even before it was made known. Troublesome creditors, or, as they are sometimes called, blood-suckers, are only to be quieted by means of the Insolvent Laws; to do this, the debtor must be actually placed in confinement, which is easily accomplished at the most convenient time, by means of a friendly or preferred creditor. The debtor then presents his petition to the court to be released—the court appoint a day for the hearing, which is the same day appointed for hearing of, perhaps, a hundred similar cases—fifteen days' notice of this is given to the creditors—and, unless the clearest proof of concealment be made, the debtor is freed, and may enter into business again, and pass through

through the same operation as often as he can find credulity to work upon.

"After this exposition, you cannot," in Europe, "plead ignorance of the risk you run, in giving credit to persons of whom your knowledge at best is but superficial; permit one who is a stranger to many of you to say, that the excessive credits you too readily give, cannot fail to result in enormous losses, and, if you continue in the practice,—in utter ruin. This nation cannot consume the vast amount of goods continually sent; and, with a few trifling exceptions, scarcely any articles will bring their original cost and charges in America. In consequence of which, and to the irreparable injury of the honest, well-meaning merchant, goods are commonly sold at auction just as they arrive, by hundreds of packages, always at a loss, and sometimes at sacrifices so great, that I forbear suggesting an idea of them, lest it should appear incredible. And these ruinous losses must ultimately fall upon foreigners. Besides, if any debt is due to government, it is a lien upon the effects of the debtor, and must be paid at all events. The high duties on British goods are bonded at a credit of eight, ten, and twelve months; and it will, therefore, be easily imagined, that a considerable sum will always, in case of failure, be due to the United States."

The following copies of recent advertisements are exhibited to explain more fully the coercive and intimidating mode of whipping-in creditors, according to the conditions of the assignments.

Notice.

Whereas Charles Comly and Richard F. Allen, trading under the firm of Comly and Allen, merchants of Philadelphia, did execute to us, on the first instant, an assignment of all their estate, real, personal, and mixed, in trust, according to the conditions of said assignment, one of which conditions is for the benefit of such of their creditors, resident in the United States, who shall execute to them a release within sixty days, or, if out of the United States, within six months from the date of said assignment. All those who are indebted to the said estate, will please make immediate payment to us, or Comly and Allen, who are appointed our attorneys, with full power to collect and settle all business of the said estate, under our instructions. The assignment and release are in our hands, at the store of Folwell and Comly, No. 95, Market-street.

NATHAN FOLWELL,
WM. MONTGOMERY,
December 10, 1818. Assignees.

To Creditors.

The creditors of the late house of Messrs. Comly and Allen are hereby again informed, that their release is ready for signing at the store of Messrs. Folwell and Comly, No. 95, Market-street, and, unless done by the 29th instant, they will be excluded from all benefit under the assignment.

NATHAN FOLWELL,
WM. MONTGOMERY.

Assignees of Comly and Allen.

January 19, 1819.

Notice.

The creditors of Caverly and Boyer are informed that the time limited by their assignment for executing a release, will expire on the 29th instant. Those who wish to avail themselves of the conditions of this said assignment, will find the release at the store of John Gill, jun. and Co. No. 204, Market-street. All those who do not sign the release on or before that day will be excluded, according to the terms thereof, from the benefits of said assignment.

P. CAVERLY,
Attorney for Assignees.

January 19, 1819.

Notice.

Whereas Henry J. Stuckert, druggist, of Philadelphia, did execute, on the 14th instant, to John Stuckert, an assignment of all his estate, real, personal, and mixed, in trust, according to the conditions of the assignment. The conditions of said assignment are for the benefit of such of his creditors who shall execute to him a release within twenty-nine days from the date of said assignment.

The assignment is recorded, and the release is left in the hands of H. J. Stuckert, S. W. corner of Second and Shippen streets.

JOHN STUCKERT.

December 28, 1818.

Notice.

Take notice, that I have applied to the judges of the court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia county, for the benefit of the several Acts of Insolvency of this commonwealth, and they have appointed Thursday, the 15th day of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the county of Court House, in the city of Philadelphia, to hear me and my creditors,—when and where you may attend.

J. L. THOMPSON.

Debtors' Apartment, Sept. 28, 1818.

What a picture, and how like what we may daily witness at Westminster? Yet, neither in England nor in the United States will the lawyers, who chiefly profit by such robberies, permit a law to be passed which enables the majority of creditors to settle with the debtor, as their own private concern, according to terms agreed on at a public meeting, formally convened. A. B.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,

IN a recent number of your valuable miscellany, (page 418 for December last,) Dr. Hegewisch, professor at Kiel, in Holstein, has stated an argument in defence of Mr. Malthus's system of population; but whether with effect, or not, will be best seen by what he himself says of it:—

"The system of Mr. M. seems to alarm many sensible persons, because they find that it traces the most part of human misery to laws of Nature. But the truth is, that the system of Mr. M. demonstrates a *moral cause* to be the most fertile cause of human misery, viz. *the neglect of the first parental duties.*"

"The novelty, but not the truth, of Mr. M.'s principle may be doubted. The essence of Mr. M.'s doctrine is no other than this:—do not marry and beget children, while you have only subsistence for yourself."

The worthy professor, although a thorough convert to the system, has evidently been forcibly impressed by the considerable degree of odium cast upon it: with such feelings, therefore, the course pursued by him is highly natural; in resting much of his defence on the most amiable, or rather only supportable, view of this celebrated system. My design, in the following remarks, will be first of all to shew the total fallacy of the support attempted, or supposed to be derived, from the introduction of moral restraint as a preventive check into the system; and subsequently to offer a few additional considerations on the antisocial scheme generally.

It is a truly remarkable fact, that, in the first edition of Mr. Malthus's essay, *moral restraint*, (or, as it is here rendered, "the neglect of parental duties," in marrying and procreating children without previously being prepared to keep them,) so far from having been considered the most fertile cause of human misery, was not even alluded to; and it was only in subsequent editions that moral restraint, ~~as a~~ check, was proposed at all. Prior to this, vice and misery were *alone* insisted upon as the positive checks to an increasing or superabundant population; which was certainly no otherwise than ascribing the most part of human misery to laws of Nature. And if, as will presently be shewn, the introduction of moral restraint be found altogether inapplicable to the proposed purpose, such must still continue to be

the universal feeling. *Believing*, in that case, is synonymous with *suffering*; since no longer can we contemplate this astonishing fabric of the universe, this glorious disposition of things, with admiration and delight, but with dismay only. Heretofore, the benevolent design of general laws had been universally admitted; but now, alas! horrible idea!—if not absolutely ascertained to be so, they are, at least, liable to the imputation of injurious tendency, and, in the ordinary course of their operation, of leading to misery and destruction.*

Had moral restraint, or rather the neglect of exercising it, been, in reality, the most fertile cause of human misery; that Mr. M. should, in the first instance, have omitted to notice it, is truly astonishing; thence, however, we derive an independent argument in proof of its inefficiency. But undue stress need not be laid on inferential arguments, when, as on the present occasion, we have an abundant store in reserve of a more conclusive kind. Previous to stating these, it will be found of advantage to give a summary view of our actual condition and circumstances; I shall therefore do so.

Every individual introduced into being is subjected to the common laws of our nature; the first of which, in importance, both as it respects pleasurable existence in our individual capacity, and the general benefit, is the propensity to increase and multiply, resulting from the development of our corporeal organs, accompanied, at the same time, with a correspondent maturity of the intellectual faculty, thereby enabling us to provide for the support both of ourselves and of our offspring. Such, at least, are the circumstances in which this all-powerful principle is called into action. The more we contemplate the Divine regulations, the more fully must we be satisfied. Had the propensity alluded to occurred in infancy, and had then been capable of realization, before the period had arrived when we were in a capacity to provide for the consequences, misery and destruction, in the place of life and happiness, must have proved the consummation of the system.

* The inconvenience inseparable from the institution of general laws, happily for us, has been found both in design and execution, *the exception*, and not the rule. Teeth (says the admirable Paley in his *Natural Theology*;) were given us to eat, and not to ache.

Every individual having land on which to labour, arrived at maturity with no naturally defective organs, is able, by the proper exertion of his faculties, to produce and provide necessary sustenance for nine other persons, exclusive of himself.

The admitted average produce of marriages in Europe is only four; in the whole world, about five.

Hence we have left to us a surplus fund of labour, or applicable talent, fully adequate to our exigencies in furnishing needful apparel, lodging, &c.

There is, therefore, in Nature, until all the land be fully cultivated, no necessity for the exercise of what appears to me to have been improperly denominated *moral restraint*, prohibiting marriage to all persons who should not previously have been enabled to possess themselves of wealth, or an unusual allotment of adventitious goods; it having already been shewn that every individual has a fund, in his own powers, fully adequate to the purpose of providing necessary and convenient subsistence for himself and family; and no one, it is presumed, will be found hardy enough to contend, that marriage is not the only secure and honourable mean of procreating children. Had the check proposed been a limit to the extent or excess of illicit indulgence, instead of a prohibition to the only unobjectionable mode of fulfilling an imperious duty, it might properly enough have been denominated *moral restraint*; and our neglect to exercise it would, without doubt, "have been multiplying misery in the world, and might well be called a sin." *Moral restraint*, rest assured, can never consist in denying ourselves the enjoyment inseparable from the honourable exercise of the most powerful and useful of our propensities. Thus, the antisocial system has no foundation in Nature, nor does it derive the slightest support from the fallacious and artificial colouring given to it by the introduction of what has been misnamed *moral restraint*. Any restraint, indeed, imposed upon marriage, is alike impolitic, absurd, and unjust; and would amount to nothing less than a license for promiscuous intercourse, which leads alone to misery and destruction.

In reference to the principle of population, we have the following independent argument in favour of marriage:—Nature solicits, but is soon satisfied; whereas, artificial excitement,

or promiscuous intercourse, uniformly tends to excess.

Nothing is farther from my inclination than to rail against legislators,—a task at all times odious and unprofitable; but it is really not without indignation that I read the recommendation of a parliamentary committee:—"To withhold support from the children of any marriage hereafter, between persons who, at the period of their union, shall have no reasonable prospect of maintaining them." It is a truly melancholy fact, that, in this country, the labourer, or, more properly speaking, the mass of the population, are unable, by their utmost exertions, to obtain the necessaries, much less the conveniences and comforts, of life. In many, too many, districts, the insufficiency of agricultural wages, more particularly, is so great, that, over and above the benevolent contributions of public charities and private individuals, which in all neighbourhoods, to our honour be it spoken, are dealt out with no sparing hand, there is still a deficiency, and which is actually made up and paid out of the poor-rates.

Whence originates the lamentable condition to which we are reduced, and which has, no doubt, led to the recommendation of an expedient thus merciless and unwarrantable? If it be owing to defective civil institutions, a lavish public expenditure, wars, and to the wanton ambition of selfish, and often unprincipled, rulers, which must be gratified at all events,—the remedy will be found alone, not in an opposition to the dictates of natural laws, nor in the attempt to alter them, since they neither can nor need to be altered, but in more judicious civil arrangements, &c. Moreover, under existing circumstances, if no one were permitted to marry without previously having the means in his possession of providing for a family, or a subsequent certainty of acquiring them, it is evident few if any marriages could take place at all; and, at no remote period, the actual depopulation of the country must inevitably ensue. The laws of Nature are imperious and must be obeyed; if then, from the imposition of absurd restraints, the difficulty of doing so, in the only unobjectionable mode, become so great as to render it almost impracticable, illicit indulgence will necessarily follow; and, independently of the vice and misery consequent upon it, experience proves promiscuous

miscuous intercourse to be—not merely unfavourable to the increase of population, but destructive of it.

The system of the antisocialists amounts exactly to this:—that marriage, and having a family, are luxuries; and, therefore, like all other luxuries, should be confined to, and indulged in by, those persons only who are able to pay for them. If the exercise of restraint were really necessary in contracting marriages, let it be practised by the favored few who, previously having abundant means of providing for families, and also of gratifying every other inclination, might very well forbear, in this particular, in favour of their less happy brethren who are virtually deprived of every other gratification. A project, indeed, might be suggested, and which, too, without the aid of a parliamentary committee, I shall humbly recommend; by means of which these men of high privileges would not be totally deprived of this most exquisite delight. It is the following, viz.—That from and after the — day of July, 1819, every person contracting marriage, and having previously abundant means of providing for a family, or the reasonable hope, if not the certain prospect, of subsequently being able to do so, subscribe to the subjoined condition: on the birth of the first child, to be obliged to furnish necessary food and clothing for one other, the offspring of a less favored and less happy brother; at the birth of the second, for two additional strangers; of the third, three; of the fourth, four; perhaps it will be unnecessary to proceed, as, at the birth of the fourth child, in the short space, possibly, of less than four years, a family would be provided of fourteen in number, without any further trouble; a number, it is thought, that would satisfy any reasonable man. The unfitness and insufficiency of the application of moral restraint, as a preventive check to an over-increase of population, having, it is apprehended, been fully ascertained, I shall in a future paper introduce a few additional remarks upon the antisocial scheme generally.

Hackney.

S. SPURRELL.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.
SIR,

HAVING frequently perused in your valuable miscellany many interesting remarks on the management of bees, I am induced to transmit to you for insertion the following letter, which, in my capacity of secretary to

the British Apian Society, I have received from Capt. Call, of Saplow-hill, near Maidenhead.

The principal aim of my apian experiments and researches has been to discover a certain method by which the life of the bee could be saved, at the same time yielding a proportionate degree of profit to the proprietor. The most complete and impartial trial was given to the various systems recommended by every scientific apian, native or foreign; nor did I relinquish the practice of any particular system, until its fallacy or its disadvantages had been satisfactorily ascertained: I entered upon its adoption, divested, I hope, of all prejudice, having only one aim in view, and caring not by what means it was attained, nor under what name or authority it had been recommended. The storying system was originally invented on the humane principle of saving the life of the bees, and appropriating to ourselves that portion of the produce of their labours, which, on the most mature judgment and calculation, might be considered as superfluous or unnecessary to the support of the colony. The disadvantages of the storying system, which are minutely described in my *Treatise on the Nature and Management of Bees*, are, however, now too generally acknowledged to suppose that it will ever be adopted in future by those who wish to establish an apiary on the genuine principles of safety to the bees and profit to themselves. It was the circumstance mentioned by the ingenious writer of the annexed letter—the killing of the queen bee by projecting the sliders between the stories, that first led me to the consideration of the disadvantages of the storying system; to which may be added, the certain and positive extraction of a portion of the future population of the hive, in the state of nymphæ or larvæ. A strong conviction, however, rested upon my mind, that some method might be adopted, by which a partial deprivation of the contents of a hive might be effected, without endangering the life of the queen, or extracting any part of the embryo population of the hive. As to any successful operation on the common hive, on account of its being inaccessible but to the most determined and skilful apian, I was long aware that every idea must be abandoned; for, although it be not only possible, but actually feasible, to take a part of the combs from a common Live, there are

few persons who shew an inclination, or who possess sufficient skill, to undertake it; and I therefore hope that the time is not far distant when we shall see the common hive exploded from general use.

After many and repeated experiments, I invented the hive,—a number of which I have had now in use for above five years, with the same family inhabiting them; for, although I cannot believe, with the exception of the queen bee, that any of the aboriginal inhabitants remain, I am yet certain that no change has taken place in the identical race of the insects which at present occupy the hives. Amongst the numerous apiaries which have been established on this principle, that of Capt. Call, of Saplow-hill, may be considered as the most complete. It possesses every advantage which the economist can desire, and every gratification which the amateur can look for. In regard to a knowledge of practical apiarian science, he is *nulli secundus*; and I am proud to declare that I have gained from him many interesting points connected with the management of bees, which have escaped my individual observation, and which will be made public in a future edition of my Treatise.

According to the annexed list, Capt. Call's apiary consists at present of twenty-two hives, which, on the 25th of February, 1819, were all in good health; one, however, appears to have been lost by the negligence of his servants in giving it the requisite food. This apiary was established in 1815, and has now been in a high state of prosperity for four years; each hive, during that period, yielding a certain quantity of comb, and throwing off the swarms annually. I am certain no further argument is necessary to prove the excellence of the improved system, in regard to the essential point of profit. In September, 1817, I was present at the deprivation of all the hives composing the apiary of Capt. Call; and, although I cannot charge my memory at this time with the exact quantity of comb taken from the hives, I am certain that the result was highly gratifying, not only to the proprietor, but to the number of highly respectable individuals who witnessed the operation.

The luminous statement of his apiary, exhibited by Capt. Call, may give rise to some curious investigation into the plus or minus of the actual consumption of a hive, under the same circumstances, and subject to the same temperature.

For instance, the weight of No. 13, in September, 1818, was 56 pounds; in March, 1819, it was reduced to 20 pounds, making a consumption, in six months, of 36 pounds of honey. If we take the hive No. 14, which, in September, was 38lb., we find it, in December, reduced to 17lb., and in the month following increasing 8lb. How has this increase been effected? or, by what means have the bees been able to make the addition to their store, instead of diminishing it? This is an important query to every keeper of bees; and I hope the solution of it may be satisfactorily ascertained by an examination of the hive, which I am certain will not be refused by the liberal-minded owner.

It is, indeed, true that the culture of the bee in this country is in its infancy; but I trust that the patriotic endeavors of the British Apiarian Society, will remove those obstacles which at present impede its progress; and I shall, as an individual, feel myself happy in answering any query, or in giving direct information, on any point of apiarian science, to persons addressing me at the office of the British Apiarian Society, No. 205, Piccadilly, where the hive and other apiarian apparatus are constantly exhibited.

ROBERT HUISH.

To the Secretary of the British Apiarian Society.

Saplow-hill, March 11, 1819.

Sir,—This being a fine day for the final examination of the apiary under my direction, for this season, I commenced my operations, and am happy to inform you, I found every hive, with the exception of those marked *, in perfect health, strength, and vigor; free from any complaint, and very active. I found the combs in good order; and, as soon as the season is a little more advanced, shall commence the deprivation of them.

This year I found fewer bees dead in the apiary, and scarcely any lying on the stand, and the hives in general pretty clean. I have also the pleasure to add, that the apiaries at Bath and in Devon were in a very thriving state. The latter yielded some of the finest-flavoured honey I ever tasted, and beautiful in colour: these hives were full of honey, and I left directions for another deprivation to be made next month.

As I had occasion to go over a great space of country, shooting and riding, I regret to say, that I saw very few hives; and yet the country was then yielding a quantity of food (January). The person, whose apiary I inspected, had several storying hives, but was not able to obtain

obtain any honey from them this year; and she informed me that, in passing the slider between the hives, she had destroyed the queen bee in two instances, which made her reluctant to attempt taking the honey from those hives.

March 15.

Since writing the above, this day being a fine spring day, I had the pleasure of

seeing my apiary in full vigor, and every hive had commenced its labors; I watched each hive separately, and observed the bees very active, collecting farina from the crocuses, &c.

I subjoin a list, with the deprivation made last year, and the weight of each hive, exclusive of the hive itself, since Sept. 17 to March 11, 1819.

	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec. 15	Jan. 25	Feb.	March.	Deprivation, September and October.
1	44	44	Not weighed this month, being absent.	37	32	Not weighed this month.	32	*19lb. comb.
2	30	30		32	—		32	"
3	40	40		30	—		—	"
4	30	40		40	—		—	10lb. comb.
*5	23	23		20	12		7	An old cottage hive: found scarcely any bees.
6	40	39		37	23		22	
7	23	23		13	8		7	*30lb. comb.
8	23	23		18	7		7	*28lb. comb.
9	43	45		45	30		22	
10	13	18		17	17		22	
11	35	35		12	—		8	
12	32	32		18	—		15	2½lb. comb in August.
13	56	56		35	37		20	
14	38	38		17	25		25	
15	24	24		20	34		24	
16	18	18		14	12		3	*28lb. comb.
17	24	24		14	—		14	
18	12	12		11	8		7	
19	28	28		13	8		8	*60lb. comb.
20	20	20		19	18		7	*30lb. comb: very few bees.
21	26	26		14	22		10	
22	12	12		10	10		—	Found dead on inspection 11th of March, but were all active 25th of February; but, my gardener not having any sirup left, the feeding of it could not take place. It was a cast, and, the combs in September not having honey, I filled two of them with sirup; and I have not the least doubt, had I been at home, they would have been as healthy as the other hives.

N.B. The feeding of the apiary has cost eight shillings.

G. J. CAYL.

* These were cottage hives, placed over the patent ones,—which, on being taken away, left the new ones weighing as above, and yielding the above quantity of comb.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR valuable miscellany is in general better employed than in treasuring up, like some of your contemporaries, every nothing that can be met with in the records of heraldic antiquities. Probably, however, you will think the following fact deserving a slight notice in your pages: hereafter it may perhaps serve to point a terribly (because justly) severe epigram on "the great captain and conqueror" of the age.

The family name of the Duke of Wellington, it is well known, is Wellesley; and the present family motto is to be found in the peerages, as follows:—"Porro unum est necessarium;—Mor-

over one thing is needful;" the words of our Saviour's rebuke to Martha, who was troubled about many things. In what sense the noble duke understands this (in its present situation) highly ambiguous sentence I shall not pretend to say, nor on what occasion it was adopted by his father, in lieu of the heathen original which I annex, and which, it appears by a document to which I have access, was borne by him, Garrett Wesley (afterwards Wellesley,) in his younger days,—"Unica virtus est necessaria," (Virtue—in the Roman sense of the word, of course,—that is,) "Military talent, and nothing else, is needful." Others may make their comments.

K. S.

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
IN answer to the request of your correspondent G. G. C. at page 11 of this volume, I send the following easy theorems, for finding the dominical letter for any year.

1. For, the *Old Style*, or any year before 1752:—

$y + \frac{y}{4} + 4$, the remainder (if any) must

be subtracted from 7, and the difference will be the index of the dominical letter sought.

Example for the Year 1749.

$$\begin{array}{r} 1749 \\ \frac{1}{4} = 437 \\ + \text{the constant No. } 4 \\ \hline 7) 2190 \text{ (6 remainder.} \\ 312 \end{array}$$

∴ $7 - 6 = 1$, index of A, the dominical letter for the year 1749.

Again, for the New Style.

$y + \frac{y}{4} + c : - C + 1$: divide by 7, and the remainder subtracted from 7, as before, will give the answer.

Here C is the *cents* of the year, and *c* the *cents* of its fourth part.

Example for the present Year 1819.

$$\begin{array}{r} 1819 \\ \frac{1}{4} = 454 \\ + c = \text{cents of the } \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{last No.} \dots\dots \end{array} \right\} 4 \\ \hline 2277 \\ - 18 + 1 = 19 \\ \hline 7) 2258 \text{ (4 remainder.} \\ 322 \end{array}$$

∴ $7 - 4 = 3$, index of C, the dominical letter required.

The following is another new and easy method, adapted to the New Style, which I have not seen in any author:—

Divide the *cents* of the year by 4, and mark the remainder. Also, to the two remaining figures of the given year add its fourth part, and 4, if the above remainder should happen to be 1; or, if the remainder be 2, add only 2: divide the sum by 7; and this second remainder, subtracted from 7, will give the required answer.

Example for the Year 1793.

The *cents* 17 divided by 4, leave 1 for the remainder, and 4 is the number to be added: thus—98, the tens and units.

$$\begin{array}{r} \frac{1}{4} = 24 \\ + 4 \\ \hline 7) 126 \text{ (0 rem.} \\ 18 \end{array}$$

Then $7 - 0 = 7$, index of G, the dominical letter required.

Example 2, for the Year 1821.

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{Cents } 21 \text{ tens and units} \\ 4) 2 \text{ rem. then } \frac{1}{4} = 5 \\ + \quad \quad \quad 2, \text{ because rem. is 2.} \\ \hline 7) 28 \\ 4 \end{array}$$

And $7 - 0 = G$, the dominical letter required.

Note.—If the *cents*, when divided by 4, leave 0 or 3 for remainders, no additional sum is necessary.

Example for the Year 1907.

Here the *cents*, divided by 4, leave a remainder of 3; nothing is to be added, but simply the two numbers, viz.

$$\begin{array}{r} 07 \\ + \frac{1}{4} = 1 \\ \hline 7) 8 \text{ (1 rem.} \end{array}$$

And $7 - 1 = G$, index of F, the dominical letter for the year 1907.

The Old Style ceased Sept. 2, 1752, and the New Style commenced the next day, called the 11th; consequently, this year, being leap, had three dom. letters, E.D.A. the first serving for January and February, and the last for the end of the year.

In the above examples *fractions* are rejected as useless. A. B.

Richmond; Feb. 16.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
VAGRANT mendicants may be divided into three classes:—first, wanderers in search of that species of employment to which they have been educated; but on which, by the sudden termination of the war, or some casual occurrence, there is a temporary depression,—a meritorious set of men;—secondly, those who are driven, by want of work or accidental distress, to their parishes, and have passes of security, which do not entitle them to relief, or allow them to ask alms,—an excusable set. And thirdly, those without any ostensible mode of subsistence but the debased one of beggary, or the outrageous one of plunder,—a set that must meet with general reprobation. All these classes, if detected in the act of begging, the indiscriminating letter of the law, with which the magistrate too often faithfully complies, consigns to the disgrace and horrors of a prison. By 7 J. c. 4., idle and disorderly persons shall be sent to the House of Correction; and, by 17 G. ii. c. 5, are classed among idle and disorderly persons:—"All persons going from door to door, or placing themselves in the street, highways, or passages,

passages, to beg or gather alms in the parishes or places where they dwell;" and, added to a long list of delinquents in the same Act, is this clause,—“And all other persons wandering abroad and begging shall be deemed rogues and vagabonds within the intent and meaning of this Act.”

I believe it will not be contended, by the warmest advocates for civil regularity, that all these classes ought to be alike suppressed. To prevent those who have ability and inclination from seeking work is both impolitic and unjust. An attempt, however, has been made to confine the poor to their respective parishes. Laws have been repeatedly passed to compel parishes to provide their poor with work or maintenance; but surely, where the whole occupation of the parish is agricultural, and the pauper has acquired skill in mechanical or other scientific employment, it is a hardship on the parish, a cruelty to the individual, and an injury to the commonwealth, thus to limit his abilities and cripple his exertions. If he can neither get work, nor be allowed to solicit charity, he must live in inertness on the scanty assistance of a parish or the provision of a workhouse. From that moment, the spirit of emulation and the noble pride of independence vanish; and, ever after, this last resort of penury and want is sought on easy terms. In all such cases, migration is individually, parochially, and nationally, beneficial. But the facility with which this character is assumed, could not fail to give birth to innumerable impositions; and the consequence is, that swarms of beggars, pretending to labour under every species of misfortunes and unhappiness, assail the public ear with clamour and solicitation. It is scarcely an exaggeration to say, that thousands take advantage of 'an abounding benevolence to live in idleness and profligacy. No part of the kingdom is exempt from their visits; but all parts are not equally molested by them. Large towns, where wealth and population abound, and dissipation finds an asylum in the thickest mazes of society, are their favourite haunts; but, in their annual or more frequent visitations to each, the small towns that intervene suffer most from their beggary and pilage. In such places, the burthen is severely felt; but, as a general grievance, it is a dead weight pressing on the sober and industrious, and an abuse of those feelings which do honour to humanity.

There is another and more cogent

reason for the suppression of imposters. Nothing is more evident than that such suppression will be favourable to those who are really in distress. It must be so, if no more money be then bestowed than now; but, if imposition can be prevented, it is reasonable to calculate on a greater number of contributions. Some certainly withhold their hand on account of the difficulty of detection; and it must be allowed that the plausibility of a thorough-paced beggar, hacknued in fraud, will elude the greatest sagacity, and laugh at the most acute discrimination. To the honour of our nature, however, be it mentioned, that the mass of mankind do not make this the ground of refusing their pittance. They generously argue that it is better to give to ten imposters than deny one fellow-creature in distress. But when such an oppressive number subsist upon the general bounty, many objects of pity must receive much less than their necessities require; and much less than they would, if their tale of lamentation were relied on.

If any thing more be required to render the present system of mendicity obnoxious, it is its being the nursery of villany and falsehood, and the support of idleness and dissipation. It is eminently calculated to incite every kind of immorality, more rapidly than the active and benevolent exertions of religious societies can check it.

The difficulty of eradicating this evil will be found proportionate to its extent, and the time it has existed. From having been so long silently acquiesced in, it appears to have been regarded as an essential gradation of society; as if the scale of social order would be defective without it. I grant that in every state, whatever be the highest rank, mendicity is the lowest; but, if this inference of its necessity be just, it is manifest that its degree may be considerably diminished.

The question then resolves itself simply into this: how can relief be administered to distressed vagrants without submitting to the impositions of the idle? The objections to the common mode are, that the sum each beggar receives cannot be ascertained; and that the sum which each individual gives, is too trifling to induce him to enter into a strict examination of the case; the consequence of this is, that numerous impostors encroach on those sums which are allotted by the charitable to the relief of the necessitous; and that the constant

constant practice of fraud by some, stifles the feeling of pity for others. The remedy which I propose is, that in every town the charitable shall raise a sum equivalent to the total of such small sums as every individual supposes he bestows on such necessitous vagrants in a year: that such sums shall be vested in a committee; of whom three, resident in the town, shall be annually appointed to the office of relievers: that all vagrants shall be directed to apply to one of them, who shall, if he thinks the applicant an object of distress, give him a ticket of relief, to be delivered to either of the others: if he also approve of the case, such relief shall be afforded as the second reliever shall deem sufficient.

The advantage of this will be, that the case of every applicant will undergo a severe scrutiny by two gentlemen of discernment and character; that objects of distress will always be assisted to procure employment, or to proceed to their place of destination; that rogues and impostors, dreading a strict examination, will not apply; and the certainty of being turned over to the magistrate for commitment, if fraud appear, will assuredly deter them; whereas, the same beggars have now the confidence, arising from impunity, to visit the same town four or five times in a few months, and are instructed, by those who have already tried, from whom they may expect relief; that the apprehensions of those, who now refuse to give at all from a fear of being imposed on, will be removed; and lastly, that pride, acting on those very few who will not give because their charity would be unknown, will tend to equalize the burthen.

Passes would considerably facilitate the detection of fraud; but the common passes are evidently insufficient, from the ease with which they are forged, transferred from hand to hand, or their dates altered. It would be an improvement, if government were to provide the magistracy with engraved passes, (blanks being left for the insertion of name, date, &c.) bound up for convenience like a banker's check-book, with a cypher, through which each should be separated from its duplicate. One plate would be sufficient for the whole; they would be uniform throughout the kingdom, and therefore, by comparison with his own book, every magistrate might, with tolerable accuracy, discern a forgery, which, by application to the magistrate who holds the corresponding part of the cypher attached to the duplicate, might be

infallibly detected. As the plate might contain the words, 'age, height, and appearance,' which could be described in as many words, the person might be identified. Add to this, that the pass should be endorsed by a magistrate or reliever in every district through which the vagrant travels: this would be as beneficial to the necessitous as discouraging to the idle vagrant.

It may, indeed, be objected, that the whole of this remedy is too complex and operose. I content that complication must be the chief instrument in removing such a grievance; that, if any occasion is worth it, it is the suppression of vice and the relief of wretchedness. Or it may be said, that no gentlemen will be found to undertake an office of so much trouble and responsibility. I cannot suppose that the trouble will be at all commensurate with the pleasure of rendering such an essential service to the distressed and to the community. By the appointment of three or more relievers, the trouble will be divided, and it will, probably, decrease. All suspicion in the public of the money being misapplied, will be removed by the office being annual, and the examination of their accounts by the Committee. The sums paid by one will correspond in number with the tickets delivered by another; and the sums, tickets, and balance, to be returned to the Committee, will correspond with the sums at first received. Three or more relievers should be appointed to provide for the absence of either. C.

Totnes.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING been lately on a visit at a friend's house, who is a great admirer of your Magazine, an enquiry in one of its late volumes, signed Ellerby, respecting the occasion of the superior pleasure arising from the perusal of some compositions over others, from their superior melody,—became the subject of our morning's conversation.

I happen, unfortunately for myself, to be situated where books are a scarce commodity, and therefore I have not the means of referring to the authorities there mentioned; nor have I been fortunate enough to see the former numbers of your miscellany where this subject is treated: however, as I suppose the field is still open, permit a new correspondent to hazard some cursory conjectures on this subject. If they should be determined

mined not to be very erudite, they may perhaps at least have some novelty to recommend them.

The art of writing melodiously has been named by lexicographers *Rhythmopœia*, a certain musical faculty in composing, which depends partly on natural endowment, and partly on acquired talent; but, in my opinion, (as I hope to demonstrate by examples,) much more on the former than is generally apprehended; and to enforce that, I believe somewhat novel, opinion, is the object of this little essay.

All the writers, that I am acquainted with, on the subject of rhythm, treat it as a musical faculty; and, I incline to think, with more strict accuracy than they themselves seem aware of.

Scientifically considered, rhythm certainly consists in the number and combination of long and short syllables; which, being properly arranged, produce that metrical harmony we so much admire in composition, and the art of producing which is the object of Ellerby's enquiry.

Now, sir, I conceive the great mistake in all the writers upon this subject arises from their considering melody and harmony as synonymous terms,—from which fundamental error great confusion in their ideas necessarily ensues. Harmony I consider as, in no small degree, the effect of art; but melody, as the produce of nature. Perhaps I may express my opinion more intelligibly by saying, that, to produce melody in composition, the writer must be endowed by nature with a musical ear; but that observation, study, and the talent of imitation, will enable a person not so endowed by Nature to construct a composition of considerable harmony.

Harmony is obtained from the artificial construction of a sentence, by the methodical arrangement and combination of the words in which it consists; but melody may still be wanting. It may indeed, in a certain degree, be superadded by correction; but, if the writer possessed a musical ear, this additional charm would have flowed spontaneously in the original formation. The adaptation even of particular words to the ideas to be expressed, as they respectively consist, more or less, of mutes or liquids, contribute materially to this effect. Upon this principle, it is perfectly clear, that different living languages admit, in very different degrees, of those qualities. Harmony is to be

obtained in all languages by a skilful composer, but melody in very different degrees in different languages.

There is, perhaps, as little melody to be met with, generally, in the French, as in any of the living languages; and that is the true reason why it has so frequently been styled an unmusical one, when contrasted with that of Italy.

There are among the Latin prose writers scarcely any instances to be exhibited, where harmony in an eminent degree is not to be found; but Cicero stands so superlatively conspicuous for melody, that no example can make the doctrine on which I am insisting, clearer, or more comprehensible. Among the poets, Virgil stands equally superior to the others, as Cicero does among the prose writers. Indeed, it is not possible to conceive melody to be carried to a greater height than it is by this poet. In our own language there is not less difference to be observed in this particular, among those, too, of the greatest celebrity. With every other charm of composition, solid sense, refined ideas, deep learning, manly sentiments, correct expression, and considerable harmony, Mr. Addison has no pretensions whatever to melody. Indeed, it does not seem to have been a distinguishing characteristic of the age in which he wrote. Among our poets none have exceeded Pope in that particular: with him it was the effect of an ear naturally musical; and those who have attempted the same effect artificially, have fallen into feebleness and insipidity. The first of our prose writers, in modern times at least, from whom melodious strains flowed spontaneously, was Robertson. Johnson, named the Colossus of literature, was in this particular miserably deficient: even in attempting harmony, he was monotonously turgid; but to be melodious was, contrary to his very nature. It may appear a singular observation, but I am in an egregious error if it be not founded on truth, that, admitting the previous qualifications of correct language, and other acquirements, to be obtained only from education, the man who can excel in whistling, singing, or dancing, by the mere impulse of nature, will, *ceteris paribus*, also excel such of his contemporaries as are without these constitutional or organic qualifications in melodious language, or as it is usually styled, though erroneously, harmonious composition.

From these premises, I deduce the following conclusions:—First, that har-

mony is frequently found in the most celebrated authors without melody. Secondly, that melody, though a distinct qualification, is seldom, if ever, found without harmony, and cannot readily be conceived entirely independent of, and unconnected with, it. And thirdly, that the two united compose that perfection of style, which satisfies the judgment of the critical, and tickles the ear of the cursory reader.

DE VERULAM.

For the Monthly Magazine.

LETTERS written during a FOURTH TOUR in NORTH WALES; by MISS HUTTON, of BENNETT'S HILL, near BIRMINGHAM.

LETTER XVII.

Caernarvon; Sept. 12, 1800.

My dear brother,

WE have made an excursion to Clynog, a retired village, ten miles south-west of Caernarvon, lying between the mountains and the sea. We passed the house of Glynllifon, the seat of Lord Newborough. The entrance and the woods we saw, but the mansion kept so close among the trees, that it was with difficulty we could discern the smoke of its chimneys. The country is better cultivated, and better wooded, than any part of Caernarvonshire that I have seen.

I could not help noticing, as we passed, the Welsh mode of getting-in harvest. In a field of wheat I saw the farmer, his wife, and three children: they had three drags, with each one horse; and each horse mounted by a boy or girl. The woman laid nine sheaves of corn upon a drag; the man raked; the child drove. When the woman had loaded a drag, she stood still till another came: when the man had raked the ground occupied by the last load, he stood still till his wife had moved out of his way: the children always sat still, for they had nothing to do but to hold a halter, and let the horse carry them. And so the whole family would go on, soberly; till, by the blessing of God, and continuance of fine weather, they might, in time, have carried all their wheat. A few miles to the left, within the mountains, I had before seen a lazy fellow in a hay-field, loading two women alternately with hay. They carried it home on their backs, while he rested on his fork till each returned for another load.

Clynog presents the uncommon spectacle of a tower steeple rising out of a grove of trees. The chain of mountains here approaches the sea. Their

termination, the grand three-headed promontory, called the Rivals, is three miles beyond; but a line drawn across would reach the sea in about five or six hundred yards; and Gwern Coch, the nearest mountain, in about a mile. The chain seems here to prohibit human footsteps; and one would imagine, that birds or fishes only could penetrate further. There is, however, a road leading to Prollheli, which winds among the mountains, and, after four miles, leaves them behind.

We dined at the New Inn, which is the older of the two at Clynog. Its mistress, the widow of a former curate of the parish, we found a very intelligent woman; and her moderate charge and honest kindness proclaimed her truly Welsh.

We were conducted to the church of Clynog, by the clerk's wife, without shoes or stockings: but she had a worse deficiency, she neither spoke nor understood one word of English; and vain were my enquiries after St. Beuno, his chapel, and his chest. In this distress I sent for our landlady, who pointed out what I wanted to see.

The chest of St. Beuno is a log of wood, hollowed within, and covered with a lid, which has strong iron hinges, and a chink to receive money. It is secured by three locks, and opened only once a-year, when the contributions of pious persons, amounting to about thirty or forty shillings, are distributed among the poor. It was whispered to us that piety was not the only incitement to these donations; that, if a young woman had committed a fault, for sixpence the saint would kindly interpose, and prevent the consequences that might otherwise have ensued.

In an ancient vaulted passage, which communicates both with the church and the chapel of St. Beuno, was formerly found the statue of Winifred, the celebrated saint of Flintshire, who was the niece of Beuno. It lies there still; and the discovery of whom it represents does great honour to the penetration of the discoverers, for it has neither head or arms.

The chapel of St. Beuno is large and lofty; and, if the saint himself erected it for his mausoleum, he must have had at least as much vanity as devotion. His remains were deposited in the centre of the chapel, and worked miracles for ages. They healed the sick; particularly, they cured rickety children; and, it must be owned, by the most rational method

method that ever saint adopted. The patients were dipped in a well hard by, wrapped in blankets, and placed on the tomb,—where they remained all night. Instances of this have occurred within these very few years. But the sacrilegious Lord Newborough (whether he thought like the boy, whose goose laid golden eggs, I know not,) employed workmen to pull down the tomb, and dig up the body. The first they accomplished, for they broke the tomb into a hundred pieces; in the second they luckily failed, for, by the time that they had dug three feet in depth, they had become so completely intoxicated, that they were obliged to give up their enterprise, and it was never resumed.

The stones are carefully piled up, and mark the place where the saint reposes; but he has been robbed of his heavenly diploma, and cures the sick no more.

The skill of St. Beuno as a surgeon was far more extraordinary than his practice of physic. It is well known that he took the head of his niece Winifred, after it had been severed from her body, and placed it again on her shoulders, where it lived and flourished fifteen years, with no other mark of the injury it had sustained than a small white circle round the neck.

The well of St. Beuno is enclosed by a quadrangular stone wall, but is open at the top. Woe be to him that approaches it without caution! for it is surrounded by offerings more likely to be acceptable to a heathen goddess than a Christian saint.

The Welsh had many holy wells besides that of St. Winifred, still so called; and the common people have great faith in them to this day. A proof of their good sense, who made their saints cure diseases by fine clear springs of cold water, while every other people ascribed that virtue to dry bones, the mouldering remnants of the human body.

We have made another excursion to the Island of Anglesey; and have visited the town and castle of Beaumaris. The bay had now a glassy surface, and was enlivened by a number of vessels. Beyond this was the town, washed by the sea on one side, and sheltered by steep wooded hills on the other. The principal street is broad, straight, and not ill built. It contains a good inn, and many good lodging-houses; for the Irish, having made Caernarvon dear and saucy, are flocking to Beaumaris.

At the farther end of this street stands the castle. A charming piece of ground,

called the Castle-green, lies between it and the sea; and is the public promenade of the town. As the castle had no steep rock for security, it was surrounded by a deep ditch, which could occasionally be filled from the water.

The castle of Beaumaris is reckoned less beautiful than those of Conwy and Caernarvon. Its towers are round, and not so lofty, and the elegant turrets are wanting; but it has a singular and massive appearance, and much would have been said of it if it had not had such peerless castles for its neighbours. It is also less known. Nobody goes through Beaumaris; and few go to it.

The court of the castle is now a bowling-green. I will not affirm, that tall grass and weeds, through which one could with difficulty make one's way, might not be more appropriate: I can only say that neatness, even as an attendant upon ruins, did not offend me.

Opposite to the entrance is the state chamber, presenting a front with five regular windows; but we can only look up into it; the floor, having been of wood, is gone. Here

Princes sat, where nettles grow.

Here, for a short time, sat the unfortunate Richard the Second. It is remarkable, that of four castles, built in this country by his great-great-grandfather, three served him for an asylum, and one for a prison. He fled, successively to Conwy, Beaumaris, Caernarvon, and Conwy again; and he was taken to Flint.

On the right is the chapel, the ribbed stone roof of which is entire, and deservedly admired. Underneath the chapel is a dungeon. It is now no more than a vault, admitting light through an entrance broken above, by which we descended into it; but, in its perfect state, not a ray could penetrate. I shuddered at the thought; and pitied, while I blamed those mistaken Christians, who could supplicate pardon of the God of mercy, when they confined their fellow creatures under their feet, and deprived them of the common benefits of light and air.

A gallery formerly ran through the outer walls of the castle, with recesses for soldiers on one hand, and doors to the different apartments on the other. We walked through two angles and one side of the square: what more remains I know not. There is a space all round the outside of the castle, enclosed, on the other hand, by a high stone wall.

From the castle of Beaumaris we
R r 2 mounted

mounted Baron Hill, and walked though the beautiful woods of Lord Bulkeley to see the *cist faen*, or stone coffin, of Joan, natural daughter of John, King of England, and wife of Llewelyn Prince of Wales. This princess came down from the Welsh camp on the mountains, and had the inexpressible pleasure of making peace between her father and her husband. What a glorious prerogative of woman is that of making peace! She died in 1237; and her husband built the monastery of Llanfacs over her grave. After the destruction of the priory, the coffin became a watering trough for cattle. Lord Bulkeley has rescued it from this degraded situation, and has given it a place in his park; but he does not seem, as yet, to have determined how to dispose of it; and, in the mean time, it lies neglected. If his lordship were to consult me on the subject, I should counsel him to beg the coffin of Llewelyn from the church of Llanrwst, where it has lain above ground ever since the demolition of the Abbey of Maynan; and, if this could not be accomplished, I should recommend him to present to the church the coffin of Joan.

From the *cist faen* we ascended to the fort, a small castellated building rising out of the woods, and mounting ten or a dozen peaceable little guns, whose only business is to announce days of rejoicing. Notwithstanding my general contempt for modern antiques, this commanded my respect from the beauty of its situation.

As I sat silent on horseback, on my return, I had nothing to do but contemplate the mountains: never did I see them look so sublime. On their own ground, one is too near them; from the island, one can consider them as a grand whole.

The chain of mountains begins at the Great Orme's head, and ends at the Rivals, which is about thirty-eight or forty miles distant. These two points, and one other between, that is, Penmaen Mawr, touch the sea; but the general line of the mountains recedes inwards, like a bow, leaving a space of what, in comparison, may be called level ground; but who so travels it, will find, to his cost, that it is composed of steep rocky hills. Perhaps it is no where more than five miles in breadth. This district is called Arfon; and Caernarvon, which is seated in it, is the city or castle of Arfon.

There are but three openings by which one can penetrate into the recesses

of the mountains. The first, and grandest, of these is Nant Ffrancon; the second is Nant Beris; the third is by Cwellyn pool.

At first, my view of these stupendous masses of rock and earth was obstructed by clouds; but they travelled, gradually, down the sides of the mountains, and lay on the vales like whipped syllabub. Snowdon and Carnedd Hewelyn, which is but 238 feet lower than Snowdon, alone were capped; but their caps were like thin muslin, through which the shape of the head is seen.

For the Monthly Magazine.

From the GERMAN of WIELAND.

HECATE, LUNA, DIANA, who meet in a fork-way.

HECATE. — How lucky it is that chance has so unexpectedly brought us together. Now we may clear up a point which has long troubled my comprehension.

Luna. — What is that, Hecate?

Hecate. — Look me narrowly in the face, Luna; observe me from top to toe, before and behind, and tell me, upon thy virgin honour, whether thou wouldst have taken me for Diana, if I had met thee by myself.

Luna. — I doubt it much. Your whole figure and costume is so different, that it were impossible, in my palest shame, to mistake you.

Hecate. — But to thee and Diana it must often have happened, that each of you fancied she saw herself when you have at any time met.

Diana. — We? what a singular idea! I take Luna for myself? She must become a mere looking-glass ere that will happen.

Luna (ironically smiling). — Were the difference between Diana and me still smaller than I had flattered myself it was, yet I know myself too well to be capable of so singular an error.

Hecate. — You really do not seem aware that all we three, though under different characters and names, are but one and the same goddess.

Luna. — How? thou art I?

Diana. — Thou Diana?

Hecate. — That I will not exactly maintain: but thou art Hecate, and thou art Hecate, and ye are both Hecate, without my being less Hecate than yourselves.

Diana. — Excellent! and who prates such stuff?

Hecate. — O! those say it who must know — the mythologists.

Diana. — The mythologists may say what they please: I think I must know best who I am; and, until I am afflicted, like the daughters of Proetus, with the nymphomania, no one shall make me believe that I am Luna or Hecate, — still less both at once.

Luna

Luna (smiling).—Do not grow warm, Diana; who can say whether the mythologists, after all, may not know us better than we do ourselves. They would not maintain a thing so positively, if there were not something in it.

Diana.—Hear me, Luna: on this score I can put up with no jokes. I have every imaginable regard for thy merits, but I should by no means take it well to be mistaken for thee. I do not grudge thee thy Endymion, and the fifty daughters of whom thou madest him the father on Mount Latmos; but I must beg leave to decline the honour of passing for their mother.

Luna.—Diana, Diana, do not compel me to speak, or I shall remind thee of something at which, were I Diana, I should blush more deeply than at the honor of being the mother of fifty lovely girls.——Actæon!

Diana.—Thou wilt not surely throw that in my teeth: was he not punished severely enough for the misfortune of having unintentionally beheld me bathing.

Luna.—The Fauns have very free tongues, Diana; and mortals, who always judge of us by themselves, cannot conceive that a goddess, who had no personal motives for not caring to be surprised in a bath, should so cruelly have punished the handsome huntsman for a moment of innocent admiration. They think it less unjust to thee to believe the story of the Fauns, who are known to be a prying set, and who attribute the metamorphosis of Actæon to a collision between thy tender regard for reputation, and thy extraordinary complaisance toward the youth.

Hecate.—As it seems, I have no little right to regard the honor of forming but one essence with Diana and Luna as somewhat equivocal. But, as in my own person I am Proserpina, I can very well allow that two or three things be laid to your charge for which I might not exactly care to answer. Our being all three one and the same Hecate, does not prevent, if I rightly understand the mythologists, that each in her own person remains what she is. So that I am neither Luna nor Diana, but Proserpina; thou neither Proserpina nor Luna, but Diana; and thou, Luna, neither Diana nor Proserpina, but the same Luna who presented the happy Endymion with fifty daughters.

Luna.—Ah, now I have hit on the explanation of the riddle. Hecate is merely a name, which belongs to us all three.

Hecate.—Not so. Hecate is no mere name, but the real, and true, and substantial Hecate, who consists of us all three conjointly, and is therefore called the three-fold and the three-formed.

Diana.—We are both then Hecate, as well as you.

Hecate.—So say the mythologists.

Diana.—If so, then, there are three Hecates,—that is clear.

Hecate.—By no means. I see that you have not yet understood me.

Luna.—Didst thou but understand thyself, my good Hecate! How can we be but one, when, as thou seest, there are three of us.

Hecate.—Three indeed, inas much as I am Proserpina, thou Luna, and she Diana; but only one Hecate, in as much as Luna and Diana are as much Hecate as myself.

Luna.—Acknowledge, goddess, that, with thy mythological subtleties, thou takest advantage of our poor wits. We are, and are not. I am thou, and thou art not I. We are three, and we are one; and what no one of us is singly, that we are all together. What wilt thou gibberish. I will not be Luna, if I understand one word of it.

Hecate.—I am not a whit better off, my dearest. I hoped, by our meeting, that the thing would be cleared up; but I must own, that, in endeavouring to render comprehensible to you what is to me utterly incomprehensible, my head turns round,—I see blue and green. Had we but a mythologist here.

Luna.—He would so completely confound us, that all the heliobore in the world would not set us right again.

Diana.—Do you know what, goddesses, the best way is to think no more about the matter. The mythologists may say of us what they please, they can neither make more nor less of us than we are. Let us each go our own way, and—Great Jupiter! what a horrible noise is there! don't you hear.

Luna.—I hear a barking, as of a thousand dogs; and a hissing, as of ten thousand snakes.

Hecate.—Flashes lighten from the ground; storm-winds howl athwart the wood; the cracking oak-trees are uprooted by the roots.

Diana.—The earth quakes beneath my feet,—it cleaves,—and tongues of sulphureous flame dart forth. What a shape rises from the abyss! Have you ever in your lives seen any thing so horrible?

Hecate.—A woman ascends at least three hundred ells in height. Lightnings, as thick as one's arm, are scattered from her eyes. Instead of hair, brown-and blue speckled serpents hang in glisty braids about her skull, or curl in hissing locks adown her livid shoulders. Instead of walking upon feet, she crawls along upon two monstrous dragons: in her left hand a flaming pine-tree, in her right a huge poignard.

Luna.—I am not for staying, I assure you,—let us hence. (They all three run toward the forest, and light upon Nymphs and Fauns, also fleeing, who call to each other, "There's Hecate,—Hecate is coming.")

Diana

Diana to Hecate.—Dost thou hear what the nymphs say,—this must be the very Hecate!

Luna.—Better and better. I hope, at least, I am certain of not being this Hecate.

Hecate.—Thanks to Heaven that another, whom it more befits, is delivering me from the inconvenient honor of being Hecate. What she is, and whether she be threefold or fourfold, let her settle with the mythologists. For my own part, I am content in future to pass for the mere Proserpina. Good night, goddesses; I return to my gloomy husband.

Diana.—I to my Dryads and greyhounds.

Luna (low).—And I to my Endymion.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.
SIR,

YOUR correspondent, X. Y. asks why the sun puts out the fire? He might as well, when he has put out his candle, ask why his bed, and other effects, have absented themselves; the same answer applies to both—he does not see them; for excess of light, and excess of darkness, will sometimes produce a similar effect. Judging from the rest of X. Y.'s article, I am surprised he should propound such a question; but I suppose his cook informed him of this curious fact, as well as the other, about the poker. Now, sir, I have no acquired knowledge to bring forward, only a little plain sense; and a natural antipathy to vulgar errors leads me to examine such matters. The first time the sun permits the experiment, let X. Y. place himself (or any opaque object,) so as to intercept the rays, and he will find his fire as red as before; if not, I humbly suggest that it wants stirring; let it have fair play, by taking the usual means to recover a fire, and he may depend upon its reviving exactly in the same degree as it would in the shade.

No longer ago than last Saturday, perceiving that I had nearly let my fire out, I rose to stir it; at that moment the sun got round the house, and shone in great splendour, for the season, full on the fire-place; by a little care, the fire gradually revived, and became bright and red, before the uninterrupted sunshine had passed off to the other side. Nor is this, by any means, the first time that a similar occurrence has fallen under my observation; and, when a good fire encounters the sun-beams, I invariably find it emerge uninjured. The prejudice of the poker I believe to be

equally unfounded; but I fear I have, already encroached too much on your columns.

VERAX.

March 10, 1819.

For the Monthly Magazine.

PHYSICO-MORAL AND POLITICAL ILLUSTRATIONS AND APOPHTHEGMS; written in the year 1797; by MR. LAWRENCY.

(Continued from p. 130.)

WHO compose the people in a state? Either the individuals at years of discretion and unconvicted of crime, told by the head, or discovered by acclamation. A part, whether rich or poor, or a mixture of both, assuming to be the people exclusively, can only form such assumption for the purpose of enslaving the remainder.

Representation, or a general choice by suffrage, of deputies, attorneys, or representatives, is rather an ordinance of nature than of human policy, since it is the *sine qua non* of human rights, under the social contract. It is the universal political compass, adapted to all ages, climes, and countries.

"Every man of talents is born a legislator of his country." The natural right of talents is to instruct and counsel; and that people is ripe for the vilest slavery which suffers such right to be infringed in the smallest degree. Here an absolute and unrestricted liberty of the press, subject only to responsibility for personal aggression, is implicated. Here, also, we have the sum of the *out-door parliaments*, destined to watch over the conduct of that within. There can be justly, however, no coercive instruction, the opinion of the most ignorant man, being his indefeasible right and property.

Laws are not obligatory merely as such, excepting for wrath's sake; not only because men cannot be under a moral obligation to uphold their own detiment, but because obedience to injustice is a crime. All pleas against positive right are, *in limine*, illegitimate and inadmissible.

The rights of property in the civil, as in the natural state, are uncontrolled power of possession, use and purchase, together with its inherent influence; those are not only fully adequate to its security under the civil union, but to its decided and everlasting superiority.

The most valuable right of the labourer is the elective franchise, or the free choice of his deputy to represent his individual share of the common wealth, and to guard his interest therein; the

next

next is the power of valuing his own labour: in possession of those, he is equal, *in respect of his rights*, natural or civil, with the richest man in the state. Nature, in her system, has ordained riches and poverty, but not tyranny, which is tyranny still, whether manifested in the robbery and spoliation of the rich, or the oppression of the poor. Hence the injustice and fatality of all agrarian and restrictive schemes of policy. Burke, that splendid example of modern eloquence, has this most impressive truth—'too much, or too little, is high treason against property.'

We have talked of opposing the introduction of principles by force of arms, from which we may proceed to prevent the intrusion of ghosts, by the opposition of stone walls; thence to the closing up with spikes the rain-holes of the sky, to the utter ruin of all umbrella makers. What shall be done for the man whom kings delight to honour?—who shall produce, at the end of the eighteenth century, an infallible plan to bar the access of truth to the human mind.

The unfortunate sufferer who vents his miseries in passionate speeches, or his hopes in unguarded toasts, is hunted out by the staunch terriers and spaniels of corruption, as a proper object for punishment, instead of being admonished, conciliated, or, still more prudently, overlooked. Mark the usual consequence of a conduct so politic. The matter is blazoned in the public papers,—the minds of the people suffer additional irritation,—thousands, unmoved, perhaps, until that instant, whisper to themselves, 'We say it, and say it again in our hearts, punish us for that, tyrants! *our* time will come.' This is to lay the foundation stones of revolution, always laid with great form and ceremony, by those who nevertheless are guiltless of intending any such edifice. We have some young, and even some old men, who appear extremely ambitious of the honour of *belauding* themselves.

When the industrious bees, who furnish the honey, say and prove to the devourers of it—it is material to our existence that you consume less; what can be more evident and obligatory than the duty of retrenchment? A free parliament alone, can determine both the measure and the modes.

Horrid slavery still stains the soil of the United States of America, notwithstanding the repeated pretensions of Congress to effect its extinction. It is

there, supported by laws, congenial with the justice of *pandemonium*, and which one would suppose could originate solely in the legislative ideas of devils. As a specimen and part of these, the tyrant is forbidden, by law, to free his slave, either by grace or bargain; and many miserable freed-men, emancipated by the few just and humane, who had spirit enough to condemn and oppose the rascally laws of their country, have had a price set upon their heads, dead or alive; have been hunted by blood-hounds *à la Maroon*, their property torn from them, their miserable families again enslaved, and themselves cast into dungeons!—Oh! George Washington, George Washington! thou illustrious defender of the rights of humanity, and, at this hour, the proprietor of more than *five hundred slaves!* A citizen, of the name of Rushton, applied by letter to Washington, on the subject of negro slavery. The letter was returned *unanswered*, and has been lately published, and is an evidence of the humanity and patriotism of the writer. In a late address of the quakers to Congress, may be found petitions of freedmen again enslaved, and lying in the prison of Philadelphia.

Samuel Johnson, at once the most powerful and the weakest minded man in existence, is reported to have appalled the Doctors of Oxford, by drinking, at a dinner, to a general insurrection of the slaves. He is farther reported to have said, "Let the authority of the English government perish, rather than be maintained by iniquity; better to hang and drown people at once, than by an unrelenting persecution to beggar and starve them."—*Amen!—Amen!*

The visiting the sins of the fathers upon their innocent children, as in cases of attain of blood, is simply to allow that the end will justify the means, however barbarous and unjust. But, if such a degree of severity cannot fail of its presumed good effects, how much is our's excelled by the thorough-paced legislation of *Japan* and other regular governments, which condemn the whole families, young and old, of traitors to the edge of the sword, and their houses and property to be consumed by fire. Yet what would we say of a future brood of jacobin miscreants in their red caps, who should vote the long robe *en masse* to the guillotine, as men irreclaimable from precedent to common humanity or common sense? To those who do not substitute prejudice for reason, it will

will appear, from all past experience, that extreme severity produces desperation, not amendment.

Our social-contract makers by profession, are for making legislators of those only, who hold a considerable stake in the national hedge; in plain English, wherewith they may be ready to knock on the head all those, who resist the exorbitant claims, and refuse to submit to the usurpations, of aristocracy. Genuine legislators are freely chosen by their country; and by their country fairly remunerated for their services. Nothing can be more suspicious, or objectionable, whether in a parliament, a county, or a parish, than merely honorary or unpaid public services. Our poor, alas! did they know, would reason feelingly on this topic.

Most of the ancient systems of government were founded upon a deadly principle of fraud, which contributed infinitely more to human misery, and to thin the ranks of human society, than plague, pestilence, and famine,—namely, the infernal maxim, that the many were the vassals, or mere property, of the few. In aid of this detestable plan of political swindling, was first introduced, wicked, lying, and barbarous superstition; according to modern sentiment also, and phrase ‘to keep the vulgar in awe,’ in more appropriate expression, to chouse them out of their common sense and common rights. Tell me, hypocrites and fanatics of our insidious times, ye deceivers and deceived, ye

. . . ye and ye . . .
. . . what new or useful discovery in morals has ever been made through the medium of your pretended illuminations? tell me the country upon earth, where those have prevailed, which has not been their prey and their miserable victim, and which has not been regenerated and blessed by their absence; tell me the benefits, practical or speculative, derived to posterity by the slaughter of whole nations, of men, women, children, and cattle, by the commands of a merciful God!

Religious fanaticism is a gainful trade, a soul commerce, a livelihood, to which a man apprentices his son as to any other trade, to be taught the craft, the art, and mystery. From the foul source of this trade, spring the first and most plausible apology for convenient falsehood and fraud. Holy lies and cheats contaminate the human mind in its very essence, by giving the first and most hallowed of sanctions to all other necessary lies and

cheats. I had some years since, with a vain and castle-building imagination, contemplated a *practicable* plan for gradually divesting all national systems of religion, of the poison of historical superstition, and of leaving religion itself, holy, pure, universal, one and indivisible; but I ween, however late my plan may be divulged, it will still come too early for the prejudices and natural depravity of the human mind. Had universal fanaticism but one neck, venerable and *saintly* indeed would be the guillotine that should sever it at a single stroke!

In proportion as the trade of fanaticism, accompanied with all the rigour and foolery of holy observances, is driven by authority in a state, hypocrisy necessarily increases; this is a mere statement of cause and effect. The next sequence is a progress in crime to those of the deepest die. The human mind, for lack of wholesome and profitable seeds, produces rank and luxuriant crops of the most pestiferous weeds. Instead of the clear, sound, and indispensable principles of morality, the minds of children are filled almost exclusively, and to their utmost capacity, with the most useless or baneful ideas and observances. Men, in the fanatical state of society, have their attention so much and so forcibly attracted towards a future world, that it must necessarily induce a great neglect of their moral conduct in the present.

One great religious sect in the world proceeds with ceaseless and never failing ridicule of another great religious sect, for inculcating into the minds of their patients the most ridiculous *dogmata*; and commanding the belief of the most stupid, nonsensical, lying, and useless histories. But, *quid ridetis*? does a higher antiquity render those fully equal absurdities, which you have chosen to retain, more venerable or more entitled to respect? It is true, you may boast the merit, or the worldly cunning, of having reformed your system from much of the grossness retained by your antagonists, and rendered it more palatable to human reason connected with human prejudice; thence, assuredly the more dangerous. But what a laughable,—in a more solemn tone, what a dangerous—*farrago* of holy gumshion have you retained!

It has been said by Soame Jenyns, and various other well or ill-meaning sophists, ancient and modern, “the nearer to truth in the abstract, the farther from it in practice.” Right;—all your

sound and thorough paced politicians have taken especial care that such should be the case, as far as on them depended. When your true and accredited seers into futurity, prophesied the death of a man, they were most solicitously careful, for the honour of their firm, to get the heaven-devoted victim's brains beat out, or his throat cut, on the very day when the murder should become prophetically due.

Saith the editor of one of our reviews, "The professors of modern philosophy have been already hunted down by moral writers with such vigour, that we trust very few of the race remain; but, while a single animal of this description exists, the efforts towards a complete extermination must not be relaxed: there is now less glory in the enterprise, but the attempt is, in itself, always meritorious."—humph!

(To be continued.)

ERRATUM in March, for *monitory* read *minatory*.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,

IN reply to your correspondent, A. C. R. I beg to say that myself, and some of my children, have frequently had warts, and have invariably found a specific remedy in the use of *aqua-fortis*. I always keep some in a thick glass phial, with a ground-glass stopper. A skewer, cut to a fine point, is dipped into the *aqua-fortis*, and then applied to the surface of the wart. Care should be taken not to lay on too much at once, or it will get on the tender skin, and thus give pain. If rightly used, it causes no pain. The oftener it is applied the sooner the warts will disappear. I have always found, too, that it is not necessary to touch all the small warts. If the large ones are destroyed, the others generally die away. Once or twice, every day, will be sufficient to make the application.

St. Alban's; March 5, 1819. J. N.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,

ONE of your correspondents in the *Magazine* for March enquires for a cure for warts. Let him cut a hole in a turnip, and fill it with salt, which will soon dissolve, and wet them with this liquid (after cutting them as low as he can), three or four times a-day, or even oftener, and he will in a few weeks not be able to discover where they stood. I have removed very large ones by this

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simple method (too simple for most people), and never knew it to fail.
Chelmsford. W. K.

For the *Monthly Magazine*.

ACCOUNT OF THE VERBETERING HUISEN, OR HOUSES OF DOMESTIC REFORMATION, in HOLLAND.

THERE are, in most of the large cities of Holland, one or more institutions thus called, the object of which is to confine and restrain any person, male or female, whose conduct is marked by ruinous extravagance; and many a family have been preserved from total ruin by their salutary operation.

They are placed under the immediate superintendence of the magistracy, and such obstacles are opposed to their abuse, that it is not possible to place any individual in one of those houses without showing ample cause for the coercion.

Mynheer Van Der —, who, in 1796, lived in high style on the Keizer Gragt, in Amsterdam, had a very modest wife, who dressed most extravagantly, played high, gave expensive rontex, and showed every disposition to help off with money quite as fast as her husband ever gained it. She was young, handsome, vain, and giddy; and completely the slave of fashion.

Her husband had not the politeness to allow himself to be ruined by her unfeeling folly and dissipation; he complained of her conduct to her parents, and nearest relations, whose advice was of no more avail than his own. Next he had recourse to a respectable minister of the Lutheran church, who might as well have preached to the dead. It was in vain to deny her money, for no tradesman would refuse to credit the elegant—the fascinating wife of the rich Van Der —.

Involved as the young lady was in the vortex of fashionable dissipation, she had not yet ruined either her health or reputation; and her husband, by the advice of his friend, M—k—r, determined to send her for six months to a *Verbetering Huis*.

With the utmost secrecy he laid before the municipal authorities the most complete proofs of her wasteful extravagance and incorrigible levity; added to which, she had recently attached herself to gaming with French officers of rank, who lay under an imputation of being remarkably expert in levying contributions. She was already in debt

S s

upwards

upwards of thirty thousand florins to tradesmen, although her husband allowed her to take from his cashier a stipulated sum every month, which was more than competent to meet the current expenses of his household; whilst, to meet a loss which occurred at play, her finest jewels were deposited in the hands of a benevolent money-lender, who accommodated the necessitous, upon unexceptionable security being previously left in his custody.

Her husband was full twenty years older than his volatile wife, of whom he was rationally fond, and at whose reformation he aimed, before she was carried too far away by the stream of fashionable dissipation.

Against his will, she had agreed to make one of a party of ladies who were invited to a grand ball and supper at the house of a woman of rank and faded character.

Her husband, at breakfast, told her she must change her course of life, or her extravagance would make him a bankrupt, and her children beggars. She began her usual playful way of answer; said, "She certainly had been a little too thoughtless, and would soon commence a thorough reformation." "You must begin to-day, my dear," (said her husband,) and, as a proof of your sincerity, I entreat you to drop the company of —, and to spend your evening at home, this day, with me and your children."—"Quite impossible, my dear man, (said the modest wife, in reply,) I have given my word, and cannot break it." "Then (said her husband,) if you go out this day dressed, to meet that party, remember, for the next six months, these doors will be barred against your return.—Are you still resolved to go?" "Yes, (said the indignant lady,) if they were to be for ever barred against me!"

Without either anger or malice, Mynheer Van Der — told her, "not to deceive herself; for, as certain as that was her determination, so sure would she find his foretelling verified." She told him, "if nothing else had power to induce her to go, it would be his menace." With this they parted,—the husband to prepare the penitentiary chamber for his giddy young wife, and the latter to eclipse every rival at the ball that evening.

To afford her a last chance of avoiding an ignominy which it pained him to inflict, he went once more to try to wean her from her imprudent courses, and proposed to set off that evening for

Zutphen, where her mother dwelt; but he found her sullen, and busied with milliners and dressers, and surrounded with all the paraphernalia of splendid attire.

At the appointed hour, the coach drove to the door, and the beautiful woman (full dressed, or rather undressed,) tripped gaily down stairs; and, stepping lightly into the coach, told the driver to stop at —, on the Keizer Gragt. It was then dark, and she was a little surprised to find the coach had passed through one of the city gates; the sound of a clock awoke her as from a dream. She pulled the check-string, but the driver kept on; she called out, and some one behind the coach told her, in a suppressed voice, she was a prisoner, and must be still! The shock was severe, she trembled every limb, and was near fainting with terror and alarm, when the coach entered the gates of a Verbetering Huis, where she was doomed to take up her residence.

The matron of the house—a grave, severe, yet a well-bred person—opened the door; and, calling the lady by her name, requested her to alight. "Where am I,—in God's name, tell me; and why am I brought here?" "You will be informed of every thing, madam, if you please to walk in-doors." "Where is my husband? (said she, in wild affright,) sure he will not let me be murdered!" "It was your husband who drove you hither, madam; he is now upon the coach-box!"

This intelligence was conclusive. All her assurance forsook her, she submitted to be conducted into the house, and sat pale, mute, and trembling; her face and her dress exhibiting the most striking contrast.

The husband, deeply affected, first spoke: he told her, "that she had left no other means to save her from ruin, and he trusted the remedy would be effectual; and, when she quitted that retreat, she would be worthy of his esteem."

She then essayed, by the humblest protestation, by tears and entreaties, to be permitted to return; and vowed, that never more whilst she lived would she ever offend him. "Save me (said she,) the mortification of this punishment, and my future conduct shall prove the sincerity of my reformation." Not to let her off too soon, she was shewn her destined apartment and dress, the rules of the house, and the order for her confinement during six months! She was completely

completely overpowered with terror, and fell senseless on the floor. When she recovered, she found her husband chafing her temples, and expressing the utmost anxiety for her safety. "I have been unworthy of your affection, (said the fair penitent,) but spare me this ignominious fate; take me back to your home, and never more shall you have cause to reproach me."

Her husband, who loved her with unabated affection, notwithstanding all her levity, at last relented; and the same coach drove her back to her home; where not one of the domestics (a trusty man-servant excepted,) had the least suspicion of what had occurred. As soon as her husband led her to her apartment, she dropt on her knee, and implored his pardon; told him the extent of all her debts, begged him to take her to Zutphen for a few weeks, and promised so to reduce her expenditure as to make good the sums she had so inconsiderately thrown away.

Allowing for the excessive terror she had felt when she found, instead of being driven to ———'s route, she was proceeding round the ramparts, outside the city gates, which she could not wholly overcome, she spent the happiest evening of her life with her husband; and, from that day, she abandoned her former career of dissipated folly, and became all that her husband desired—a good wife, and affectionate mother.

There have been instances of persons being confined for many years in these houses; mostly by coercion, but some voluntarily.

An elderly man, who had acquired a competency, after he had retired from business, took to drinking, and that to an excessive degree; during which fits of intemperance, he made away with his property, and shewed every symptom of spending or wasting all he had, and reducing himself and family to beggary.

His wife was advised to place her husband in a *Verbetering Huis*; an act for which he thanked her, and acknowledged it was the only means by which he could be restrained from ruining himself.

At the end of five months' discipline, in a house where all his wants were supplied, and nothing debarr'd him but intoxicating liquors, he was deemed to be sufficiently reclaimed; and went back to his house, cured, as he hoped, of a vice that he had not acquired in his youthful days. He did not feel the

least anger or resentment; but, on the contrary, told his wife and sons, if he should again relapse into that odious vice, to send him back, and there keep him.

For a time, he maintained his resolution: but, by degrees, he fell off; and in less than a year he was become as bad as ever. His family were grieved; but, such was their fondness of him, they would not again put him into a state of restraint, lest their friends should reflect upon them, and impute their conduct to sordid motives alone.

One day the old gentleman was missed, and the night passed without tidings: the next morning, the messenger from the *Verbetering Huis* arrived with a note, informing his wife and family "that, feeling his own inability to conquer a propensity that was alike ruinous and unworthy of his age and former character, he had betaken himself to his old quarters, where he was determined to live and die, as he saw no other means of avoiding the ignominy of wasting his property and making beggars of his family."

In Holland, the majority of males is fixed at twenty-five years; and, if a young gentleman is very incorrigible, his parents, or guardians, can place him in one of these institutions; and the same respecting young women.

A tradesman's daughter in the *Warmoe's-street*, in 1803, formed an attachment to a married man. Her parents, with a view to save her from ruin, placed her in one of these houses for six months. Solitude and reflection, and the religious lectures read to her by the minister who was appointed to attend, wrought a change of sentiment; but the shock was so great that she died soon after her release,—a victim to her unfortunate passion.

An English tradesman, who lived in the same street, had a wife who was rather too much addicted to drinking, and he placed her in one of these houses; but, whether it was the confinement, or some extraneous causes, the unfortunate woman went raving mad, in which state she died.—It is a curious fact, that, of the English who have been placed in these sort of houses, scarcely a single instance has occurred of any radical good being effected, further than the restraint imposed by the rules of the place; whilst, of the native Dutch, in at least one-half the cases that had occurred in 1803, a radical cure had been effected.

All these institutions are placed under the superintendence of the police; most of them are provided with dark chambers for the confinement of the refractory, and also a *geessel-paal*, or whipping-post; but no one can be confined in the one, or whipped at the other, without an order from the magistrate; and the latter punishment must be applied in the presence of the visitors, and not by any servant of the house, but by the common executioner; which inflictions are not held as infamous, or even dishonorable; and many instances have occurred in which the great and opulent have had their refractory children punished in this manner.

During the prosperity of the Belgic republic, these institutions were very beneficial to the community; but, after its decline and fall, and the universal poverty and depravity which ensued, they became less an object of terror, as only the rich, and they were few indeed, could afford to pay for their relatives to whom such coercion might have been useful.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
THE nicknames of *tories*, *whigs*, and *roundheads*, are consecrated in English history as designations of the vulgar adherents of three distinct parties, which necessarily arise in all civilized societies.

The *tories* are essentially attached to church and king; they value hereditary nobility as the protection of hereditary royalty; and they would reform, as in 1784 they attempted, any representation of the people whose members had coalesced to coerce the independence of the crown.

The *whigs* are essentially attached to the land-owners, who sometimes combine with the people to overawe the king, and sometimes combine with the king to check the turbulence of the people.

The *roundheads* do not sympathize with the proprietors of land, but with the monied interest, with the wealth employed in forms of commerce. To-day they petition against those ecclesiastic monopolies which the *tories* protect; to-morrow against those corn-bills which the *whigs* protect. The *whigs* commonly form the mass of opposition at a county election; and the *roundheads* commonly form the mass of opposition at a city election.

The natural religion of a *tory* is *episcopacy*; because it facilitates the

alliance of the church and the crown. The natural religion of a *whig* is *presbyterianism*; because this form of church-government renders the clergy independent of the crown, and facilitates the transfer of public instruction to opposite political scales. The natural religion of a *roundhead* is *independency*; because, thus, every variety of sect can co-operate without collision.

And, indeed, out of these three distinct ecclesiastic parties, which agitated, in Charles the First's time, the question of church government, grew the political parties of *tory*, *whig*, and *roundhead*.

In statistical philosophy, the *tories* might be called *monocrats*, as the unity of the executive power is their fundamental principle: the *whigs* might be called *aristocrats*, as the dominion of the better sort, of the stable opulence of the country, is their purpose; and the *roundheads* might be called *democrats*, as the interest of citizens, and of the numerous classes, chiefly engage their attention.

Practically speaking, any two of these parties in alliance outweigh the third.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
THE English Grammar lately published by the eminent political writer, Cobbett, having attracted considerable attention, and having been much applauded by many persons, I have been induced to examine it. I think it is particularly well adapted for those persons who, not having been properly taught grammar at school, are desirous of supplying the deficiency of their education in this respect; and for such young persons as have not the advantage of a tutor. But I am of the opinion, that it is not altogether a suitable book for young persons in general; and that it is less calculated for schools than Murray's grammar. The definitions contained in it are remarkably perspicuous, and the rules generally correct; and, what is of great importance in a grammatical treatise, the reasons for most of the rules are given. On the other hand, there is a considerable deficiency in some of the most important parts of the syntax; and the orthography and prosody are dismissed with a simple definition of them. But my objections to this work for young persons, arise chiefly from the arrogant and contemptuous language of the author, when pointing out the faults of distinguished writers. For, what prudent parent would wish his child

child to have any examples but such as would lead him to adopt a temperate and modest manner in the exposure of the faults of others? And, I believe, that the work would be more generally approved, and better adapted to the understandings of children, if the sentences, used as illustrations, were moral rather than political.

I shall now produce a few sentences from Cobbett to show that he has fallen into errors, similar to those he condemns with so much acrimony in others; also to show, that some of his rules are not correct; and that, in two or three instances, he has violated his own correct rules.

The first sentence of Dr. Watts's logic is as follows; "Logic is the art of using reason well, in our enquiries after truth, and the communication of it to others:" it ought to be, "and in the communication," as Cobbett properly observes. Yet, he himself has the following sentence: "I used to teach you how to sow and plant the beds in the garden." Now, the word *in* is as necessary here to the sense as in Dr. Watts's sentence; as the author meant, that he taught how to sow seeds in the beds. Perhaps, however, this may be allowed as a specimen of that figure of speech where the container is put for the contained.

"When," says Cobbett, "we make use of any word which carries us back to the time and scene of action, we must use the *past time* of the verb." Very good!—Now let us mark his own language. "When you come to read the history of the struggles of our forefathers, by which the laws *have*, from time to time, *been defended* against despotic ambition, you will find that tyranny has no enemy so formidable as the pen." If he had said, the struggles of our forefathers *and of ourselves*, this would have been correct. But a reference to men and actions long since gone by, required, as he says, the *past time* of the verb. It should, therefore, be, *were* from time to time *defended*.

"I need not dwell here on the uses of *will, shall, may, might, &c.*; which uses, various as they are, are as well known to us all as the uses of our teeth and our noses; and, to misapply which words, argues not only a deficiency in the reasoning faculties, but almost a deficiency in instinctive discrimination." After reading this, who would expect to find the author making an error of any kind in the use of these words. Yet he has

this sentence: "Respect goodness, and it where you *will*." This should certainly be *may*, since chance rather than futurity is implied.

In looking at the conjugation of the verb, *to work*, I was surprised to find, in the subjunctive mood, "If he, she, or it, may or *mayest* work." This I supposed to be a typographical error, till I found in the verbs *to be*, and *to have*—"If he be, or *mayest* be," and, "If he have, or *mayest* have." Undoubtedly, however, these must be mistakes in copying, since it cannot be supposed that the author *meant* to write thus.

He has made a list of verbs, which, he says, are *erroneously deemed irregular*. In this list are inserted, *to blow, to grow, to spring, to sling, to swim, to thrust*. But how should we smile, to hear a man acquainted with grammar, say, "I *swimm'd* across the river," or, "I *thrust'd* my hand into the bag." Cobbett ought either to have given some examples of the use of these verbs in the regular form, or to have assigned a good reason for his deviation from all other English grammarians.

He censures Dr. Blair for the use of the words *extremely worthy*, on the ground, "that worthiness is a quality which hardly admits of degrees." Yet he himself writes about attaining a *pretty perfect* knowledge of grammar; and, in another place, says, *more perfect*: but, if worthiness hardly admit of degrees, perfection cannot admit of them at all.

What renders this the more remarkable is, that he gives an express rule against the endeavouring to strengthen the adjective by putting adverbs before it, when the quality, expressed by the adjective, does not admit of degrees. And, after pointing out the above in Dr. Blair, he says, "Let chamber-maids, and members of the House of Commons, and learned doctors, write thus: be you content with plain words which convey your meaning." This may serve as a specimen of the faults I mentioned, which render this grammar objectionable for young persons.

Cobbett quotes the following sentence from the Rambler: "He had taught himself to think riches more valuable than nature designed them." Here, he says, a neuter verb has the force of an active; and he alters it to—"than nature designed them *to be*." If, however, *designed*, in this sentence, be a neuter verb, the addition of the words *to be* does not appear a corrective. It should stand

stand thus,—than nature designed *they should be*.

In giving cautions as to the use of metaphorical language, he has adduced several examples of broken metaphors; but he makes a quibbling objection to a metaphor used by his brother-grammarian Murray. It is this: "Your future *walks* in the *paths* of literature." He says, "Though a man may take a walk along a path, a walk means also the ground laid out in a certain shape, and such a walk is wider than a path." Broken metaphors are very common, especially with our poets. There is one in Cowper's address to England so glaring, that he might properly have quoted it.

"While yet thou wast a groveling, puling
clit,
Thy bones not fashioned, and thy joints not
knit.
The Roman taught thy stubborn knee to
bow,
Though twice a Cæsar could not bend
thee now."

Let me, in conclusion, do justice to Cobbett, by acknowledging, that I consider his grammar, with all its faults, a useful and meritorious publication. Clearness, energy, and consequently correctness, are the characteristics of his style; but, from his desire to avoid misapprehension, he frequently makes a tiresome repetition of words, where he might properly make use of the ellipsis. This, however, is of trifling consequence, when we consider his skilful manner of unravelling complexities. J. C.

Radnor-street, City-Road.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ALL the editions of Shakspeare that I have seen, have, in the first soliloquy of Hamlet, the following line—

"A little month, or ere those shoes were old," &c.

Is not this a palpable blunder? Hamlet does not define the time of his mother's marriage so loosely as within a month, or else, before the shoes were old; but, *definitely*, within a month *before* the shoes were old, &c. I read, "*or e'er*," that is, *before ever*; a mode of expression of which there are frequent examples in old authors: see Psalm 58, 8, "*Or ever* your pots be made hot with thorns, &c."—*Old translation*, Daniel 6, 24, "*Or ever* they came at the bottom of the den," &c. H.

For the Monthly Magazine.

TRAVELS IN PORTUGAL AND SPAIN, during the Years 1813, 1814, and 1815.

(Continued from p. 204.)

IT is difficult to imagine so large a city as Lisbon with so small a proportion of external architectural beauty, either in its domestic or public buildings, to attract observation. The traveller may wander through its labyrinth of streets for months, nor discover any thing worthy of his admiration, besides the spacious dimensions and well arranged plan of the Praça do Commercio, and the well constructed quay which graces it towards the river.

The claims of the Convento do Coração do Christo, or Church of the Estrella, and the palace of Necessidade, may, for a moment, induce a contrary supposition; but a minute inspection will soon rob the exterior of these buildings of any, claims to architectural beauty. Their outline is bold and good, and, where it appears in distance unbroken to the eye, gives an idea of magnificence to the beholder, which is entirely lost, when the numberless little projections that break the lines of their entablatures, and the immense variety of their small compartments, filled with minute sculpture, become apparent to the sight.

A mixture of the modern Italian school, with some remains of the Moresque or Saracenic, strikes me as being a correct description of the general style of Portuguese architecture.

The Italians had the best plans and outlines of the ancients before their eyes; and good sense induced the adoption of their conveniences; while the bad taste, which considered profusion to be magnificence, and variety to be beauty, has corrupted the simplicity of the ancient elevation, and distorted the moldings of their façades into all the twisted forms a perverted fancy can devise.

Italy, "*Berceau des arts et des lettres*," where elegant art had so long and so successfully established herself, and which has furnished specimens of poetry, painting, and music, as examples of elegance and perfection to the other countries of Europe, has still retained her power in the minds of the votaries to these pursuits, even though now far inferior herself to many of her imitators. In all ages, therefore, have Italians, who devoted themselves to the fine arts, found patronage among the great and rich of other nations, who, by their conduct towards the descendants of the ancient Romans, seem to have supposed that the
taste

taste of their ancestors, in the arts of peace, to be hereditary, though their talents, in those of war, were acknowledged by themselves, and proved by circumstances, to have been so much inferior.

The Portuguese, among others, have ever evinced a disposition to patronize Italian genius; and most of their public buildings have been designed by artists from that country, and decorated by hands produced from its various schools. There is scarcely a picture in any of the churches which is not the production of an Italian; and the decorations of their private houses are generally executed by natives of some of the provinces of that country.

But, though so few of their buildings can boast of any claims to architectural beauty founded upon the classic principles of Greece and Italy; there are yet several splendid and curious specimens of that we should call the gothic in England; but which, in the ideas connected with Portuguese and Spanish history, must, in those countries, be denominated saracenic or moresque. Among these, the convent of St. Jerome, at Belem, must stand conspicuous for its magnificence; the *façade* of a small church in the old fruit-market, for its curiosity; and the *Sé*, or metropolitan church, for the ponderous strength of its construction. In these buildings will be found the clustered column, the grotesque sculpture, the pointed arch, and the endless variety of minute decoration characteristic of its florid style; but which are, in many instances, mixed with architecture of a different species, by the bad taste of those employed in the repair of their dilapidation. Their domestic architecture, which of course gives its general character to the appearance of the city, presents no claim to admiration. Undecorated fronts of large high buildings, of six and seven stories, supported by square stone piers, form their streets. The shops, stables, and entrances to the public staircases, occupy, alternately, the dark recesses between the piers; and the former, making no shew in front, but having the merchandize ranged round the bare walls of the interior, form no relief to the gloomy appearance of these buildings: while the grotesque paintings of pilasters and panels, which sometimes cover the upper stories, do not at all add to the elegance, however they may increase the gaiety of their elevation. Some few principal persons have separate resi-

dences, none of them, however, present any claim to external beauty; and the custom of using the lower part as stables, or of permitting their occupation by shoemakers or fruit-women, who are, or have been, dependants upon or retainers of the family, prevents their assuming any appearance of superiority. That of the late Baron Quintella, in the square which bears his name, is the most magnificent in Lisbon.

Bad, however, as is the exterior appearance both of the private residences and the public residences of the city, the interior disposition of their houses is ingenious and convenient; and the internal decorations both of the domestic and public edifices, are, in many instances, worthy of admiration. In houses whose exterior promises nothing but poverty, are often found rooms of dimensions and proportions unequalled in mansions of the first consideration in London; and the French and Italian style of decoration, generally adopted, gives them an air of superiority, though an Englishman can seldom associate with it any idea of comfort. The absence of that fire-place, round whose circle our countrymen so often forget the coldness of January, and the gloominess of November, must ever banish those feelings associated with the substantial comforts of a fire-side, whose cheering influence is but ill compensated by the effluvia of a silver *brazier* of charcoal, or the ponderous incumbrance of a *capota*. Very few houses in Lisbon possess this comfortable appendage, and those few owe it more to a wish of their proprietors to imitate foreigners, than to any acknowledgment or enjoyment of the comforts they produce; for, in houses where they are to be found, the *brazier* has been still preferred, through the inveteracy of long established custom. The interior of their churches, the public buildings upon which, in all bigoted countries, the most expence has been lavished, is as superior to their external appearance as that of their private residence. In many of the Lisbon churches, the architect seems to have left his bad taste on the outside, and to have been inspired by some good genius in his distribution of the interior. Or, perhaps, the ambition which dictated the number of devices which display the wanderings of his imagination and the variety of his fancy in the *façade* which was to be seen by the multitude in the street, no longer actuated him in that part which was to be contemplated only by the few; and he

suffered

suffered himself to follow more implicitly the rules of his art or the model he had adopted for imitation. Certain it is, that the simplicity of the internal disposition and decorations is a great relief after the superfluous and profuse tortuosities of their fronts. The absence of pews and seats, leaving the bases and pedestals of the columns unincumbered and open to the view, also gives them a great advantage in appearance over those in our own country. The great aisle, transepts, and dome, of the Church of the Estrella are well worthy of observation, and will stand the test of rigid architectural criticism; while many of the paintings, over the altars between the pilasters, although they may not rank on the annals of art with the beautiful productions of the ancient schools, may yet lay some claim to praise among modern artists!* The effect of this internal superiority, however, is in a great measure lost, by the gaudy trappings and grotesque statues with which the priests have loaded the different shrines. The great altar at the end of the church is always dedicated to our Saviour and the Virgin, while the compartments between the pilasters, and every nook and corner of the other parts of the churches, has an altar appropriated to its particular saint, around which are suspended all his different attributes, as well as the offerings of those who acknowledge him as their patron; consisting of baubles and trinkets, which destroy all the effect of the architecture. Next to the Sé and the Church of the Estrella must be reckoned the Church and Convent of Saint Vincent; that of Saint Roque, like the famous palace of the Escorial, owing its celebrity more to the paintings which it contains than to any pre-eminence in the beauty of its architecture.

In the Chapel of Saint John, belonging to this church, are preserved those monuments of mosaic painting, which, however unwilling we may be to place that which owes so much of the admiration it excites to the mechanical ingenuity of its composition, upon the same level with the sublime art which drew forth the genius of a Coreggio, a Raphael, a Guido, or a Titian, must still be ranked among its most valuable productions, both for simplicity and correctness of

design; for the imagination displayed in their composition, and for the brilliancy and chasteness of their execution. The subjects of these pictures, which have given celebrity to one of the most miserable looking buildings in Lisbon, are the Baptism of Christ by St. John, the Annunciation, and the Pentecost; in the two former, it is scarcely possible to do justice to the character and expression which is preserved in the different features and figures of which they are composed. The modest enthusiasm of the Virgin, as she turns from the altar, where she has been praying, to receive the communication of the angel; the humility of Christ; and the awe and respect expressed by the face of Saint John, which seems to speak that he is indeed baptizing one "Whose shoe's latchet he was not worthy to unloose," mixed with the high sense which he still retains of the sacred honour of being the "Messenger to prepare the way before him," merit the highest eulogium; while the disposition of the many figures which fill up the awkward subject of the Pentecost, and the variety of expression created upon different features by the same sentiment, excites nearly an equal degree of admiration. The *chiar oscuro* of these paintings, and the unity of their colouring, is so well preserved, that I would not believe they were executed in Mosaic, until, by the help of a ladder, I had a tangible ascertainment of the fact. They are the production of *Juste*; and are valued by the friars of Saint Roque at the enormous and exaggerated sum of three million *crusadas*. These friars bless themselves that the difficulty of the operation had retarded the intentions of the French to remove them before they were themselves obliged to quit the city. These paintings are ranged round a small Chapel of St. John, which occupies a recess in the great aisle of the church. The floor is also of Mosaic, and very finely executed. The altar beneath them is a magnificent composition of cornelian, lapis lazuli, amethyst, and alabaster, covered with a profusion of silver ornaments; but, magnificent as are these appendages, they can scarcely attract the eye of good taste from the pictures above them. This church possesses another splendid specimen of art in a fine bas-relief, representing a sacrifice of incense to the Lamb, executed in solid silver, upon a ground of lapis lazuli, the frame and cornice being also of solid silver; to this the monks have attached the value of three hundred thousand

* These paintings, with the exception of one, which is the production of the late Queen's sister, are the work of Pompeio Battoni.

thousand crowns; a sum, a little more in unison with probability than the other, but still greatly exaggerated, although the children and animal are of the size of nature. This valuable tablet had been already displaced by the French; and, when I saw it, was still in the packing-case in which Junot had intended to have removed it to Paris, for the purpose of enriching the then splendid collection of that metropolis.

There are three theatres in this city, but that of San Carlos is the only one worthy of notice; and which, as far as regards the regularity of architectural style, is one of the best constructed edifices in Lisbon. The basement is formed by an arcade, whose projection being sufficient for the admission of carriages, access is obtained without any of that inconvenience from the weather which so often renders the entrance to our own theatres uncomfortable; but the accommodation which would otherwise be afforded by the square of San Carlos, in which the theatre is situated, is in a great measure impeded from its being rendered inaccessible on two sides to any but pedestrians by the abruptness of the surrounding hills.

A spacious hall, opening to the right into refreshment rooms, and to the left into apartments occupied by lotteries of different descriptions, forms the entrance, and conducts by three archways into the interior of the theatre.

The centre archway leads to the pit, and those to the right and left into the lobby of the first circle of boxes, from which, angular stair-cases ascend to the three other tiers, and communicate on their landings with the apartment over the grand entrance. The horse-shoe form is adopted in the line of the fronts of the boxes; and the proscenium is considerably contracted towards the stage. It is well for the decorations that they are scarcely discernible by the dim light of the chandelier; which, suspended from the ceiling, forms the only illumination to the interior of the theatre. To an eye, accustomed to the brilliant lustres of our English theatres, the effect of San Carlos is particularly dark and dingy; and the dirty condition of the cushions and hangings of the boxes and proscenium does not tend to render the contrast less striking. The exact dimensions of this theatre I was not able to ascertain, being as pertinaciously refused admittance for that purpose, as though it had been a fortification of last-

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nite consequence, and I suspected of intelligence with the enemy. As far as my eye could judge, its area is about two-thirds of the size of Covent Garden; and my ear convinced me, in every part of the edifice, that it is the most properly proportioned theatre for sound that I have ever seen; for, in the most remote corner, the actor was audible, even when speaking from the extremity of the stage, and yet the music was not too loud for the ear in the boxes which were situated closest to the orchestra.

The boxes are small, and divided from each other by partitions like those at our Italian Opera, but wanting their decorations and furniture; they have the effect of so many pigeon-holes ranged round a large cabinet, and add, by the darkness of their recesses, to the general dinginess of the theatre. The space of three boxes, in the centre of the house, in the first circle, is occupied by one large box appropriated to the royal family; and the crown and canopy over it fill the same space on the second tier; a monopoly of room which the avarice of London managers would be as unwilling to allow, as a London audience would be willing to suffer two soldiers, with huge grenadier caps and fixed bayonets, to stand in the middle of the pit, to the exclusion of all sight of the stage to the people ranged behind them.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR correspondent R. (in your number for March, 1819, page 117.) desires information on the process of dressing and dying fur-skins: of the latter I know nothing, but I have frequently dressed mole and rabbit-skins, with the greatest success, by the following simple receipt:—One teaspoonful of finely powdered alum, and two of salt-petre, also finely powdered: mix the ingredients well together, sprinkle this powder on the leather-side of the skins; then lay the two sides together, leaving the fur outward; after laying the salted sides together, roll the skin as tight as you can, and tie it round with pack-thread; let it hang in a dry place for some days, then open the skin, and if sufficiently dry scrape it quite clean with a blunt knife, and keep it in a dry place; which is the whole of the process. It may not be generally known that the bitter apple, bruised and put into muslin bags, will effectually prevent

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prevent furs from being destroyed by moths.

Tonbridge, Kent; March 10.

S. C.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE information your correspondent R. in your Magazine for March, p. 117, solicits, relative to "dressing and dying fur-skins," he will find amply detailed in Aikin's Dictionary of Chemistry and Mineralogy, vol. ii. p. 35. I also wish, for his guidance "in these times of distress," to refer him to Burr's Justice, article Excise; he will there find, as strongly expressed, the amount of licence, duty, and penalty. It is not now as in the days of Adam, when the "Lord God make coats of skin, and cloathed them;" but, rather like his more immediate descendants, we are required to make bricks without straw.

Brockdish; March 9.

C. G. D.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE landable curiosity of the present age, if it has not produced original works of great and surpassing merit, has, at least, dived very deeply into the annals of former times, and brought many curious and important facts to light which had long been buried in oblivion. Some paragraphs have lately appeared in the public prints respecting a newly discovered portrait of Shakspeare. Were such a work well authenticated, it would certainly be invaluable, for every thing relating to this marvellous historian of the heart takes an irresistible hold on the feelings. From recent circumstances, I am inclined to make a remark on his portraits. It is an extraordinary occurrence, that a man, so celebrated and admired in his time, and so patronized by the Earl of Southampton, the Mæcenas of his age, (whose portrait is finely painted and preserved,) should not have had his features repeatedly copied; and that some likeness should not have been handed down to us, with all the sacredness and authenticity to which it would have been fully entitled. Strange to say, a genuine portrait is still a desideratum, as is also a piece of his writing. All is doubt and mystery. Hence imposture has exercised itself with keen and cunning industry. Portrait after portrait has been brought forward as a valuable and fortunate discovery; each has been intruded on the public as the only au-

thentic likeness, and each, like other impostures, has successively sunk into obscurity and contempt. Amongst all the picture-mongers, (for I have seen not less than thirty different engravings,) it is strange that not one thought of going to Stratford, and taking a portrait from his bust. This, however, has been at length done; and in a way which must be gratifying to every admirer of the matchless bard. Mr. Britton, a gentleman well known to the public by his antiquarian researches, has lately had a cast made from the Stratford bust, from which Mr. Phillips, R. A. has painted a picture, after which a mezzotinto plate has been engraved by Mr. W. Ward. This may, therefore, be regarded as the most authentic likeness of the bard. A reduced copy of this bust has also been ably executed by Mr. W. Scouler for Mr. Britton, who has published it, to gratify the admirers of Shakspeare.

As to the genuineness of this portrait, it possesses all those marks of authenticity which the others want. "The pedigree of each (says Mr. Britton,) is defective, and even that attached to the first folio edition of the author's works, and so poetically extolled by Jonson, is so badly drawn and executed, that it cannot be a good likeness. Not so the monumental bust in Stratford Church; for this appeals to our eyes and understanding with all the force of truth. It is, indeed, the most authentic and probable portrait of the poet. It was executed soon after his decease; and, according to the credible tradition of the town, was copied from a cast after nature. We also know, that Leonard Dygges mentions the "Stratford monument," in his lines prefixed to the folio edition of Shakspeare's Plays of 1623, whence it is certain, that the bust was executed within seven years of the poet's death. The common practice of that age of executing monumental busts of illustrious and eminent persons, is also in favour of this at Stratford: but we have a still better criterion, and a more forcible argument in its behalf; one that 'flashes conviction' to the eye of the intelligent artist and anatomist: this is, the truth of drawing with the accuracy of muscular forms and shape of the skull which distinguish the bust now referred to, and which are evidences of a faithful sculptor."

These are arguments which it will certainly be very difficult to answer, but a sight of the bust will quickly dispel every doubt; and I shall feel proud if I should

should have been at all instrumental in rendering this most beautiful "antient relique" more generally known.

March 16, 1819.

H. NEELE.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AMONG the various criteria of the flourishing or declining state of trade and manufactures in this commercial country, I do not recollect that the price of canal shares has been sufficiently adverted to, as forming a pretty accurate standard for such an estimate. From various causes, indeed, some fail while commerce prospers; and, on the other hand, the tonnage of some has annually increased, notwithstanding the prevalence of great national distress. These cases, however, arise from the peculiar situations of these canals, and may be considered as exceptions to a rule which generally holds good. It is

Grand Junction, originally	100 <i>l</i> .	per share, has sold	for 320 <i>l</i> .	; present price	108 <i>l</i> .	dividend <i>8<i>l</i></i> .	now 4 <i>l</i> .
Grand Union	ditto	ditto	115 <i>l</i> .	; ditto	50 <i>l</i> .	never paid a dividend	per share
Leicester and Northampton	ditto	ditto	170 <i>l</i> .	; ditto	70 <i>l</i> .	dividend 1 <i>l</i> .	per share
Lancaster	ditto	ditto	40 <i>l</i> .	; ditto	17 <i>l</i> .	10 <i>s</i> .	never paid a div.
Worcester and Birmingham	ditto	ditto	200 <i>l</i> .	; ditto	20 <i>l</i> .	ditto	regularly
West Middlesex	ditto	ditto	160 <i>l</i> .	; ditto	24 <i>l</i> .	ditto	ditto.

The present price of canal shares in general, compared with the above statement, is a clear indication of our gradual recovery from that melancholy depression of our manufactures, the continuance of which must have been attended with the most deplorable consequences; and which, whilst it subsisted, produced evils that cannot but be lamented by every friend to humanity, liberty, and the good order of society. The Grand Junction is fast approaching to 300*l*. per share, and the others* are in an improving state, though not in so great proportion. The Worcester and Birmingham, for instance, which, so lately as 1817, was stated at 16*l*. in your Magazine, is now between 30*l*. and 40*l*. per share. There is something peculiar in the history of this canal,—into the particulars of which, however, it is not my design to enter. Mr. Hutton refers to it in

this, that, in proportion to the demand for our manufactures at home and abroad, our inland navigation on canals will increase; and, consequently, the increasing tonnage augmenting the profits, will naturally raise the price of the shares. In looking back in the history of our country for many years past, fact, I believe, will justify this representation. If we only, indeed, advert to the state of Great Britain in 1816 and 1817, we shall find the price of canal shares to sympathize with the alarming distress in our trade and commerce which then generally prevailed.

In proof of this, I subjoin the following statement, furnished me by a friend, who was in a situation to give me the requisite information respecting the price of some canal shares, of which I had made inquiry about the latter end of the year 1816:—

his usual sententious mode of writing. "1791.—The canal phrenzy in Birmingham was at its height,—a scheme that may benefit the next generation, and ruin this. The Worcester Canal was set on-foot, which met with great opposition during two sessions of Parliament."—*Life of Wm. Hutton*, p. 119.

The former part of the prophecy of this judicious sage has, I am afraid, been experienced by some individuals to have been too true, and the latter seems to be in a train of accomplishment, if an estimate can be formed from the gradual increase of its tonnage, and the diminution of its expenses, to the amount of 2000*l*. per annum. The prospect, therefore, respecting this navigation is more cheering than it yet has been; and it is hoped that some of the descendants of the sufferers will be able eventually to recover the losses which their too sanguine parents sustained.

If these observations should direct the attention to this subject of any of your correspondents, and induce him to correct the above statement, if in any respect inaccurate, or to throw additional light on them, it cannot but be interesting and useful to a commercial people, and would peculiarly oblige,

March 11.

OBSERVER.

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To

* A late decision in a court of law, exempting the proprietors of the Birmingham and Worcester Canal Navigation from certain duties, to the amount of 1500*l*. a-year, which were attempted to be imposed, gave a rise to the price of its shares from about 74*l*. to 100*l*. per share, and has, no doubt, contributed to raise the value of the shares of other canals.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WHENEVER a concern of importance is proposed, before it be actually adopted, it becomes necessary to "sit down and count the cost." A want of attention to this precaution has been productive of many bad consequences, and has rendered abortive many plausible schemes.

A few days since, a paper was put into my hands, said to be an "Engineer's Report on the proposed New East London Union Water Company, for counteracting monopoly, and affording a plentiful supply of water to the eastern parts of the metropolis." Signed "RALPH DODD."

Of the necessity or propriety of the proposed plan, I do not consider myself a competent judge; and as it does not appear, from this report, that such a company is already formed, or that the design is in actual progress, I shall say nothing upon that part of the subject, but only beg leave to offer a few observations upon plans of this kind, and particularly upon the water-works in the metropolis, and its vicinity.

That many of the recently established water-works have disappointed the expectations of the projectors, is an incontrovertible fact, of which, if we had no other evidence, the depreciation of the shares is a sufficient proof. When, therefore, any new plan is proposed, it is certainly an act of prudence to calculate the probability, or improbability, of its success, by investigating the causes that have occasioned the failure of similar concerns.

Many subordinate and unforeseen causes may operate to diminish the effect of a well-concerted plan; but the grand cause that prevents the success of many modern schemes, and particularly of some recently constructed water-works, is the enormous expense attending their execution.

The reigning fashion of the day has such a powerful influence upon the minds of many persons, that they implicitly follow its dictates, and are frequently led into the adoption of plans that ultimately prove injurious. To this influence may be ascribed the predilection in favour of steam-engines. The wonderful force that may be obtained from steam has induced the application of it, as a first moving power, in almost all kinds of machinery, with-

out duly adverting to the consequences attending it, or the disadvantages to which it is liable. Such is the effect of this predilection, that, while the defects of these engines are overlooked, improvements, of a different kind, are in a great degree neglected.

The danger that seems inseparable from the use of steam-engines has been considered as their principal, if not their only, defect; but the greatest objection to their use is their unavoidable expense.

If we look at the East London Water-works, and calculate the expenses attending them, we shall not be surprised to find, that the expectations of the proprietors have been disappointed. The quantity of coals necessary to supply three large steam-engines, together with the frequently necessary repairs of the engines, the wages of attendants, &c. must amount to more than 3000*l.* a year, exclusive of the pipes necessary for conveying the water to its destination.

Comparing these water-works with those of London-bridge, it will appear, that the latter has an advantage over the former of at least 2000*l.* a year. A similar disadvantage must be experienced in every case where water is raised by steam. But, in the management of these concerns, economy seems to be neglected; for the same effect might be produced at a much less expense.

The writer of this article is in the possession of a plan for applying the power of horses, or other animals, to machinery, so as to produce an effect equal to that of steam, at less than half the expense.

By this plan, the power of two horses may be applied, so as to drive, at least, three pair of corn-stones, with all the additional apparatus of bolting-machines, &c. appendant thereto. They may be applied, with equal advantage, to any other kind of machinery; and particularly for the purpose of raising water.

Should any person, or persons, wish to obtain any information respecting this method of applying the force of animals, letters (post paid.) directed to A. B. at Mr. George Scott's, High-street, Colchester, will be duly attended to.

With respect to Mr. Dodd's proposed plan, I would only observe, that to obtain water from the source he proposes

poses, seems impracticable. What he calls "springs of the deep," can seldom be found at a less depth than three hundred feet; and to raise water from

such a depth, by any means, would incur an expense greater than the concern would support.

A. B.

MEMOIRS OF DISTINGUISHED FOREIGNERS.

ACCOUNT OF
AUGUSTUS VON KOTZEBUE,
The Philosophical Dramatist and Shakespeare of Germany; with an Estimate of his Literary Character.

THE BARON AUGUSTUS VON KOTZEBUE was born at Weimar, on the 30th of May, 1761. His mother, early left a widow, devoted herself to the education of her children,—a task for which she was well qualified, by the variety of her accomplishments, the elegance of her mind, and the tenderness of her heart. In the choice of his tutors she was not, however, fortunate: the two first were young divines,—one of them a physiognomist, who spent much time in criticising the structure of his pupil's nose; and the other a lover, who no less laudably employed him in conveying love-letters to his mistress. Under these worthy instructors he made some progress in the mechanical part of education; but his mother alone taught him to feel, or, in other words, awakened in him the power of reflection.

The first work which interested his curiosity was a collection of tales from different languages, called *Evening Hours*; and the story of *Romeo and Juliet*, which forms the subject of one of them, so deeply affected his sensibility, that he was inclined to ascribe to it the preference which he ever after gave to pathetic stories. *Don Quixote* next engaged and delighted his fancy; but the incomparable romance of *Robinson Crusoe*, above all others, appears to have afforded him the most earnest and deep-felt pleasure. At the early age of six he composed verses, and soon after a little dramatic dialogue. The merit of such premature performances could not be great, and they are only mentioned as indicating the early bent of his mind. Amongst the verses, however, there were two lines both admirable in point of rhythm and imagery. But, in the enthusiasm which flushed the aspirations of his juvenile piety, the glowing dawn of a poetical genius was perhaps more evidently disclosed.

It has been observed, that the man of

genius, in whatever department of art he is destined to distinguish himself, generally meets with those kind of incidents in life, which are best calculated to rouse and call forth his peculiar powers; and one of the earliest of our author's adventures was strikingly calculated to awaken the imagination of a dramatic poet. A youth of sixteen, his companion, was tenderly attached to a beautiful girl, who was seized with the small-pox: he had "never told his love," but, during her illness, he went nightly, attended by Kotzebue, and stood under her window, in the hope of gaining some intelligence of her state. Once, in this situation, they distinguished upon the curtain of her apartment the shadow of a woman, with a spoon in her hand, apparently going to give some medicine to the sufferer. The unhappy youth, at the sight, began to weep bitterly. "The night was dark," says the poet, "and the weather stormy, which, with the glimmer of the lamp from the sick room, the apparitional shadow faintly seen upon the curtain, the sobs and agony of the afflicted lover, and the melancholy reflection that a lovely creature, whom I had often seen bounding in all the gaiety of health and beauty, was at that moment dying,—formed a combination of images that filled my bosom with the most poignant anguish."—This is one of those real incidents which beggar the conceptions of fiction, and leave an indelible impression. We are not acquainted with a more touching scene in any drama; and, even on a mind of a lower temperament than that of Kotzebue, it was calculated to produce a high poetical impression. But the event which gave the most decisive turn to his genius was his first visit to the theatre. The numerous lights, the crowd assembled, the guards, the mysterious curtain, filled him with reverential awe. The play was Klopstock's *Death of Adam*, and the performance overwhelmed him with a tide of emotions that he had never experienced before. From that evening the bent of his mind was settled, and his amusements consisted in boyish attempts to imitate the representations of the stage.

It should be noticed, as a proof of the enthusiasm with which he engaged in these pursuits, that his example was so catching, that almost every boy at Weimar had, like him, his Lilliputian theatre and puppets.

The preceptor under whose charge he was placed, at this time, had a better method for exciting the sensibility of taste in his scholars than the absurd custom of obliging them to write Latin verses. An hour every Saturday was devoted to poetry,—when those who had composed any thing of their own, read it from the rostrum; and such as did not write verses, usually recited some piece, which they had themselves selected from the works of celebrated authors. The productions of the former were criticised as compositions, and the recitations of the latter as attempts in elocution. On one of these occasions, Kotzebue produced a ballad, that obtained the decided approbation of the master. This was followed by various essays of the same sort; but, although these effusions possessed spirit and elegance, they were destitute, as he himself acknowledges, of originality; indeed, the first endeavours of all genius consist of imitations.

The celebrated Goethe, the author of *Werther*, being a frequent visitor at his mother's house, was struck with the intelligence of young Kotzebue, and treated him with marked and amiable indulgence. In his little piece of *the Brethren*, which was first performed at a private theatre, Kotzebue performed the part of the postillion, and was laughably mortified because nobody took any notice of the justice with which he presumed he had acted the character.

It was without question a rare advantage for a youth of Kotzebue's turn of mind to possess the friendship of a man so superior and accomplished as Goethe; and certainly it is impossible to estimate the merits of an artist, or an author, unless we know something of those to whose judgment they were in the habit of early paying deference,—for without this knowledge we cannot even guess how much is imitation or original in their works. But that Kotzebue possessed talents, by which he achieved a high degree of celebrity, distinct in its merits, and peculiar to himself, is a strong proof of the originality of his endowments; for the circumstances in which he was placed were rather calculated to induce a general gentlemanly

character, than the marked and decided individuality of a man of genius.

At the age of sixteen he was sent to the college of Jena, where he made considerable progress in Latin and French, particularly in the latter language: nor is it surprising that he should have done so, for his taste always seemed to be more congenial with that of the French authors than of his own countrymen. Germany at this period abounded in dramatic writers of no ordinary class; and so general was the favour of the public for the entertainments of the stage, that colleges and cloisters were alike opened to the players. At Jena the students had a private theatre, and Kotzebue had the satisfaction of being soon enrolled in the list of the actors. It does not however appear that he was very eminent as a performer.

Soon after his arrival at college he composed a string of verses, called a *Winter's Tale*, in which he attempted to imitate the style of Wieland, and sent it, with an affectedly modest letter, to that elegant poet, to be inserted in *the Mercury*, a journal of which he was then the editor. But, like many a youth who has afterwards attained eminence, he was obliged to endure the mortification of finding his poem neglected. A second attempt, however, two years after, under the title of *Ralph and Guido*, met with a better reception.

From Jena he went for some time to Dniburg, where he organized a juvenile company of dramatic amateurs, and obtained permission, from the holy brotherhood of the Minorit's, to perform a translation of Sheridan's *Rivals* in the cloister of their convent. At Duisburg his pen also was not idle. He wrote a little drama, called *the Ring*, and a romance in the style of *Werther*, which, in his own opinion at the time, was not inferior to the original,—for the hero, instead of blowing out his brains, had recourse to the classical expedient of throwing himself from a rock, and was dashed to pieces. This notable performance he sent to Weigland, the bookseller, at Leipsic, who returned him for answer, that he might have his manuscript again upon paying the carriage!

In 1779 he returned to Jena, and applied himself with diligence to the study of the law; but his leisure and his heart were devoted to the theatre. At this time he wrote a puerile tragedy called *Charlotte Frank*, which was performed;

formed; but, when the curtain dropped, the audience were frugal of their applause. Soon after, he ventured upon a comedy, which he called, *Wives à la Mode*; and it succeeded much better, chiefly, however, it would appear, from several tales of the town being slyly introduced or alluded to. He likewise assisted in forming a literary club, where essays were occasionally read, and afterwards criticised. At this period, he seems to have had a turn for satire; but, as a satirist, he was certainly not qualified to excel.

In his eighteenth year, being admitted a member of the German Society at Jena, he read an essay in defence of the apostasy of the Emperor Julian,—a circumstance which would imply, that his piety had, by this time, greatly abated of its youthful fervour.

In the autumn of 1781, he went to Petersburg, as private secretary to General Bawr; there he wrote a tragedy called *Demetrius, Czar of Moscow*, which the police attempted to suppress, because he had not represented Demetrius as an impostor, although an ukase of Peter the Great had declared him to be such; and, consequently, every Russian bound so to consider him. Catherine the Empress, however, does not appear to have been very much disturbed about the matter; and, in this respect, her conduct may be compared to that of Elizabeth, who allowed Marlowe's *Perkin Werbeck* to be performed, although he was the victim of her grandfather; and although the author has left a very strong impression that he believed him to be the true Duke of York.

In 1782, the friends of Kotzebue advised him to write a volume of moral tales and fables for young princes, and dedicate it to the Grand Duke's son, (the Emperor Alexander,) in order that he might obtain preferment at court; but he had so little talent for this species of writing, that, after the work was printed, he paid his publisher for the impression, and destroyed it all.

About this time, he married a noble Russian lady, to whom he was passionately attached, and soon after was appointed president of the civil government at Revel; on which occasion, civil rank in Russia being measured by military gradations, he was nominated a Lieut.-Col.—In the following autumn he visited Keikel, where he wrote the two first of his dramas that possessed any original merit. *The Hermit of Fermen-*

tera, and *Adelaide of Wulfsungen*; and, on returning to his presidency, he established a private theatre, which was opened with a comedy written by himself, called, *Every Fool has his Cap*.

In 1785, he made a journey through some parts of Germany, and commenced a history of *Henry the Lion, Duke of Brunswick*. Two works, however, came out at this time on the same subject, which induced him to abandon it. In the same year he enlisted himself among the corps of journalists by the publication of a monthly work, to which he gave the whimsical title of, *For the Mind and Heart*. It met with but little encouragement, and was in consequence dropped, after about a dozen numbers had been published. He then projected an ample treatise upon *The honour and dishonour, the fame, both temporal and posthumous, of all times and nations*; a design which he considered as grand and meritorious, but it is not easy to conceive the scope or nature of it from the title.

In 1787 he was seized with an oppressive malady; and, during the depression of mind induced by the disorder, he wrote *the Indians in England*, and *Misanthropy and Repentance*; the latter is the famous drama of *The Stranger*, the moral tendency of which has occasioned so much diversity of opinion in this country. During this indisposition, his intellectual powers seemed to acquire new energy; but it has been often observed, that the finest productions of the mind are connected with bodily infirmities, as pearls are only found in diseased shells.

In 1789 he wrote *the Virgin of the Sun*, the *Natural Son* (*Lover's Vows*), *Brother Maurice*, the *Humourist*, and also a little romance, called *the Dangerous Wager*. Having obtained leave of absence on account of ill health, in 1790, he spent some time at the medicinal springs of Pyrmont, and afterwards went to Weimar, where he wrote some bitter reflections on Zimmerman, for which he never forgave himself. At this period, his wife, an amiable and accomplished woman, was seized with a fatal fever, within the month after her delivery of a daughter, and died. During her illness, a compliment of a peculiar and delicate kind was paid to him by the students then at Jena: about eighty of them had come to Weimar, in order to see his play of *Misanthropy and Repentance*; and it was their custom, on the evenings when they visited the theatre, to sup together, and to return home jovially,

joyfully, hallooing as they passed along the streets. On this occasion, knowing how much the author was afflicted by the alarming situation of his wife, they avoided the street in which he resided, although their route lay that way; and left the town by another road.

Kotzebue was now in the meridian of his fame; his dramas were popular over the whole continent, and every production of his Muse was hailed with applause; it is, therefore, unnecessary to follow the series of his works more particularly, especially as he produced nothing after this period comparable in effect and interest to his previous publications.

After the death of his lady, he bade adieu to Weimar, and hastened to Paris, in the hope to recover, in the bustle of that eventful metropolis, the self-possession of which this domestic misfortune had deprived him. He kept a diary of this journey, which he published.—Among a number of amusing anecdotes of the popular feeling of the French at that time, it contains many judicious observations on the theatres of Paris, and the style of acting encouraged by the Parisians.

When he had satisfied his curiosity, without apparently much alleviating his sorrow, which, indeed, was morbid to a great degree, he returned to his presidency. But in 1795 the temper of the Russian government induced him to send in his resignation. In 1796 he accepted the office of superintendant of the imperial theatre at Vienna, a situation which he soon found at variance with his habits, however congenial to his taste; and in consequence gave it up in disgust. In 1800 he returned to Russia, but had scarcely crossed the frontiers when he was arrested by the special orders of the insane Paul, and conducted to Kurgan, a town in Siberia, where he enlivened the dreariness of exile by the performance of some of his Plays, in which he induced the inhabitants to take parts. It seems a pleasant trait in his character that he carried with him so social and gay a spirit into that remote and inhospitable region. By the interference of his friends, the anger of the autocrat was appeased, and he was re-called to Petersburg, and honoured with many marks of his capricious favour.

On the accession of Alexander, he again left Russia, and travelled through France, Italy, and Germany, and subsequently intended to fix his abode at

Berlin, where he undertook the management of a journal; but which, after editing several years, he was, in consequence of offending Bonaparte, obliged to abandon and retire to a small estate which he possessed in Esthonia.

It is said, that he was consulted, and, indeed assisted, in drawing up the Russian diplomatic papers published in 1811 and 1812. In 1813, the Emperor Alexander appointed him Consul General at Königsberg; and, in 1816, named him one of his counsellors of state. But the Russian climate not agreeing with his health, which was always delicate, in 1817 he was allowed to travel in Germany, and to retain all his appointments, on the sole condition of sending a regular report to Petersburg of his observations on the morals and literature of that country. In this capacity, of accredited political traveller to the Russian government, he excited the jealousy and ill-will of many Germans; and, being warned, that the fanaticism against him in the universities was become so great that it was no longer safe for him to remain in Germany, he had applied for his passports to return to Petersburg, where he was assassinated on the 23d of March last, at Mannheim, by Henry Rodolphus Sand, a student belonging to the colleges of Jena. The account of this horrible action, as given in the public papers of the day, is so striking, that it is due to our readers to present it not only on account of the celebrity of the victim, but as an awful example of the demoniac force of fanaticism, whether the passion originate in religious, political, or literary prejudice. "About five o'clock in the afternoon, Sand presented himself at his victim's house, when some ladies coming up to the door, at which he had knocked just before, he allowed them to pass, and they went in. He remained in the hall, and requested a servant to announce him to M. the counsellor of state. The servant, returning, led him to a chamber, and M. de Kotzebue entered soon after, to meet his death blow, which must have been aimed at him as he was approaching, for he had hardly made his appearance in the room, when the servant heard a loud cry, and a noise, as if something was falling. He rushed in, and found his master and the student stretched on the floor.

The murderer having at once stabbed M. de Kotzebue through the heart, they both fell together, when two more wounds were inflicted, one in the lungs and the other in the face. The ladies

ran in, opened the windows, and called loudly for assistance, and a surgeon. Mademoiselle Emilia de Kotzebue, with the assistance of the servants, conveyed her father to another apartment, where he soon expired. Sand stood up with great calmness, and, brandishing the bloody dagger, descended the steps before the half-door, exclaiming—"The traitor is dead! The country is delivered! Live Teutonia!" Seeing numbers of people before the house, he forced his way through them; but, hearing the ladies crying out from the windows, "There is the assassin," he turned back, darted a fierce look at them, and, lifting the poniard in one hand, and a piece of paper in the other, he exclaimed "Yes, I am the murderer! It is thus all traitors should perish!" The following words were written on the paper:—"Death for Augustus de Kotzebue, in the name of virtue." The monster afterwards knelt down, in the midst of the crowd, which increased every moment, and, raising his eyes and hands towards Heaven, cried out, with a voice of enthusiasm—"God, I thank thee, for having permitted me to consummate this act!" After which, opening his waistcoat, he plunged the dagger into his own heart, and fell apparently lifeless. Having, in some degree, recovered his senses, at the hospital to which they carried him, he spoke of the assassination with a sort of ecstasy. "He is then dead," he cried; "an infernal demon possessed the body of Kotzebue, and did not wish to quit it; he grinned horribly on me at parting." On the person of this wretched enthusiast was found a large blue ribband, with the following device, *Vita et Mors*; also various slips of paper, filled with incoherent reflections on his country, humanity, and liberty. M. de Kotzebue was designated, in one of these papers, as the slave of kings and a Russian spy, and it is added, that all his friends would perish in the same manner. Every endeavour is made to prolong Sand's existence, for the purpose of drawing from him such confessions as the nature of his crime, and the interests of society, render desirable; but he is not expected to survive. From the little, however, that has been collected, it appears that this guilty maniac had persuaded himself M. Kotzebue deserved to die; that he had no private revenge against him; but that for a long time he had resolved upon his death, on account of the crimes of which he had

been guilty against Germany; that he was tranquil because he had succeeded; that he had no accomplice; and that his crime could only be imputed to himself. This fanatic appeared to feel no other regret than for the relatives of his victim. "Liberty, liberal ideas, and morality," was the motto of the assassin; but still he murdered a man for daring to think freely, and expressing opinions which displeased this fanatic!

If, as an author, Kotzebue does not rank among the first class, for intellectual power and elegance of style, few have been more celebrated in their own day. He had certainly the art of adapting his sentiments with great success to the popular feelings; and, therefore, although we may deny to him the merits of a bold imagination, or of deep thinking, we must admit that talents of no common kind were requisite to obtain the extensive celebrity which his writings, undoubtedly, have always possessed. As a dramatic author, we would rank him with Cumberland among the English, and Goldoni among the Italians; perhaps, indeed, he was not equal to Cumberland, but we do not at this moment recollect any other of our dramatists who seems to have viewed Nature through the medium of sensibility so much in the same way. There is a degree of silliness about the comic characters of both, and a sentimental excess in their most impassioned scenes, that oftener degenerates into feminine weakness, than rises into masculine energy, even whilst the subject is heroic. It is by these defects, according to our notions, that the writings of Kotzebue affect morality more than by the immediate tendency of the examples which they exhibit, and which have excited so much controversy. Affection is of a sacred nature, so nearly allied to many of our frailties, that it can hardly be exposed so openly to the public view as it has been done by such writers as Cumberland and Kotzebue, without incurring the risk of being rendered ridiculous. And to ridicule the domestic affections, which constitute the cement of all society, is as mischievous as to embelish crimes by concealing their grossness. But neither Kotzebue nor Cumberland had any such intention in their writings. They endeavoured to interest the sympathy of their auditors in the best manner they could, and both believed that they inculcated virtue when they exhibited those palpitations of love and kindness over which it is

the great business of education to draw the veil of delicacy. Much of the popularity, therefore, which they both acquired, must be ascribed to the novelty of their attempt; and much of the sympathy which they excited, to the nakedness with which they addressed the feelings of the public. But it was only a fashion that they produced, and it has gone by; a fashion undoubtedly founded on bad taste; for, although their views of human nature are all exceedingly benevolent, they are not such as the world could long like to contemplate, beyond the fire-side and the bed-chamber. Subtracting, however, the disgust inspired by his false notion of the natural in art, *Kotzebue* will be found to furnish the means of much pleasure, not only by his skill in constructing his

fables, but by the extensive range and variety of his characters. And we should recollect, that he wrote when it was the fashion to represent the uncultivated vulgar as being rich in intellect as the educated orders, and even superior to them in the best qualities of man; when, in fact, it was deemed expedient to cashier the ancient heroes of the drama, the haughty, and the noble, "fallen from their high estate," for sentimental dragons and melancholy concubines. Objecting, therefore, as we do, in the most decided terms, to his exhibition of dotage and infirmity, however natural and however amiable, we cheerfully acknowledge that he possessed a pencil dipped in tenderness, and drew his characters from no academical models, but immediately from nature.

CORNUCOPIA.

ARISTOTLE AND PLAYFAIR.

NOTHING can be more correct than Aristotle's definition of motion. He calls it "the act of a being in power, —as far as in power;" for, as no primary motion can originate itself, it must be the act of a supernatural being or God, who, in producing it, evinces his power; and, as all motions are not equal, so every motion is proportioned to the power or exertion used by its author; or to the circumstances under which it is developed. Aristotle seems, indeed, to have viewed all objects which were cognizable by mere reason in their exact relations, and then to have expressed his perceptions in the smallest number of terms. How deeply it is to be regretted, that we have no translation of his works by a philosopher; and how unfortunate that he should, in his existing translations, be disguised either by mysticism, dogmatism, or priestcraft.

Yet so it is with every other system of philosophy: every idea of Descartes, for example, is grossly perverted in the English language,—and we imperfectly collect the true opinions of any foreign philosopher, either from our Cyclopedias or histories of science.

Playfair, for example, in his late Dissertation on Physics, tells us that Aristotle's beautiful definition of motion is made in "words to which it is impossible that any distinct idea can ever have been annexed."—And the crude and vulgar definition of Epicurus, "change of place," is, says the same learned pro-

fessor, the simplest and best that can be given!

Has philosophy suffered most from the mystics, the priests, or the dogmatists?

VELOCIPEDE.

The velocipede is one of those machines which may probably alter the whole system of society; because it is applicable to the movement of armies, and will render rapidly practicable marches far more distant than have ever yet been undertaken.

SINGULAR CUSTOM AT HAARLEM.

When the Spaniards besieged this city, the defence made by the women tended, in an eminent degree, to its safety. In consequence of which, William the First, and the States General, as a perpetual acknowledgment of female patriotism, ordained, amongst other privileges, that no burger of Haarlem should, during six weeks next after his wife's *accomplishment*, be liable to be arrested for debt, or his house or goods be subjected to any legal process; on which occasions they were enjoined to decorate the knockers of the street-door,—a custom that prevails at the present hour.

Amongst the wealthy the knockers are adorned with lace and riband, in a very expensive manner; and the exemption from arrest still continues in force.

MAGNETISM.

The theories of MAGNETIC phenomena are so many appeals to superstition. Probably all bodies suspended like a magnet, in the spaces between the equator

equator and poles, would indicate *polarity* as results of single rotatory motion; and that they or the magnet obstruct or freely transmit the gaseous fluids, which are always in circulation between the heated equator and frozen poles. Probably the *local* variations arise from local obstructions or deflections of those circulations; and the *periodical* ones, from the compound motions of the terrestrial and celestial poles, and the lunar nodes. And, probably, the variable *dip* may be occasioned by the variable density or rarity of the earth's surface at the place of observation, which would vary the direction of the circulating fluids, and the momentum of the scite.

APOPHTHEGMS.

The sorrows we have relieved are the surest support in our own.

The best way to keep good acts in memory is to refresh them with new.

Superstition is more generally an object of approbation than of sympathy.

What has never been disputed can never have been proved.—What has never been examined without prejudice can never have been fairly examined.—Scepticism is the first step toward truth.

The suspicious in some measure justify the injuries they expect.

Do first what presses most.

It is in life as in roads, the shortest way is mostly the foulest; and surely the fairer way is not much about.

If it be certain that a true religion to be embraced, and a false religion to be forsaken, only need to be discussed, we ought to wish for doubt over the whole earth: the missionaries of the true faith would then find the more difficult half of their work done.

Some men boast of adherence to the religion of their parents: this is like boasting of having been born a cripple.

Who grasps too much retains too little.

There is an ease in manners which can live unoffending and unoffended among neighbours of opposite habits in conduct. There is also a liberality in legislation which can tolerate among subjects the wisest differences in opinions and practices. These are higher and more difficult virtues than the attempt to drill, and discipline, and convert others to one's own way of thinking and acting.

Apostacy is used as a term of reproach; it deserves to become an expression of praise. It implies a victory over prejudice, an exertion of the right of private judgment, a courage to

snap the shackles of authority and habit, a sincerity in the avowal of conviction, and a fortitude in acting up to one's profession. His religion is luck, not merit, who heirs, instead of choosing, his creed.

Credulity is oftener acted than felt; men have the folly to fancy they have an interest in deceiving, and go to church for the sake of example. They are angry with a teacher of infidelity, not for converting them, but for converting others; as the old nobility are angry with the king for adding to the peerage.

DUTCH LAUNDRESSES.

During the reigns of Charles the First and Second, and as recently as that of Queen Anne, many opulent English families used to send their household and family linen to Holland, to be washed and bleached. Frequent mention of this fashion is made in the old comedies written about those periods.

The Dutch used to pride themselves upon the beauty and costliness of their linens and china,—in which articles many families have been known to expend several thousand pounds each.

At the present day, the old native families send their linen away twice in the year, locked up in immensely large baskets; which, after being washed, bleached, and prepared for ironing, is returned, and got up at home.

The labouring classes used, in the days of commercial prosperity, to partake largely of that national pride; and scarce a mechanic could be found who would sit down to dinner without having a damask napkin to hang before him.

In those places where the linen is washed and bleached, men and women are seen indiscriminately employed.

But, since the revolution of 1795, every thing has undergone a material change; and the Dutch have suffered so much by the effects of war and the extinction of their commerce, that there is as much poverty to be seen in her cities as in ours; and but few traces remain of that high degree of opulence to which she had attained previous to the conquest of the provinces by the French.

PAWN-BROKING.

Leo X. published in 1551 a bull, in which he refers to an institution of Pope Paul II. for lending money to the poor at low interest, and ordains a new organization of this *Monte-di-pieta*. Accordingly, a magnificent pawn-house was erected at Rome, amply provided with warehouses for the arrangement

and preservation of the pledges. There are two entrances, remote from each other. At either entrance a person may present his pledge for valuation; and, if dissatisfied, may go round to the other door, and get it valued afresh. The clerk in the centre is obliged to advance money on the average valuation of the two door-keepers. For this money, an interest, not exceeding nine per cent. is charged; and, at the end of eighteen months, unredeemed pledges are sold by auction. Still, if any individual wishes his pledge to remain unsold, he may, by adding the interest to his stake, detain his pledge for three years. Certain directors manage the concern, which defrays its own expenses, and allows dividends to the shareholders who built the establishment and advanced the capital necessary.

Now, as your correspondent, at page 111, has pointed out many evils which result from the English system of pawning, it would perhaps be worth while to try the Italian, or papal, system; and to institute a joint stock company of benevolent pawnbrokers, who should lend to the poor at the lowest interest which would defray the requisite expenses of establishing warehouses, and valuing rooms; and of remunerating dustmen, cleaners, clerks, and bug-destroyers, to the majesty of the people.

The cheapness of interest would tempt the necessitous to prefer the public institution before the extant private shops; and this would perpetually bring within the knowledge of the magistrate, and of the overseers of the poor, the proportion, and extent, and growth, of want in the needy community. Stolen goods, indeed, would continue to be pawned in the old way; and these constitute, perhaps, a large share of the deposited property.

GROUND-SWELLS.

There is no part of the English coast (says Mr. Daniell, in his *Voyage round Great Britain*), where the ocean can be seen in such grandeur as on the north-coast of Cornwall, which is entirely open to the whole sweep of the Atlantic. In most of the land-locked channels round our coast, the waves, in consequence of frequent sands and shoals, are short and broken; but here the huge round billows come rolling on, each a mountain, which you have time to gaze and ponder on, while you may distinctly trace the immense chasm which separates each from that which follows, and thus pursue in detail the march of the

mighty sea, as it moves along with majestic regularity. In the calmest weather there frequently rise up "GROUND-SWELLS," which are extremely dangerous for all open boats; and which, not being to be foreseen or provided against, make the life of a fisherman on this coast as precarious as his sport. I endeavored to ascertain the causes of these ground-swells, but could learn nothing satisfactory respecting them. Some assured me, that they were the forerunners of an approaching gale, and others, that they were in consequence of a gale that was passed; but all agreed, that they were more to be dreaded than a gale, as they came on without warning. They occur only along shore, as their name imports, and beyond them the sea is frequently quite calm. In this case the effect is very singular; for the space of a quarter of a mile, the sea, without wind, is tossed, as if by a hurricane, into the wildest uproar and confusion, while beyond, as far as the eye can see, it is one still surface, as smooth as glass.

HORRORS OF WAR.

The following account of some of the horrors of battle is literally copied from the eleventh number of the *Annals of the Fine Arts*, where it is inserted with perfect *sans froid*, as a thing of course:—

"The corporal major of the 2d Life Guards, Hodgson, who, we understand, was one of those exhibited at the Academy, was the only one of Mr. Haydon's models left alive at Waterloo: he had five models in the Life Guards in that battle,—four of whom were killed. Shaw was one, and Daikin, the young man who sat for the groom sleeping on his knees in Macbeth, was another. The last time Daikin was seen he was fighting, unhorsed, with three cuirassiers, two of whom he killed at two cuts, dividing both their heads at the nose. He was found dying in the evening across a hedge, cut in ribands. The first cut Shaw gave, (as related by the third man from him, a corporal who saw it,) was at a cuirassier, who rode up: Shaw being on higher ground, he waited calmly for him, and cleaved his head through his iron helmet, down to his jaw, the face of the cuirassier fell off, as cleanly cut as a bit of apple,—this was the corporal's expression who related it. Shaw died in the inn-yard at La Haye Sainte, from exhaustion, and not on the enemy's ground, as some have reported."

Match this, ye tigers, hyenas, bo-constrictors, sharks, crocodiles, and other monsters; if ye are able! Let it be engraven on the projected Waterloo column.

THE

THE BRITISH MUSEUM,

*Consisting of Copies of Original Papers in that National Depository.**American Madness in 1775.*

IN 1775, when the Republicans and Presbyterians had deluded the people into a sort of madness, under the name and notion of patriotism and liberty, and every newspaper was full of sedition and treason, one of the most faulty of any of them (indeed they won't sell except they abuse the king and government,) had, by accident, this ingenious copy of verses in favour of Dr. Tucker's plan of having no connexion at all with these factions (and hereditarily so) colonies, said to have been written by my friend, Mr. Soame Jenyns, one of the members for the town of Cambridge. It is in the Cambridge Chronicle of Saturday, Jan. 13, 1776.

Crown'd be the man with lasting praise

Who first contriv'd the pin,
To loose mad horses from the chaise,
And save the necks within.

See how they prance, and bound, and skip,
And all contriv'd disdain,
They bid defiance to the whip,
And tear the silken rein.

Awhile we try if art or strength
Are able to prevail;
But hopeless, when we find at length
That all our efforts fail;

With ready foot the spring we press,
Out jumps the magic plug,
Then, disengag'd from all distress,
We sit quite safe and snug.

The pamper'd steeds, their freedom gain'd,
Run off full speed together;
But, having no plan ascertain'd,
They run they know not whither.

Boys, who love mischief, (and, of course,
Enjoying the disaster,)
Bawl, "Stop 'em! stop 'em!" till they're
hoarse,

But mean to drive them faster.
Each claiming now his natal right,
Scorns to obey his brother;
So they proceed to kick and bite,
And worry one another.

Hungry at last, and blind and lame,
(Bleeding at nose and eyes,)
By sufferings grown mightily tame,
And by experience wise;

With bellies full of liberty,
But void of oats and hay,
They both sneak back, their folly see,
And run no more away.

Let all who view the instructive scene,
And patronize the plan,
Give thanks to Glos'ter's worthy dean,
For, *Tucker*, thou'rt the man.

Colc 41, 332.

A Particular of such Gnyftes as were presented to her Highness by the States Generall of the United Provinces, the 10th of May, 1613.

A carcanet, garnished with 36 diamond-, infossed work.

Two greate pearles pendant, wayhing 36 carats and one grayne.

A stringe of pearle of 52 pieces, orientall water.

A greate needle or bodkin, garnished with a great table diamond; and four other diamonds about that, of which three are pendants, water-worke.

All these lay in a small cabinett of cloth of gould, betweene the fouldes of a per-fumed cushion.

A great looking glasse of sylver gilt, of hossed work.

Ten pieces of tapystrye, by Fraunce Limmynge.

Six other pieces of tapystrye; for a cabinett, of the same workman.

Severall pieces of fine linen damaske woike, packed in six cases, containyng in all, for napkins and table-cloth, some sixty pieces.

Furniture for a chamber, of china-work, blacke and goulde; containyng a bedsted, a cupborde, a table, two great chests, or lesse chests, five small chests, two voyders, twenty-four dishes, twenty-four lesser dishes, twelve fruite dishes, and six sawsers.

All these valued at nine or ten thousand pounds.

*Colc 46, 310.**Ram Hunting at Eton College.*

When I was an Eton scholar there was a custom at election time, about the beginning of August, to hunt a ram from the college play-fields, as far as he would run, sometimes to Windsor park wall, over the bridge, the boys having a ram bludgeon, or stick, knotted by ivy having grown about it, and numbers of them sold from the neighbouring woods, with which they used to knock him down after the sport of the chase was over. I am told, this custom is now disused, tho' I know it was not long after I left school, as the late Duke of Cumberland honoured one of the huntings with his presence. The ram was afterwards made into pastry, and served up in the hall in the feastings of election week; probably more venison than mutton put into it. What gave occasion to this singular custom I have never heard, but a practice somewhat similar to it is still practised at Orleans, where the lord of the manor of Bapaume presents a ram

a rant to the dean of the collegiate church of St. Peter en Ponet on the eve of the ascension. "*Le seigneur de Bapaume de la Paroisse d'Ouvrouer des Champs est obligé de présenter, et présente encore, au Doyen de St. Pierre en Ponet tous les Ans la Vieille de l'Ascension pendant le Magnificat de Vêpres un Belier suranné vêtu de sa Laine, ayant les Cornes dorées, auxquelles doivent être attachés deux Ecussons aux Armes de St. Pierre, et une Bourse pendue au cou, dans laquelle il doit y avoir cinq Sols Parisis. Il est présenté non dans l'Eglise mais dans le cloître au côté gauche de l'Eglise.*—*Voyages Liturgiques de France par le Sieur de Moleon; p. 214, 215.*—*Cole 54.*

A Winter and Summer Fire.

The following epigram was made when the nation was in an uproar upon the Earl of Bute's keeping his place of favourite against the Duke of Newcastle's party, and that of Mr. Pitt, and just as the peace was making between us and France, who had yielded Florida to us.

Quoth Jack to his friend, whilst his fingers
he blew,

"Tis prodigiously cold! prithee what must
we do?"

Our fire's all extinguish'd, nor have we a bit
Of that fuel we us'd from *Newcastle* or *Pitt*.

"Oot, oot, mon, (quoth *Sawney*,) we've
fuel in plenty,

Reet *Scotch*, by my *Saul*, and it weel may
content ye."

"And hony, (quoth *Targue*,) when the summer
begins,

We'll have *Florida turf*, that shall burn all
your shins."

Cole xxi. 81.

King of the Gipseys.

On the north side of the church-yard
of Little Budworth, in Cheshire, is a
large stone upon the ground, with this
inscription:—

Here lies, in hopes of a
joyfull resurrection, the
body of HENRY LOVETT.
He departed this life the
27 day of January, 1744,
Aged 85 years.

He died a Protestant.

Cole, who never omitted any opportunity of showing his hatred to the Protestants, in recording this inscription, says, "The oddity of the last line excited my curiosity to enquire who this good Protestant might be, who thus professed his belief on his tomb-stone;

and Mr. Touman told me, that he was the king of the gipseys; that he died at a place called Beggar's Bank, in this neighbourhood, a famous rendezvous for this sort of people; that his companions gave him (the curate), at his funeral, one of the most ample offerings he had met with, and that they still come to his grave to pray once a-year. This looks as if the subjects were Papists, though the king died a Protestant: we want some of their own historians to clear up this important part of their Egyptian history."

In a subsequent note to this account, Cole adds, "This day I had at my door, being Blecheley Feast, Monday, Sept. 15, 1766, a grandson of this Henry Lovett; as he called, with a wife and seven children, all as black as Egyptians, but clean-limbed, well-made people, who lived, as they said, at Rishborough, in Bucks, and were fiddlers."—*Cole MSS. vol. 29, p. 50.*

Fragment of a Poem by Richard Atwood, esquire, bachel of Cambridge University, 1708.

Of woman's disobedience, and the fruit
Of list'ning hazardous, most bold attempt,
In ancient blanket full of days and holes,
Sing, heavenly Musæ, whether on Pindus' top,
Or snowy Hæmus, where th' enchanted wood
Danc'd to the well-tun'd lyre of Orpheus old,
Thou sitt'st harmonious; or if Helicon
Delight thee more, with shady groves opaque,
Thence I invoke thee to my advent'rous song.

Say, goddess! for thou know'st, what happy
soil

Claims old Hippophilus, for deeds benign,
And hospitable act to wearied steps;
Full famous. Ilim where Orwell's silver
streams,

Thro' various meander's curling flow,
Near Gypovicum, where in arms renown'd
Ere dwelt the Ireni, Rome's audacious foes;
With Lempster Frise, his shoulders round
adorn'd,

With band of large extent, and hat broad-
brimm'd;

Melantius and Philander, sophists grave,
From furious hacks, rawbon'd, descending met.

Nor with more joy or reverence profound,
Receiv'd Philemon, Jove, of thrones the
prince;

Where from the azure welkin down he came,
With Maja's son, in human shape divine,
To see what cheer on earth the gods might
find,—

For none in Heaven he found from man
ingrate,

Nor fume of victim slain now reach'd the
skies. *Cole 51, 85.*

NOVELTIES OF FRENCH LITERATURE.

*Account of New Discoveries made in Egypt and Nubia.**(From the Revue Encyclopédique.)*

A FRENCH traveller, now in Egypt, has lately discovered, at the distance of eight hours' journey from the Red Sea, an ancient city, built amongst the mountains, between the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth degrees of latitude. Eight hundred houses are yet standing. There are amongst the ruins several temples, dedicated to different divinities; eleven statues; and various wrecks of other specimens of the productions of the fine arts.

The ancient stations across the desert, from the Red Sea to the Valley of the Nile, have also been discovered. These stations are at the distance of nine hours' journey from each other. These, without doubt, mark the course of one of the routes of the commerce with India, which was in so flourishing a state at the epoch of Ptolemy Lagus, and under the first Emperors. They also point out the situation of the mine of Emeralds, respecting which there has existed so much uncertainty for several ages.

It appears that M. Belzoni, the explorer of Egyptian antiquities, is not dead, as was reported, for a letter from him to M. Visconti, dated Cairo, January 9, 1818, mentions his return from Upper Egypt, and his being then engaged in preparing for a third journey to Nubia; and that in his first journey he had succeeded in removing to Alexandria the head known by the name of the Memnon's head, a colossal bust ten feet in height, formed out of a single block of granite, and about twelve tons in weight. This head, which the French were unable to remove even after blowing off with gunpowder a portion of the back part, M. Belzoni, by the assistance solely of the native peasantry, without the aid of any machine, succeeded in removing from Thebes to Alexandria. The chief difficulty lay in transporting it from Thebes to the Nile, to get it on-board a vessel for Alexandria. This labour required a degree of patience and perseverance which few men possess: it took him six months, though the distance to the Nile was only about two miles. This colossal bust, which reached England last summer, has been recently placed, most judiciously as to light, on a

pedestal in the Egyptian room in the British Museum, under the able direction of Mr. Combe.

From Thebes M. Belzoni proceeded to Nubia to examine the great Temple of Ybsambul, Ibsambul, Ehsambul, or Absimbul, which lies buried more than twice its height in the sands near the second cataract. On this occasion, however, he was unable to effect any thing, and therefore returned to Thebes, where he employed himself in new researches at the Temple of Karnack. Here, several feet under ground, he found surrounded by a wall a range of sphynxes, about forty in number, with heads of lions on busts of women, of black granite, and for the greater part beautifully executed. While absent on his second visit to Ybsambul, M. Belzoni succeeded in digging up at the same place a statue of Jupiter Ammon, holding a ram's head on his knees. And on his second journey to Thebes in 1817, M. Belzoni discovered a colossal head of Orus, of fine granite, larger than the Memnon, measuring ten feet from the neck to the top of the mitre with which it is crowned, exquisitely finished and in fine preservation. He carried with him to Cairo one of the arms belonging to this statue. As he succeeded so well in removing the Memnon, may we not hope that he will be encouraged also to attempt the removal of this head, and that we may ere long see it placed beside its colossal brother in the British Museum?

After this, M. Belzoni proceeded again to Nubia, and, in spite of many hindrances and much inhospitality which he experienced, succeeded in opening the celebrated temple of Ybsambul, which no European had ever before entered. In this temple (the largest and most wonderful excavation in Egypt or in Nubia) he found fourteen chambers and a great hall, and in the latter, standing, eight colossal figures, each thirty feet high. The walls and pilasters are covered with hieroglyphics beautifully cut, and groups of large figures in fine preservation. At the end of the sanctuary he found four sitting figures about twelve feet high, cut out of the natural rock and well preserved. Belzoni's labour may be conceived, when we state, that on commencing his operations the bed of loose sand which he had to clear

clear away was upwards of fifty feet deep. He carried hence two lions with the heads of vultures, and a small statue of Jupiter Ammon. From the superior style of sculpture found in this temple to any thing yet met with in Egypt, Mr. Salt infers that the arts descended hither from Ethiopia.

M. Belzoni, by a spirit of ingenuity, which seems to be peculiarly his own, discovered, on his return to Thebes, six tombs in the valley of Biban El Moluck, or the tombs [or rather gates] of the kings, (in a part of the mountains where ordinary observers would hardly have sought for such excavations,) all in a perfect state, not having been viewed by previous intruders, and giving a wonderful display of Egyptian magnificence and posthumous splendour. From the front entrance to the innermost chamber in one of them, the length of passage, cut through the solid rock, is 309 feet: the chambers, which are numerous, cut in a pure white rock, are covered with paintings *al fresco*, well executed, and with hieroglyphics quite perfect, and the colours as fresh as if newly laid on. In one of these chambers he found an exquisitely beautiful sarcophagus of alabaster, nine feet five inches long, three feet nine inches wide, and two feet one inch high, covered within and without with hieroglyphics in intaglio, sounding like a bell and as transparent as glass—supposed by M. Belzoni to have been the depository of the remains of Apis. In the innermost room he found the carcass of a bull embalmed with asphaltum, which seems to give some confirmation to his idea. We are happy to learn that this matchless production is now on its way to England, to be placed by the side of the sarcophagus supposed to have contained the remains of Alexander. Mr. Salt, assisted by Mr. Beccoye (son of the English artist of the same name), has, with much labour and care, copied several of the paintings within this tomb, which will hereafter be given to the public. These paintings are quite fresh and perfect. The colours employed are “vermilion, ochres and indigo;” and yet they are not gaudy, owing to the judicious balance of colours and the artful management of the blacks. It is quite obvious [says Mr. Salt] that they worked on a regular system, which had for its basis, as Mr. West would say, the colours of the rainbow; as there is not an ornament throughout their dresses where the red, yellow, and blue, are not

alternately mingled, which produces a harmony that in some of the designs is really delicious.

It is a curious fact, that in one of the Theban tombs two statues of wood, a little larger than life, were found as perfect as if newly carved, excepting in the sockets of the eyes, which had been of metal, probably copper.

We have yet to mention another successful labour of M. Belzoni, perhaps the most singular, because, to all appearance, the most hopeless and unpromising—the opening of the second pyramid of Ghiza, known by the name of Cephrenes. According to Herodotus, (whose information has generally been found correct,) this pyramid was constructed without any internal chambers. M. Belzoni, however, believed the fact might be otherwise; and, having reasons of his own for commencing his operations at a certain point, he began his labours, and with so much foresight as actually to dig directly down upon a forced entrance. But, even after this success, none but a Belzoni would have had the perseverance to pursue the labour required to perfect the discovery. It was by attending to the same kind of indications which had led him so successfully to explore the six tombs of the kings in Thebes, that he was induced to commence his operations on the north side.

He set out from Cairo on the 6th of February 1818, pretending (as he did not wish to be interrupted by visitors) that he was going to a neighbouring village. He then repaired to the Kaia Bey, and gained permission; the Bey having first satisfied himself that there was no tilled ground within a considerable distance of Ghiza. On the 10th of February he began with six labourers in a vertical section, at right angles to the north side of the base, cutting through a mass of stones and lime which had fallen from the upper part of the pyramid, but were so completely aggregated together as to spoil the mattocks, &c. employed in the operation. He persevered in making an opening fifteen feet wide, working downwards and uncovering the face of the pyramid. During the first week there was but little prospect of meeting with any thing interesting; but, on the 17th, one of the Arabs employed called out with great vociferation that he had found the entrance. He had, in fact, come upon a hole into which he could thrust his arm and a djerid six feet long. Before night
they

they ascertained that an aperture was there about three feet square, which had been closed irregularly with a hewn stone: this being removed, they reached a larger opening, but filled with rubbish and sand. M. Belzoni was now satisfied that this was not a real but a forced passage. Next day they had penetrated fifteen feet, when stones and sand began to fall from above; these were removed, but still they continued to fall in large quantities, when after some more days' labour he discovered an upper forced entrance, communicating with the outside from above. Having cleared this, he found another opening running inward, which proved, on further search, to be a continuation of the lower horizontal forced passage, nearly all choked up with rubbish: this being removed, he discovered about half way from the outside a descending forced passage, which terminated at the distance of forty feet. He now continued to work in the horizontal passage, in hope that it might lead to the centre, but it terminated at the depth of ninety feet; and he found it prudent not to force it further, as the stones were very loose over head, and one actually fell and had nearly killed one of the people. He, therefore, now began clearing away the aggregated stones and lime to the eastward of the forced entrance; but by this time his retreat had been discovered, and he found himself much interrupted by visitors.

On the 28th of February he discovered, at the surface of the pyramid, a block of granite, having the same direction as that of the passage of that of the first pyramid, or that of Cheops; and he now hoped that he was not far from the true entrance. Next day he removed some large blocks, and on the 2d of March he entered the true passage, an opening four feet high and three feet and a-half wide, formed by four blocks of granite, and continued descending at an angle of about 26° to the length of 104 feet five inches, lined all the length with granite. From this passage he had to remove the stones with which it was filled, and at its bottom was a door or porticulis of granite, fitted into a niche also made of granite, supported at the height of eight inches, by small stones placed under it. Two days were occupied in raising it high enough to admit of entrance. This door is one foot three inches thick, and with the granite niche occupies seven feet of the

passage, where the granite work ends, and a short passage, gradually ascending twenty-two feet seven inches towards the centre, descending commences; at the end of which is a perpendicular of fifteen feet. On the left is a small forced passage cut in the rock; and above, on the right, a forced passage running upward and turning to the north thirty feet, just over the porticulis. At the bottom of the perpendicular, after removing some rubbish, he found the entrance of another passage, which inclined northward. But, quitting this for the present, he followed his prime passage, which now took a horizontal direction, and at the end of it, 158 feet eight inches from the above-mentioned perpendicular, he entered a chamber forty-six feet three inches long, sixteen feet three inches wide, and twenty-three feet six inches in height, for the greater part cut out of the rock; and in the middle of this room he found a sarcophagus of granite, eight feet long, three feet six inches wide, and two feet three inches deep inside, surrounded by large blocks of granite, as if to prevent its being removed. The lid had been opened, and he found in the interior a few bones, which he supposed to be human; but some of them having been since carried to England by Captain Fitzclarence, who was afterwards in this pyramid, and one of them (a thigh-bone,) having, on examination by Sir Everard Home been found to have belonged to a cow, it has been doubted whether any of them ever belonged to a human subject; but such a suspicion is premature, and without any solid foundation; since it appears, from an Arabic inscription on the west wall of this chamber, that this pyramid was opened by architects named Mahomet El Aghar and Othman, and inspected in presence of the Sultan Ali Mahomet, the first Ugloch, (a Tartaric title, as Uleg Bey, &c.) The length of time the pyramid remained open is not known; and it, indeed, appears to have been closed only by the fall of portions of the structure, and by the collecting of the sands of Libya. From this, and from the lid of the sarcophagus having been opened, and the remains of other animals being also found in the same sarcophagus, as is stated in other accounts, such an opinion does not even appear to be probable. On other parts of the walls are some inscriptions, supposed by M. Belzoni to be in Coptic.

He now returned to the descending passage at the bottom of the above-mentioned perpendicular. Its angle is about 36° ; at the end of forty-eight feet and a-half it becomes horizontal, still going north fifty-five feet, in the middle of which horizontal part there is a recess to the east eleven feet deep, and a passage to the west twenty feet, which descends into a chamber thirty-two feet long, nine feet nine inches wide, and eight and a half high. In this room were only a few small square blocks of stone, and on the walls some unknown inscriptions. He now returned to the horizontal part and advanced north, ascending at an angle of 60° ; and in this, at a short distance from the horizontal part, he met with another niche, which had been formerly furnished with a granite door, the fragments of which were still there: at forty-seven feet and a half from this niche the passage was filled with large stones, so as to close the entrance, which issues out precisely at the base of the pyramid. All the works below the base are cut in the rock, as well as part of the passages and chambers.

By clearing away the earth to the eastward of the pyramid, he found the foundation and part of the walls of an extensive temple, which stood before it at the distance of forty feet; and laid bare a pavement composed of fine blocks of calcareous stone, some of them beautifully cut and in fine preservation. This platform probably goes round the whole pyramid. The stones composing the foundation of the temple are very large; one, which he measured, was 21 feet long, 10 high, and 8 in breadth.

M. Belzoni, to whom the world is indebted for these discoveries, is a native of the Papal states. About nine years ago he was in Edinburgh, where he exhibited feats of strength, and experiments in hydraulics, musical glasses, and phantasmagoria, which he afterwards repeated in Ireland and the Isle of Man, whence he proceeded to Lisbon, where he was engaged by the manager of the theatre of San Carlos, to appear in Valentine and Orson, and afterwards in the sacred drama of Sampson. For such characters he was admirably adapted, being in his twenty-fifth year, six feet seven inches high, remarkably strong, and having an animated prepossessing countenance. He afterwards performed before the court at Madrid, whence he proceeded to Malta, where he was persuaded by the agent of the Pashaw of Egypt to visit Cairo. Here he built a machine, worked on the principle of the walking-crane, to irrigate the gardens of the Pashaw, by raising water from the Nile. Three Arabs, with M. Belzoni's servant, (an Irish lad whom he had taken with him from Edinburgh,) were put in to walk the wheel; but, on the second or third turn, the Arabs being either frightened or giddy, jumped out, and the Irishman had his thigh broken, which put an end to this undertaking. On this failure happening, and while meditating upon trying his fortune in search of antiquities in Upper Egypt, Mr. Salt arrived in Cairo; and on the representation of Sheik Ibrahim, who had witnessed his extraordinary powers, conceived him to be a most promising person to bring the head of the young Memnon to Alexandria. They came to terms; and how well he succeeded in this first work has been proved by the head being now in the British Museum.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

THE SOLDIER'S MOTHER;
An Anecdote of Waterloo.

BY MR. GALT.

THE lights were burning bright in Brussels then;

The bells rang merrily, and from the walls
The cannon, innocent at last, but shouted
Telling the world of peace. The soldiers sang,

Banded but to be jovial in their mirth;
And they that dared the roaring battle's rage,
Were scatter'd by the prankful schoolboy's squib.

Even then, my guide the moon, I sought the field

Where the bold foes, embrac'd in death, lay buried.

There I beheld a pensive matron standing;
She was of my own country, and her garb
Betoken'd rustic wealth. At my approach

She wip'd her tears away, and calmly ask'd,
If all the soldiers slain in the great fight
Were buried where they fell. When I had answer'd,

She knelt, and fervently gave thanks to Heaven
For mercies manifold, and, rising, said,
"My only son lies with his comrade here:
He was a wild, unsettled, merry lad,—
Warm-hearted, generous, and delighting much
In sports and pastimes,—things not ill themselves,

But only in excess: and him they tempted
Till he became a soldier. Many a day
I mourn'd his absence, dreading evil tidings;
But, when the news of the great battle came,
Where all so nobly won their country's part,
And I was told that he had fallen there,
It made me proud that I had been a mother;
And I have come, a weary pilgrimage,
To thank the Lord upon my soldier's grave."

IMPRONPUL,

IMPROMPTU.

To a Lady who told me she had never seen a
Man whom she could love.

ALAS, for us, poor mortal men!
Doom'd, Mary, to behold
Thy fairy form, thy graceful mien,
And face of beauty's mould.

Oh, condescend to feel for us,
And bid us cease to sigh;
Thou can'st not surely cruel be,
'Tis hard of love to die!

But, if we cannot move thee, maid,
To desperation driven,
O haste a seraph from the earth,
And reign a queen in Heaven.

JAS. JENNINGS.

EPITAPH ON A MONKEY.

Written at the request of an old Bachelor,
who had lost, within a short period (be-
sides poor Pug), an Owl, a Snake, and a
Cat.

"DEATH's shafts fly thick:" one woe, 'tis
said,

Upon another's heel doth tread!
Scarce had we ceas'd the funeral howl
For poor *Tee whitt*, my darling *Owl*,
When lo! unsated yet with prey,
"The foul fiend" snatch'd my *Snake* away;
At *Pu-ry* next an arrow flew,
And silenc'd her enchanting mew:
Thus, inch by inch of joy bereft,
My darling *Pug* alone was left;
The monster saw the lovely prize,
And snatch'd him from my aching eyes.
What now remains to sweeten life?
Nought but a magpie or a wife!
Stupney.

J. FITCH.

DAPHNIS, A PASTORAL.

HER rosy lips the laughing morning shew'd,
And broke, like Hope, beneath a sable
shroud;

The rising Sun had burnish'd every hue
Of tree and mead, and every drop of dew.
Two swains arose, and led their fleecy care,
(Far from the wonted vale and pasture fair,)
Where threatening rocks in gloomy horror
stood,

And waving cypress hid the silver flood:
In tuneful sorrow, as they there reclin'd,
They mourn'd a mutual friend of gentle kind.

Alexis.

Ah, Corydon! his youthful charms now fled,
Our Daphnis slumbers in his narrow bed;
Blest were we, had with him our fortune been
To leave the silent shades and festal green;
Those sylvan echoes, where his trembling flute
Breath'd sounds celestial, now, alas, are mute!

Corydon.

Too true, alas! his long-drawn sighs I hear,
His broken accents vibrate on my ear;
His last embrace yet thrills my trembling
breast,

His dying form yet on it seems to rest.
Ah! never shall that form, with beauty warm,
In tears or smiles my grief or gladness charm.

Alexis.

Weep, oh, ye woods! beneath your vistas green
No more shall Daphnis lead the laughing
train:

Be still, ye streams! no more your murmurs
sooth,

Or parting waves receive the sportive youth:
Ye birds, who late with envy heard his strains,
Be silent still, or warble but your pains.

Corydon.

When stealing shades had dimm'd his closing
eyes

(So shuts the pensile bud to ev'ning skies);
As o'er his couch in speechless grief I hung,
Around my neck, in fond embrace, he clung,
'I lose thee, Corydon," he falt'ring cried,
Kissed my pale cheek, and, as he did it, died.

Alexis.

'Twas here, when last the moon's pale beams
he view'd,

And dancing clouds reflected in the flood,
That, drown'd in tears, as some pale rose in
dew,

A mournful dirge on this, his pipe, he blew:
Ah, luckless pipe! why flows not every note?
Does richer music round his spirit float?

Corydon.

That pipe, Alexis, he to thee bequeath'd,
To me this crook, so oft in v'lets wreath'd,
That favored flower, in never fading bloom,
Shall grow beneath the birch, that shades his
tomb;

With lilies mixed, whose bells shall ever fold,
And one pure tear for gentle Daphnis hold.

Alexis.

There never shall the noxious thistle spring,
Nor hateful owllet shriek, or flap her wing;
But buds of amaranth the turf shall wreath,
And constant hyacinth its fragrance breathe.
The midnight silence of the grove shall be
Disturb'd by Philomela's melody.

Corydon.

When Spring's warm breath shall burst each
budding tree,
By thy pale urn I'll sit and think on thee;
View that bright arch on which thou lov'd'st
to gaze,

And fancy thee, too, wrapt in such a blaze.
Pale Cynthia oft shall light me to the spot,
Where friendship lies, by all but me forgot.

Alexis.

Ah! say not so, for there our village youth
Shall meet, and lover's vow eternal truth;
On Daphnis call, their trembling bliss to seal,
When stealing shades the virgin's b'u-h
conceal.

The mournful swain his flock shall turn aside,
And think how Daphnis liv'd, how Daphnis
died.

Corydon.

Ah! Daphnis, while thy loss my bosom wrings,
Of faded joys the memory round it clings;
As the bright clouds at summer we retain,
The ling'ring lustre of Apollo's train,
So shall thy absent presence near us glow,
And soft remembrance force a smile from woe.

While thus they sang, their wandering flock
had stray'd

To softer shades, far down the woody glade;

X x 2

The

The shepherds rose, and hailed the golden beams
With lighten'd hearts, then sought the spangling streams.
J. T.

WALTZING CONDEMNED.

To *Clarissa*.

AND will *Clarissa* give her hand
To any stranger? Ah, withstand—
Patience, the task decreed.
Shall she, whom late I thought my own,
Where all the graces proudly shone,
And every virtue seem'd her own;
Shall she, ye gods! exceed
The faithless of her sex?
It sure a saint would vex.
What! can I credit e'en my sight?
Ah! see her smiles, how they invite,
But see how they perplex.
Beware, dear maid, the festive dance
Oft sanctions many a rude advance,—
Nor there the stranger halts;
The graceful mien, the brilliant eye,
The hand soft press'd, and press'd for why?
The virtuous maiden to belie,—
Snares form'd in every waltz,
Disgraceful to us all;
For what may not befall
Freedoms like these: can Virtue smile?
No! trembling lest Vice should beguile,
She from such scenes would call
Those who profess to know her worth,
And every modest fair on earth.

W. B.

FACIT INDIGNATIO VERSUS.
"Ah! what can ail the mastiff bitch?"
C——, alas, what aileth thee?
What dastard charm can thus bewitch
Thy song, that us'd to soar so free?

If e'er around a mortal brow
High-minded pride a glory threw,
Sure it was thine, the radiant glow,
But ah! too transient to be true.
And hast thou, recreant, prov'd so mean
To grovel in Corruption's sty?
And hast thou, traitor, strove to stain
The sacred springs of Liberty?

For this, Humanity might mourn,
But Indignation dries the tear;
Pity for this might weep, but Scorn
Derides her with a smile severe.

To quench the flame of Freedom's vain,
Her spirit mocks your impious toil;
The more Oppression draws the chain,
The more impetuous the recoil.

And then, when Britons will be free,
When men shall dare a manly deed,
With myrtle wreath'd the blade shall be,
And victory the Patriot's meed.

Then shall some soul of fire proclaim
The immortal theme in strains divine;
And think, apostate! think, with shame,
It might have grac'd a strain of thine.

Degraded bard! no longer free,
Genius no more thy song enrich;
Henceforth its doggel burthen be,—
"Ah! what can ail the mastiff bitch?"
Correntry.

NEW PATENTS AND MECHANICAL INVENTIONS.

To THOMAS HEFFENSTALL, of *Doncaster*, machine-maker; for an *Improvement upon the Machine for cutting into Chaff different Articles used as dry Fodder for Horses and Cattle*.

THIS invention consists in the application of a worm to turn wheels or rollers, which in their revolution are required to meet each other. It is purchased at a considerable less price than machines which generally have been made for the same purpose; and the complex part in others, used to bring the straw or fodder to the knife, being totally done away with, has greatly reduced the friction of the machinery, and consequently has added very materially to the power of the knife in cutting, so that a person is enabled to cut a much greater quantity with the same power.

MESSRS. LONDIGES, of *Hackney*, have published, in their *Botanical Cabinet*, the following *Observations on Warming Hot houses by Steam*.

Several valued friends, (say they.) having expressed a desire of information

respecting the mode we are practising of heating our houses by steam, we have been induced to draw up the following short account of the apparatus as it stands at present in full work. It will be needful to begin at the boilers, as being the source of action. We have two, although one only is needed, or can be used at one time; but, in case of repairs being wanting, the other is always in reserve, to prevent any interruption of heat. They are both of equal size, eleven feet long, four and a half wide, and five and a half deep, of wrought iron, fitted up precisely as common steam-engine boilers. To guard against any danger which might arise from the too great force of the steam, a safety valve is affixed: this is loaded so as to rise whenever the steam is of a greater pressure than 4lb. upon the square inch: it immediately escapes through the pipe to the outside of the building. There is also another valve to admit atmospheric air whenever the condensation of steam causes a vacuum in the boiler.

To denote the height of water in the boiler there is a standard and wheel which

which is connected with a stone float and balance weight, and moves an index, pointing out the level of the water; also for the same purpose, two gauge cocks and pipes, one on each side of the fire-door: these communicate at different levels with the inside of the boiler. From that on the right hand steam should issue, if opened; and from that on the left, water. A mercurial gauge shews the pressure of the steam at all times.

The furnace is regulated with the greatest precision by a door to the ash-pit, and a damper in the chimney; the latter is balanced by a weight descending by a chain over two pulleys near the fire door, and can be opened or shut in a moment.

By a brass cock at the lowest part of the boiler, the water can be let out, for the purpose of cleaning it, which should be done every two or three months.

We proceed now to describe the arrangement of the pipes. The number of these is of course proportioned to the degree of heat required and the space it has to fill. In the large stove, which is 200 feet long, and contains above 30,000 cubic feet, four tiers are laid the whole length in the front; with these the heat is quickly raised to 80° or 90°.

The whole are divided into two separate mains, which, for the sake of distinction, we may call the eastern and the western. Each has its separate cock on the boiler, and these corresponding on both boilers, act precisely in the same manner, whichever may be in use.

When the fire is lighted, these are both shut, and remain so till the steam is at its full pressure of 4lb. to the inch, shown by the gauge. At that time the western main is opened, by turning the cock, the vents at the end of each tier of pipes being previously opened: these are to be shut again as soon as steam issues from them. The aggregate length of the pipes attached to this main is about 450 yards. In temperate weather this is all the heat we require, as it supplies the stoves and warm green-houses; but in frost, the eastern main, which supplies the cold green-houses, must be brought into action, which is done thus:—when the western has been well heated, which may take perhaps half an hour, it is turned off; and, as soon as the steam in the boiler has recovered its full pressure, the eastern cock is opened: this fills all the green-houses down to the extreme end: the length of this division

is about 820 feet of houses, furnished with 430 yards of pipe more or less. After this has been on for half an hour it is shut, and the former opened again, which keeps up a heat fully sufficient for every purpose: if the weather is not very severe, we do not have the fire made till two o'clock in the afternoon, and keep it on till nine or ten at night, and no longer.

Our pipes are all iron, four inch bore, flanged and screwed together with bolts and nuts: the joints are made with iron cement, some upon lead flanges, and some upon millboard dipped in white lead: the latter way is perhaps the closest and best. They rest upon wooden supporters, between which and the pipe are small iron rollers, to prevent friction by the expansion and contraction of the metal as it warms and cools.

A slight inclination is necessary in laying them, about one inch in twelve feet, to take off the condensed water to the ends, where it is let out by the vents.

We have three large copper valves, one in the middle and one at each end of the great stove; they are for the purpose of letting out steam. These are fixed on the pipes, and are capable of filling the house with vapour in an instant; thereby greatly increasing the heat, and producing a fine dew all over the plants.

Perhaps it may not be amiss to state some of the motives which induced us to adopt the above plan: to do this it will be necessary to take a slight retrospect of the state of cultivation of tropical plants in England during the last twenty-five years, which may without much impropriety be termed the period of the decline, if not the fall, of that interesting pursuit.

Several causes have contributed to bring hot-houses into neglect; of these, undoubtedly the pressure of the times has been one, but perhaps by no means the greatest, as during the same lapse of time other propensities, vastly more expensive in their nature, and capable of affording far less real pleasure, have rapidly increased and are still increasing.

The want of a place where some of the fine productions of the tropics may be seen unfolding their majestic forms, so different from the unassisted growth of our island, has been one cause of the indifference with which they have been treated. It is no wonder that persons who

who have never seen more of the astonishing works of nature than such as are displayed at a London entertainment, or are exposed for sale in Covent Garden market, should feel little desire after such things. It is natural, under such circumstances, to suppose that the cultivation of plants is an object unworthy the consideration of any but the vulgar; an object which must necessarily be degrading, if not dishonourable, to the polished mind.

Another cause has been the difficulty, not to say impracticability, of forming a stove of a proper magnitude, and at the same time of keeping up a sufficient temperature at all times, to cause the plants to flourish. The want of this has been in many instances joined to the neglect of gardeners, who in general do not like stove plants, on account of the additional trouble they give by the old system of management.

For many years have we beheld with the deepest concern these and other causes gradually operating, to the breaking up of the several respectable collections which formerly existed in the vicinity of the metropolis. One by one have they fallen, and new ones have not arisen in their stead. The buildings which once, filled with rare and splendid plants, delighted and elevated the mind, in not a few instances have been degraded into absolute potageries. The intellectual pleasures which their owners had formerly enjoyed in them were forgotten, and exchanged for the gratification of gross and corporeal animal cravings. And thus stoves were finally doomed to exist only as a sort of manufactories of such things as early potatoes, French beans, small salad, or mushroom.

Under these discouraging circumstances, a prudent adherence to our immediate interest would perhaps have inclined us to submit to the power of example and fashion, and thus to have relinquished (this certainly ill-paid) branch of cultivation for ever. But it always was a favourite branch with us, and we felt disposed to make many sacrifices, rather than abandon it. We have even thought that, as others neglected it, so much the more was it incumbent upon us to be strenuous in its support. Every collection which was dispersed was thus made, by numerous purchases, to increase our own, and we no sooner perceived the advantages of steam, than we prepared to avail ourselves of them to the fullest extent.

To take a comparative view of its superiority over the old way of heating by smoke flues, would fill a volume. Suffice it to say, that with it we have not found the least need of tan; of course that article is entirely dispensed with, whereby a vast deal of trouble is saved, as also a considerable expence: the risk too of losing many tender plants, which frequently happened in turning the tan in winter, is effectually obviated.

It is known that steam does not consume or destroy the vital principle of the air, as flues invariably do, thereby rendering it unfit for vegetation: on the contrary, the heat obtained from steam is regular, nutritious, and congenial to all plants; it is also far more salubrious and pleasant to the human lungs than any other artificial heat whatever, being quite free from all carbonic or other noxious effluvia, inseparable from the old method. In a word, by the use of steam, the largest conservatories may, with the greatest ease and certainty, be constructed and kept to any degree of heat.

To Mr. J. PADDON, organist of Quebec Chapel; for an Invention, called, "La Tablette Harmonique."

The object of this invention is, to convey, with improved precision and greater facility, a knowledge of the rudiments of thorough-bass. To effect this desirable purpose, Mr. Paddon has judiciously made simplicity of instruction his great and ruling aim; and, in our opinion, has, in a considerable degree, succeeded.

The first particular which presents itself in this novel and ingenious contrivance, is the vertical range of circular apertures, behind which the notes of the diatonic scale are so placed as to be moveable, and capable of being rendered successively visible through each opening; but always in diatonic order: that is, for instance, when the letter A is seen through the lower hole, the letter B appear through the second, the letter C through the third, and so on; the lower letter always being considered as the appellative of the key or scale represented, while these above it give the alphabetical names of the other notes in the octave, in a regularly ascending series, all of which are accompanied with their ordinal distinctions; as *tonic, supertonic, mediant, subdominant*, &c. From this elementary gradation, the student deduces all the materials of his harmony; to the consideration of which he

he is led by another moveable part of the *Tablette*, whose office is to exhibit (also successively) the various denomination of chords according to the stationary basses beneath and the combination denoted by a numerical figure seen at the same time through a circular and collateral aperture. The consonance indicated by the figures successively visible, (we ought also to notice,) are not only given in regular succession, but in their several *positions*, or *inversions*; and thus a double light, as it were, is at once thrown upon the subject of harmonical construction. In addition to this, the chords, arranged in classes and illustrated with a synopsis of their origin, are subjoined; and a variety of other useful information is given, partly on the *Tablette* itself, and partly on a separate card, which latter presents remarks upon the "chords as they pass in review;" also upon "the Omission of Octaves," and "An Introduction to Preluding."

This contrivance of Mr. Paddon's is so compact and convenient, its confirmation so compressed, yet comprehensive, and withal, so perfectly original, that we were induced to consider it very minutely; and, speaking with the most impartial deliberation, we can pronounce *La Tablette Harmonique* a very ingenious and highly useful invention.

LIST OF NEW PATENTS; and we earnestly solicit the Patentees to favour us with copies or extracts of their Specifications.

J. MILTON, of Ashton-under-Line, Lan-

caster; for a new species of loom-work, whereby figures or flowers can be produced in a mode hitherto unknown upon cloth, while in the process of weaving, whether linen, cotton, woollen, silk, or any of them intermixed.—July 11.

J. RICHTER, of Holloway; for improvements in the apparatus used for distillation, evaporation, and condensation.—July 14.

R. ORMROD, of Manchester, Lancashire; iron-founder; for an improvement in the manufacturing of copper, or other metal, cylinders or rollers for calico-printing.—July 22.

U. SARTORES, of Winchester-street, merchant; for an improvement in the method of producing ignition in fire-arms, by the condensation of atmospheric air.—July 22.

H. CREIGHTON, of Glasgow, civil engineer; for a new method of regulating the admission of steam into pipes, or other vessels, used for the heating of buildings.—July 22.

T. MACHELL, of Great Ryder-street, surgeon; for his method of applying, for medicinal purposes, the agency of atmospheric air, liquid, or gaseous substances, to the external surface, and to some of the internal cavities and passages of the human body.—Aug. 24.

J. BENNETT, of Manchester, shop-keeper; for certain improvements in filtering vessels.—Aug. 31.

J. BOWYER, of Kidderminster, carpet manufacturer; for an improvement in the machinery for making Brussels and cut-pile carpeting.—Aug. 31.

R. GREEN, of Lisle-street, Leicester-square, saddler's ironmonger; for an improvement upon the spring billet for harness.—Aug. 31.

NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED IN APRIL;

With an HISTORICAL and CRITICAL PROËMIUM.

. *Authors or Publishers, desirous of seeing an early notice of their works, are requested to transmit copies before the 18th of the month.*

LIEUT. HEUDE has pleasingly added to that fullness of information which, within these few years, has been laid before the world in relation to the Asiatic countries lying between India and Constantinople, and traversed in the overland journey. To various novel information relative to Babylon, has Mr. H. added an account of the scite on which Moses and his commentators have agreed in placing the Garden of Eden; and has illustrated his description by a view. The scite is now called KORNÄ, and it is a wretched marsh, overgrown

with rushes, shaded by a few palms, and containing about fifty or sixty miserable huts, while the neighbouring district is a desolate wilderness.

CAPT. ROSS has at length favoured the world with his account of the *Voyage of Discovery in Baffin's Bay*, of which we noticed another account in our last, which had appeared in the first number of the Monthly Journal of new Voyages. Though our information is not increased by this splendid and well-written quarto, yet the price of 3l. 13s. 6d. would be merited by the numerous engravings, if their

their correctness could be relied on. The plate, for example, representing the cliffs of red snow is a perfect caricature, the redness being wholly unobserved by the first party who went on-shore, and being detected by means only of telescopes on-board, and, when accurately examined, proving merely an effect of the odour of certain birds, which live on red shrimps, and abound on the scite. This showy plate, as well as those depicting the oblique ice-bergs, are, in truth, the laughing-stock of most of the persons engaged on the voyage. A great discordance exists in the statements of the two accounts relative to Whale Sound and Lancaster's Sound. To determine which of these statements is correct, a new expedition has just sailed, under the command of that intelligent officer Lieut. Parry, of the *Alexander*, (son of Dr. PARRY, of Bath;) and, if the Pacific or North-western Ocean is to be reached by skill, courage, and perseverance, we are persuaded he will perform this grand and desirable achievement.

Mr. J. G. MANSFORD, in an *Enquiry into the Influence of Situation on Pulmonary Consumption, and the Duration of Life*, illustrates, with great ingenuity and variety of fact, the principles that the average duration of life is proportioned to the elevation of the country or spot inhabited, and also to the temperature of the country or spot inhabited. He therefore recommends to the subject of pulmonary attacks, a residence in the south-western counties, in bold elevations, with southern aspects; also the higher scites of Bath and Clifton; and, above all, the Island of Madeira, in elevations of 1 or 2,000 feet.

BOWDICH's *Account of his Mission from Cape Coast Castle to Ashantee*, a neighbouring kingdom, constitutes a valuable addition to our knowledge of African geography. Considered in all its parts, a more curious book of travels has not issued from the press for some time. Nor has the author confined his researches to the mere route to Ashantee; but he has extended his enquiries far into the interior, and recorded many interesting facts, which he collected orally from merchants and travellers. The plates are peculiarly attractive in execution, and novel in design.

Dr. MACMICHAEL has favoured us with a pleasing and satisfactory narrative of a Journey made by him in 1817-18, from Moscow to Constantinople.

The style, substance, and general spirit of the work are worthy of a member, and one of the travelling fellows, of the university of Oxford. The account of the journey into Syria, in company with Mr. Legh, adds unexpectedly to the value and interest of the volume, though it is modestly unnoticed in the title-page.

The COUNT LAS CASAS has made a further appeal to the honour and sympathy of the world, in behalf of his kidnapped master, in a *second Letter to Prince Lucien Bonaparte*; and in another to Lowe, the legitimates' deputy at St. Helena, accompanied by notes and documents, whose veracity cannot, we presume, be impeached. On the other hand, a very suspicious volume, bearing the title of "FACTS," has appeared as an apology for the political turpitude which, on this subject, we are fated to witness; but the epithets used by this writer being ill-timed, and out of place, render all his *facts* very questionable.

The translation of the ABBÉ GUILLIE'S *Treatise on the Means of Instructing and Amusing the Blind*, will be received with high gratification by all the philanthropists of the United Kingdom, and will add to the happiness of every family which has any one of its members deprived of sight. The Abbé, as the head of the Royal Institution at Paris, was qualified, above all men, for such an undertaking. The translator has done his duty; and has, in an elegant dedication, adopted the illustrious JENNER for his patron.

A spirited satire on the follies of the times, and on the vices and foibles of empires in every walk of life, has appeared under the title of, *A Familiar History of the Lives, Loves, and Misfortunes of Abelard and Heloise*; by Robert Rabelais, the younger. It is a true Hudibrastic poem, and, with reference to our own day, as worthy of notice, as Hudibras himself in relation to the Civil Wars. The author's principles, however, are better than those of Butler; and, though he lashes all who fall in his way, yet he spares those the least who fatten on the spoils of their country, and profit by the various crafts and impositions of which mankind are the willing dupes. The author himself, however, sacrifices truth occasionally to some prejudices, and too often depends on newspaper authority; and, therefore, puts on durable record, the vulgar "*lie*" of

of the day." He is, however, a man of humour, and possessed of a power of versification, which is not often surpassed.

Mr. J. J. GURNEY has published his *Notes on the Prisons in Scotland*, and in the north of England, made during a journey in company with ELIZABETH FRY, of philanthropic renown. We honour these exertions in behalf of suffering humanity; and, though we lay no stress on palliatives of errors in legislation and domestic policy, yet palliatives are all the remedies that can be applied by powerless individuals. The affecting anecdotes contained in this tract ought to be printed in a cheap form for general distribution; at the same time, in praising the work, we feel it proper to re-state our opinion, that, for one case where a bad gaol makes a criminal, a hundred are made by the tolerated abuse of landed property in the engrossment of farms, by which degrees of distress are created that justify crimes to their perpetrators. In taking this opportunity of reiterating this important principle as the SOLE CAUSE of the increase of social misery and crimes in the British empire, we would, however, by no means encourage a neglect of the helpless victims of a bad system; and we, therefore, duly laud the exertions recorded in this volume.

Messrs. REDFORD and RICHES' *History of Uxbridge* is one of the most elegant volumes of topographical description which has for a long time issued from the press. Uxbridge is too near the devouring vortex of London to be very important or interesting; yet the industrious editors of this work have assembled a mass of very amusing materials, and have enriched their narrative by a number of very tasteful engravings. We recommend it in style and arrangement as a model to other writers of local history.

The second part of the *Monthly Journal of New Voyages and Travels* is occupied by a very pleasingly written *Voyage in the Indian Seas*, by JAMES PRIOR, esq. surgeon of the *Nisus* frigate. It contains the fullest account of many naval and military operations, and of the state of the Mauritius, that is before the world. Its details relative to all the coasts and islands of the Indian seas are also highly amusing, novel, and curious.

The Priory of Birkenhead, a Tale of the Fourteenth Century, by THOMAS WHITBY, is a pleasing and spirited little

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poem, which it is our duty to recommend to the attention of our readers. The imagery is elegant, and the versification smooth and flowing. The author, perhaps, has not imparted a sufficient degree of interest to the narrative; but this is a blemish which we have little doubt is owing to inexperience in the art of poetry, and will not be perceptible in his future productions.

A tale, called *the Vampyre*, has been ascribed to Lord Byron; but, unless assured by his lordship personally, and on his honour, that he actually did write it, we will not believe him capable of compounding such a dose of odious quackery. It is barely possible that he may, on some occasion, have orally repeated some such story; but, that he ever penned it, is beyond all belief. What renders the whole publication the more liable to suspicion is a description purporting to be of his lordship's house in the Island of Mitylene, where his lordship never resided!

As the justice of the managers of Drury-lane Theatre towards the author of *The Italians* had been questioned, they liberally determined to submit it to the ordeal of performance, which, under the circumstances, became a trial of strength between the author's friends and those of Mr. Kean. Nothing, therefore, could exceed the uproar which interrupted the attempt to perform it; and, after two nights of desperate contest, the piece, whatever might be its real pretensions, was withdrawn. The affair has, however, given existence to many squibs in prose and verse, and to a *special preface*, which will long be cherished by theatrical amateurs.

An eighth edition has appeared of *the Tutor's Key*, containing answers to the 8000 questions, in fourteen text books on that system; with a preliminary discourse, treating of the utility and importance of the system, and comparing it with others, and with its imitators. This edition perfects this course of liberal education, and adapts it to all kinds of schools.

Mr. A. JAMIESON has added to the variety of school-books a volume of *Conversations on General History*, containing an extensive assemblage of facts, but unenlivened by the vivacity which the title of *Conversations* would bespeak.

An apostle of arbitrary power, who has been seated at Truro, has been attempting to mislead the people of Cornwall by some *Letters on the Circulating Medium*, tending to prove that a

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factitious

factions currency, created by the will and wants of governments, is a better representative of property than the precious metals; or, in other words, that a conventional standard is preferable to the universal standard of Nature.

The Letters from the Continent, of the REV. J. W. ORMSBY, record the travels of that renowned personage *I-by-myself-I*,—who, seeing none but himself, fills his book with his own opinions and adventures, however crude or uninteresting. In point of intelligence, this work matches the famous volumes of my Lord Blacquiere; while in political principles they are every thing which even my Lord Castlereagh could wish them to be.

MR. W. S. ROSE, a son of the late well-known political character, has published, in two octavo volumes, a series of *Letters from the North of Italy*, which do great credit to his taste and benevolence. We have, indeed, seldom met with a work which breathes a more amiable spirit: it abounds in lively and well-written descriptions, and the politics of the author are surprisingly liberal; but the great charm of the work is a sort of rich literary tone which pervades it, and which gives a force and meaning to many incidental expressions, that cannot fail to render it a parlour-table book.

A sensible pamphlet has appeared under the title of *Thoughts on Suicide*, which, as a moral discourse, merits perusal,—though such doctrines can be of little service to the victims of morbid sensibility, bad digestion, and a shattered nervous system. The physician, and change of scene, are, in all such cases, more wanted than the divine.

A third edition has appeared of *Sermons on Various Occasions*, by the late FRANCIS WEBB, an elegant preacher in the Unitarian connexion. Their excellent style and sentiments merited the compliment that has thus been paid them by the public and the author's surviving friends.

Some writer has judged it worth his while to undertake a formal *Vindication of the Parliamentary Inquiry into Charitable Abuses*, with a view to expose the slanders of the Quarterly Review. To prove the worth of virtue, and to reply to the wilful misrepresentations of the shameless panders of vice, who fill up the pages of the Quarterly Review, seems to be as unnecessary as to argue with a ferocious robber, or to stop to vindicate your character against the

brawling asseverations of a drunken fishwoman. The pamphlet serves, however, to illustrate the great public services of Mr. Brougham in this important enquiry.

That periodical political *tirade*, if not read by others, seems, however, at least to pique the curiosity of those whom it assails, for we see the name of Sir J. E. SMITH affixed to a *Defence of the Church and Universities*, against the doctrines of these ultras. "The insolence of office" at Cambridge merited special exposure; but the special pleading of anonymous scribblers was altogether unworthy of the notice of so respectable a personage as the President of the Linnean Society. The occasion has happily served to produce the following elegant eulogy on the study of nature:—

"The dignity, or due estimation, of any science, may justly be appreciated from the characters of those who have been most devoted to such a science, or who have most successfully enlarged its boundaries. The names of Ray, of Conrad Gesner, of Linnæus, of Haller, to say nothing of a great number less distinguished, may claim for botany a rank in the pursuits of the human mind, which no science, not even the mathematics,—Newton out of the question,—can surpass. These men are landmarks in the history of mankind: of each it may be said, *nihil quod titigit non novarunt*. Their immense application, and its prodigious result; the multitude of their concomitant pursuits, more admirable perhaps than that diversity or contrariety, which often excites wonder and applause, but scarcely ever belongs to a first-rate intellect; the unresisted facility with which each has stepped over the heads of mankind, into his appropriate niche in the temple of immortality; claim for these botanists, and for the science which was foremost in their regard, the deference of all who are competent to estimate the powers, or to mark the progress, of the human understanding, though not perhaps to trace every one of its footsteps. The profound researches of grammarians, the taste and erudition of critics, the sublime efforts of poets, justly demand and receive the homage of the world. They are conversant with the whole scope of human conception and of intellectual power. But the naturalist traces, in all humility, the counsels of the Eternal Mind: the laws and principles which he studies are of divine origin. While he discriminates or combines his ideas, he catches glimpses of infinite wisdom; and there is no boundary to his attainments, but the imperfection of his own nature. The study of language embraces all that ever has been, or can be, communicated from

from one human mind to another; the study of Nature, like that of Truth and Virtue, leads man to acquaint himself with God."—Pp. 17-18.

Mrs. SERRES has published a volume of *Letters of the late abused Earl of Warwick*, which will vindicate his name and talents, and serve all men, who are in embarrassed circumstances, as a lesson of caution, not to confer unrestrained power on others. The treatment of Charles the Fifth, after he had resigned his power, ought in such circumstances never to be forgotten.

Dr. CLARKE, of Cambridge, has published a small volume on the *Art of Fusion by the Compound Gas Blow-pipe*. The various improvements made in this useful instrument are ably detailed; and the phenomena exhibited by its use are ingeniously compared to those which take place when matter, in a state of fusion, is projected from the mouth of a volcano. This idea was confirmed in the author's mind by a two-years' residence in the neighbourhood of Vesuvius. The Appendix contains a series of ninety-six experiments, which must prove a source of great interest to every votary of chemistry and mineralogy.

Dr. CROMBIE, whose powers as a logician are not surpassed by any living writer, has published an octavo volume, entitled, *Letters from Dr. James Gregory, of Edinburgh, in Defence of his Essay on the Difference of the Relation between Motive and Action, and that of Cause and Effect in Physics; with Replies*, by the Rev. Alexander Crombie, LL.D. The rank and respectability of these controversialists, and their well-known learning, talents, and zeal, will naturally attract the curiosity and attention of the public, to whose judgment they have appealed. It is not within the province of this department of our journal to discuss the points at issue between these disputants; nor is it in any wise incumbent upon us, in this place, to declare our impression upon the metaphysical questions of liberty or necessity. We are, however, of opinion, that the cause of truth will reap much benefit from this publication; but we wish that the same object could have been accomplished with less display of personal feeling between the disputants.

Among, the lighter effusions of the press, a clever *jeu d'esprit* has appeared, under the title of, *Junius with his Vizor Up*, by CENIRUS OROKOKO, tobacconist and snuff-seller; the object of which is

to hold up to ridicule some recent publications on the supposed discovery of the writer of Junius's Letters. It was printed at Oxford, and is evidently the production of some juvenile Oxonian, who has seized a very fair opportunity for the exercise of satire, and established some pretension to the title of a satirist. It is not quite fair to promulgate a discovery which has cost Mr. Oronoko so much pains and labour; but we cannot resist the temptation of affording such a treat to our readers as the *unveiling and revealing* to them the unknown Junius, who, according to this author, was no other than SUETT, the comedian!

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A SURVEY of the Husbandry of Eastern and Western Flanders, made under the authority of the Dublin Farming Society; by the Rev. T. Radcliffe. 8vo. 12s.

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On the Mechanism and Motions of the Human Foot and Leg; by John Cross, M.D. 8vo. 3s.

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The Antiquities of Sicily, consisting of the most interesting Views, Plans, &c. with Descriptions; etched by Pinelli, of Rome, from drawings by John Goldcutt, architect, member of the academy of St. Luke, at Rome. Part I. folio, 11. 5s.

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Attempt to discriminate the Styles of English Architecture, from the Conquest to the Reformation, with Notices of Eight Hundred English Buildings; by Thomas Rickman. 8vo. 15s.

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The Life of William Lord Russell. With some Account of the Times in which he lived; by Lord John Russell.

The Biographical Magazine. No. 14, 2s. 6d.

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A Complete Course of Lectures on Botany, as delivered at the Botanical Garden at Lambeth; by the late William Curtis, F.L.S. No. 1, 2s. 6d.

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The History of the Jews, from the Destruction of Jerusalem to the present Period, interspersed with Anecdotes and useful Information relative to the Countries into which this Interesting People have been dispersed; by Hannah Adams, Boston, America. 8vo. 12s.

A General History of the County of York; by Thomas Dunham Whitaker, LL.D. F.S.A. Part I. 2l. 2s.

The Thirteenth Part of Aspin's Universal History.

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A Systematic Arrangement of Lord Coke's First Institute of the Laws of England, on the Plan of Sir Matthew Hale's Analysis, with the Annotations of Mr. Hargrave, Lord Chief Justice Hale, and Lord Chancellor Nottingham; and a new series of Notes and References, to the present Time; including tables of parallel Reference, Analytical Tables of Contents, and a copious Digested Index; by J. H. Thomas, esq. 3 vols. 8vo. 4l. 4s.

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Letters from the Continent during the months of October, November, and December, 1818; including a visit to Aix-la-Chapelle, and the Left Bank of the Rhine; by the Rev. J. W. Ormsby, A.M. 9s.

The Quarterly Journal of Science, Literature, and the Arts; No. XIII. for April. With plates, 7s. 6d.

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Bath; a Satire: by Robert Rake, esq. 2s. 6d.

POLITICS.

The Speech of the Rt. Hon. George Canning, President of the Board of Control, &c. &c. in the House of Commons on Thursday March 4, 1819, in proposing Votes of Thanks to the Marquis of Hastings and the British Army in India. 1s. 6d.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

A Defence of the Enquiry into Charitable Abuses, with an exposure of the Misrepresentations contained in the Quarterly Review.

Thoughts on Poverty and the Poor Laws, in a Letter addressed to a Member of Parliament; by the Rev. R. Walker. 8vo. 2s. 6d.

Hints towards an Attempt to reduce the Poor Rate; or, at least, to prevent its further Increase. 1s.

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A Short and Plain Explanation of the Belief, Commandments, and Lord's Prayer; by Thomas Ashurst, LL.D.

Lessons in Scripture Chronology, illustrated by a Coloured Chronological Scale. 1s. 3d.

Walking with God: a Sermon; by the Rev. Miles Jackson. 1s.

Fifty-six Sermons, preached on several Occasions; by John Rogers, D.D. 1l. 1s.

Lyra Davidis; or, a New Translation and Exposition of the Psalms; by the Rev. John Fry, B.A. 8vo. 18s.

Considerations addressed to Country Gentlemen on the Prevalence of Crime; by John Miller, M.A. 1s. 6d.

The Philosophy of Elocution; elucidated and exemplified by Readings of the Liturgy; by James Wright. 8vo. 12s.

The Deist, or Moral Philosopher; being an impartial Enquiry after Moral and Theological Truths. 8vo.

On Protestant Nonconformity; by Josiah Conder. 2 vols. 14s.

Jesus Christ an Object of Prayer. A Sermon; by Thomas Thomas.

Moderation; a Sermon, preached at the Octagon Chapel, Bath, on Sunday,

January 31, 1819; by the Rev. J. Gardiner, D.D. 1s. 6d.

A Dissertation upon the Use and Importance of Unauthoritative Tradition, as an Introduction to the Christian Doctrines; by Edw. Hawkins, M.A. 3s.

The Theological Lectures of the late Rev. Benjamin Wheeler, D.D. regius professor of divinity, Oxford; by Thomas Horne, D.D. 12s.

Practical Sermons on Various Subjects, designed to illustrate and enforce the Principle of Christian Responsibility. 8vo. 7s.

TOPOGRAPHY.

Views of the Seats of Noblemen and Gentlemen, in England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland; from drawings by J. P. Neale. No. XIV. 4s.

Hakewill's Views in Italy, illustrative of Addison, Eustace, Forsyth, &c. No. V. 12s. 6d.

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

No. II. of the Journal of New Voyages and Travels; containing an original narrative of a recent voyage in the Indian ocean; by J. Prior, esq. 3s. 6d. boards, and 3s. sewed.

A Voyage up the Persian Gulph, and a Journey over land from India to England, in 1817; containing an account of Arabia Felix, Arabia Deserta, Persia, Mesopotamia, the Garden of Eden, Babylon, Bagdad, Koordistan, Armenia, Asia Minor, &c. &c.; by Lieut. W. Heude. 4to. 1l. 5s.

Journey to Persia in the Suite of the Imperial Russian Embassy in the year 1817; by Moritz de Kotzebue, captain on the staff of the Russian army, and knight of the order of St. Vladimir, and of the Persian order of the sun and lion.

A Journey from Moscow to Constantinople. With a continuation of the route to Jerusalem, the Dead Sea, Petra, Damascus, Balbec, Palmyra, &c. in the years 1817, 1818; by William Macmichael, M.D. F.R.S. 4to. 1l. 11s. 6d.

Account of the Mission from Cape Coast Castle to the Kingdom of Ashantee; by T. E. Bowdich. 4to. 3l. 3s.

Travels in various countries of Europe, Asia, and America; by E. D. Clarke, LL.D. Part III. 4to. 4l. 14s. 6d.

A Tour through Sicily in the year 1815; by George Russell. 8vo. 1l. 1s.

PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC SOCIETIES.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN (OR LANCASTERIAN) SCHOOL SOCIETY.

THE indefatigable conductors of this society continue to carry on their operations in every part of the civilized world; and, in the hope of adding to their influence, we extract the follow-

ing documents from one of their last reports.

Much credit as we, however, give the conductors for active benevolence, we continue to regret that they have been induced to change the name of the society, and to withhold from Mr. LANCASTER,

CASTER, its founder, those liberal feelings which they extend so freely to all the rest of the world. His society flourishes, and the world is profiting by it, *while the founder knows not where to lay his head.*

Extract of a Letter from a Manufacturing Village in Derbyshire.

This is a populous place, containing upwards of 6000 inhabitants, consisting entirely of the lower orders, and those that are not employed in the cotton mills are engaged principally either in making stockings or nails; both of which trades are carried on by people who have no control over their workmen, and pay no sort of attention to their conduct or morals, consequently this was formerly considered a very uncivilized place; but the attention which the proprietors of the mills have bestowed upon the people they employ, and the establishing a large Sunday school, has had a general good effect upon the town's-people. Children here are not taken into the mills till they are ten years old, and it is principally for the benefit of these little ones that we have established a day school. When the school was first opened, we had many difficulties to encounter from the parents of the children, particularly the mothers, who did not see the benefits that would arise from the order and regularity of the British system, and at first made great objections to many of the rules and regulations; however, they are now quite convinced of the good effects of the system in the amended behaviour of many of the children, who, from being dirty, idle, and untractable, are become cleanly and orderly, mild and amiable in their dispositions. We think it keeps up a greater spirit of independence amongst the people, and they value the instruction more by paying something for it, therefore 1d. per week is paid for each child.

Since the school was opened last midsummer, 180 children have been admitted, all, excepting about half a dozen, under ten years of age; twenty-five of them have left, fourteen of them to go to work in the mills, seven have been removed by their parents to assist in their families, two have removed too far to come, and two have been turned out—the total now in the school are 155; two are as high as the 8th reading class, four write in books; there are two arithmetic classes, the first learning the addition table, the second in simple addition: the children improve rapidly in sewing.

The mills here give over working at

seven o'clock, when, four nights in the week, the school is open to any of the young women that like to improve themselves in reading, writing, and sewing; they work two nights out of the four, and learn to cut out and make their own clothes; and we are just beginning to adopt a plan which they seem to like very well: on the sewing nights, the best readers take it in turns to read an amusing book aloud, and, as the number is not too great for that, it makes the evening pass very pleasantly to them. We are going to establish a library for the benefit of the mill people, which we think may be a means of doing a great deal of good: we have a boy's school here likewise, managed on the British system, which was established about two months before the girls'—215 have been admitted. A night school is open for the young men and boys who are employed in the works. Sunday schools have long been established here, and we have now got them into a regular organized system; about 700 boys and girls attend the Sunday schools.

Extract of a Letter from Paris, dated August 1818, addressed to the Assistant Secretary of the British and Foreign School Society.

Here (in France) the seed sown by the British and foreign school society, in 1815, has produced a most astonishing increase; upwards of 900 schools are opened in this and the other departments, and every week increasing with a rapidity incredible, but for the facts which attest the truth.

I attended the meeting of the Committee last evening, (which takes place every fourteen days) with Count La Borde, Lasteyrie, Baron De Gerando, &c. So numerous an assemblage astonished me: there were forty or fifty men of the first talent and zeal, and many others whose eagerness to propagate the system of education was evinced by their attendance on the occasion; there were thirty or forty letters read which had been received within the last fourteen days, all of which evinced the rapid progress made, some containing the information that the boys of the city or village, who had formerly attended the schools on the old system, refusing any longer to go there for instruction, were pressing in crowds to the schools of mutual instruction. In fine, the spirit which animates the souls of these energetic men will never relax; Count Lasteyrie was in the chair, five secretaries forwarded the business, and the dispatch

patch and precision with which the whole was forwarded, surprized and delighted me. A bust of the late friend of mankind, the Abbé Gaultier, was voted to be placed in the hall of meeting, and enlogiums to his virtue are to be delivered and printed.

A most important report was made by Count Julien on elementary works, the object of which is, to supply the pupils who are advanced in knowledge with an outline of history, geography, &c.* Men of science are engaged to compress into a small compass the best works of science; so that a general idea may be obtained of the arts and sciences by the pupils. It is supposed that 100 tracts at about four sous—two-pence, each, will contain all that will be necessary.

Extract of a Letter from Philadelphia, dated September 9, 1818.

In Philadelphia we are getting on with much success and unanimity. The directors harmonize—indeed it seems as if a benignant Providence looked favourably on this method of benefiting his creatures.

The house erected by Paul Beck is occupied by two schools. The Commissioners' Hall, Southwark, accommodates two schools. The Adelphi school-house is filled with pupils of both sexes. A school for boys and one for girls is established at Kensington, and our model school in Chester-street will soon be ready for one thousand children.

It is probable that, by the first of the new year, four thousand children will be in the public schools of the city and suburbs, exclusive of those in the country parts of the county. From the popularity of the system, I should not wonder if the ensuing legislature of Pennsylvania were to authorize by law the adoption of the plan, in all the counties of the state.

Extract of a Letter from New York, dated November 5, 1818.

There are in the city no less than twelve schools on our plan, viz.—

	No. of		
	Boys, Girls, Children.		
Under the New York			
Free-School Society	3	2	1250
African Society . .	1	1	300
French Association .		1	250
Methodist Society .	1	1	200
Roman Catholics who use the whole of our Lessons . .	1	1	170
			2170

* The plan is that of the books published in England on the interrogative system.—EDIT.

There have been educated in these schools 14,300 children.

There is an African school at Brooklyn, three miles from hence, for both sexes. The teacher was brought up in the African school at New York.

There will be another Roman Catholic school in the city for both sexes, and there is a school building about a mile from the city-hall for girls and boys, under the direction of the New York Free School Society; it will be finished by the 15th of April, 1819. I understand I am to have the charge of it. I think 700 children may be admitted to both schools. The estimate is 9000 dollars, or 2925*l.* sterling. The boys and girls are generally together in one room; however, they are about altering that plan, but still the master must take charge of both rooms.

The teacher of the African school has introduced geography into it, and I have seen several maps which the boys themselves have delineated. I saw a girl working a map of Africa, I was really astonished; yet, why so? since the same God made of one blood all the nations of the earth. Still I was astonished to see not only the maps of the boys, but the samples of the girls, done in so neat and clean a manner.

From the last Report of the Society for promoting the Education of the Poor in Ireland.

In their last report, the Committee announced the building of a school-house, in Kildare street, Dublin, and expressed a hope that it would be ready at the commencement of the present year; this hope, they regret to say, has not been fully realized; but, as the interior of the school-rooms is now nearly completed, they expect they will shortly be opened for the reception of 1000 children, 500 boys and 500 girls.

This new school which is to contain in each room 500 boys and 500 girls, independently of its affording instruction to so great a number of the poor of Dublin, will exhibit in its internal arrangement, a system capable of adaptation to all schools, for the instruction of any number of pupils; and, being on so large a scale, will exhibit the system of instruction in its greatest perfection, at the same time answering all the society's objects, so far as regards the training of masters; for which purpose, a school, constructed on an extended plan, is absolutely necessary.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

No. VII. of Favorite Melodies of various Nations, for the German Flute, with Accompaniments for the Piano-forte; dedicated to Lord-Churchill, by W. Wheatstone. 3s.

THE principal melodies in the present number of this respectable little work are those of, "*Le Serment François*;" "*Le Lever du Matin*;" "*The last time I came o'er the moor*;" "*The Hartman Air*;" "*La Belle Antoinette*;" "*The Mill, Mill, O!*" and "*Le Portrait Charmant*." Beside these, we find several well-known and admired airs; and it is due to the taste of the editor to say, that the whole assemblage is made from the works of celebrated composers. The piano-forte accompaniment is constructed with much good management. Without covering its principal, it is various, decorative, and sometimes pleasingly busy. Whether Mr. Wheatstone's leading object was, or was not, the double one, of improving both the flute and the piano-forte practitioner, we do not pretend to determine; but certainly he has, in a great degree, effected that purpose; and the praise we are disposed to award is proportioned to his merit.

The "Red Rose," an admired Scottish Air in the Opera of "Rob Roy;" arranged as a Rondo for the Piano-forte; by J. Davy. 2s.

The "*Red Rose*," as here presented to the public, assumes not only a new, but more acceptable, character, and extends its effect to the sphere of utility. In the style Mr. Davy's judgment has preferred to treat the theme, (a style perfectly *a-la-Cramer*;) the composition offers to the ear an attractive series of passages, and to the finger a profitable exercise. The diffusion and variety given to the original matter evinces considerable power of fancy, and much of that seductive art, or gentle force, by which a skilful composer gives to the handled subject new play and fresh beauty, without losing himself, or deserting the ideas on which it is his office to expatiate.

Overture to "the Intercession," a new Oratorio, as performed at the Theatre Royal Covent-Garden; composed and arranged for the Piano-forte or Organ, by M. P. King, esq. 3s. 6d.

Though we do not discover in this piece that character of grandeur and solemnity, or that science and skilful construction, expected in, and peculiarly

proper to, oratorical symphony, we may with justice pronounce it superior in its kind; and say that it would form a respectable overture for a serious opera. That it presents some transitions of harmony that we should be sorry to tolerate, and some ideas of which the composer has not taken every possible advantage, must in candor be admitted; but fair and liberal criticism will also allow, that a few theoretical eccentricities are more than counterbalanced by the number and magnitude of some well-conceived and pleasing passages, by which the composition is enriched; and that, as here adjusted for the piano-forte practitioner, it will not fail to prove an agreeable and a useful publication.

Six favorite Airs, arranged as Trios for three German Flutes; by C. Nicholson. 4s.

We entertain so favorable an opinion of Mr. Nicholson's creative powers, that we should have had much more pleasure in seeing his name in the title-page of a work comprising a body of original music, than at the head of a collection of old airs, however tastefully chosen or judiciously arranged. That the present was not an easy task we readily admit. The compressed compass to which his chosen instruments confined the score of the composer, presented a difficulty which talents inferior to Mr. N.'s could not, perhaps, have surmounted.

Among the melodies here assembled, we meet with that of Webb's "*Glorious Apollo*," "*My lodging is on the cold ground*," "*The Blue Bells of Scotland*," and "*Here's a health to all good lasses*," — the treatment of which, in every important particular, displays the hand of a master; and, by the general effect, both graces and commends the undertaking.

No. II. of a new Series of Mozart's Grand Sonatas for the Piano-forte, with Accompaniments ad libitum.

This elegant congeries from Mozart bears in its title-page no editorial name; but we are not unauthorized when we state, that the merit of the arrangement, and the incorporation of the accompaniments, is due to Mr. Jouse. The ingenious manner in which the whole is compressed, and brought to the eye of the assisted performer, affords great facility to the execution, and brings into a narrow compass the body and form of the composer's meaning. This

This is effected by the introduction of the violin accompaniment over the piano-forte part, in small notes,—which presenting, at a view, the original design, as far as regards the mutual interchange of the melodical passages between the

accompaniment and the principal, both renders the combination more intelligible, and affords the piano-forte performer, if without an accompanist, the opportunity of substituting at pleasure the unsupplied melody.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL,

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

DUPIN's late celebrated Tour among the Public Establishments of Great Britain, which are shut out from ordinary observation, will form the interesting contents of the *THIRD* part of the *Monthly Journal of New Voyages*, which is to appear on the 15th of May.

The expected translation of COUNT VOLNEY's *Researches on Ancient History, Sacred and Profane*, will speedily appear in two volumes octavo. The work combines the manner of the *Runes*, with a depth of reasoning and extent of reading seldom met with in books of modern literature. The MS. was seen by Madame de Staël, and highly extolled in her last work.

A splendid work is preparing for the press, in one volume, quarto, entitled, *Kenilworth Illustrated*, or the History of the Castle, Priory, and Church of Kenilworth; comprehending Sir William Dugdale's account of those edifices, with additions, and a description of their present state, from minute investigation.

A very interesting volume of *Walks in Ireland*, by the late JOHN BERNARD TROTTER, secretary to Mr. Fox, is printing, and is likely, from the known ability and patriotic spirit of the writer, to command much attention.

Dr. TROTTER, late physician to the grand fleet, has in the press, a Practicable Plan for Manning the Royal Navy, and preserving our Maritime Ascendancy, without Impressment, addressed to Admiral Lord Exmouth. This plan attempts nothing but what is easily practicable, and includes marines and landsmen. The whole navy of the country may thus be fully equal to service in eight months, but the greater part of it in less than three.* The impolicy, as well as the injustice, of the impress, is clearly proved in these pages,—if any proof were required of a practice so wicked and oppressive; and the happiest results to the country, the naval officer, merchant, and ship-owner, as well as to the seaman, must follow the adoption of a plan, that secures to all of them their perfect enjoyment of right

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and property.—A new plan is also proposed for the Transport Department to be still under the Navy Board, and pointing out means of economy to the state, and such comforts to troops embarking on expeditions, as hired vessels can never bestow.

The late Mr. JOHN GIFFORD left nearly finished for press, an abridgment of *Blackstone's Commentaries*, adapted to the use of the upper forms of public schools, and to the convenience of students in general, which is preparing for publication with all dispatch.

Capt. WEBB has passed the Himálaya ridge, and had an interview with a Tartar chief. The vast country known in Europe by the name of THIBET was by that name unknown to this chief! Capt. Webb thinks it may have been derived from *Teiba*, which, in the Ghureali language, merely signifies "high-peaked mountains," and which the old missionaries may have transformed into Thibet. In the course of this interesting survey, Capt. Webb took uncommon pains to ascertain, by all the means that good instruments and trigonometrical observations could afford, the height of no less than twenty-seven peaks of the snowy mountains, the highest of which is stated to be 25,669 feet, and the lowest 15,733 feet, above the level of the sea; the former being more than 5000 feet higher than the peak of Chimborazo, the most elevated of the Andes.—The limit of constant congelation in these mountains may be reckoned in round numbers, either at 13,000 feet above the sea, in the parallel of 31°, or at 13,500 feet in that of 30°: the former of these differing from theoretical conclusions about 1,750 feet, the latter about 2,000 feet.

The journal of a Survey of the *Heads of the rivers Ganges and Jumna*, by Captain Hodgson, 10th regiment native infantry, was presented by the president to the Asiatic Society. Capt. Webb's survey, in 1808, having extended from the Doon valley to Cajuane near Reital, Captain Hodgson commences his scientific and

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interesting

interesting labours from the latter place, which by a series of observations he found to be in latitude 30 48 28 N. The village of Reital consists of thirty-five houses, which are built of wood, and are two or three stories high. He left Reital on the 21st of May, 1817. On the 31st he descended to the bed of the river, and saw the Ganges issue from under a very low arch, at the foot of the grand snow bed. The river was bounded on the right and left by high rocks and snow, but in front over the debouchee the mass of snow was perpendicular, and from the bed of the stream to the summit the thickness was estimated at little less than 300 feet of solid frozen snow, probably the accumulation of ages, as it was in layers of several feet thick, each seemingly the remains of a fall of a separate year. From the brow of this curious wall of snow, and immediately above the outlet of the stream, large and hoary icicles depended. The height of the arch of snow is only sufficient to let the stream flow under it.—Blocks of snow were falling on all sides, and there was little time to do more than to measure the size of the stream; the main breadth was twenty-seven feet, the greatest depth about eighteen inches, and the shallowest part nine or ten inches. Captain Hodgson believes this to be the first appearance in day-light of the celebrated Ganges! The height of the halting-place, near which the Ganges issues from under the great snow-bed, is calculated to be 12,914 feet above the sea; and the height of a peak of the Himalaya, called St. George by Capt. Hodgson, is estimated to be 22,210 feet above the surface of the sea. Captain Hodgson, in his account of the course of the river Jumna, observes, that at Jumnoutri the snow which covers and conceals the stream is about sixty yards wide, and is bounded on the right and left by precipices of granite; it is 40½ feet thick, and has fallen from the precipices above. He was able to measure the thickness of the bed of snow over the stream very accurately by means of a plumb-line let down through one of the holes in it, which are caused by the steam of a great number of boiling springs at the border of the Jumna, the thickness 40 feet 5½ inches. The head of the Jumna is on the S. W. side of the grand Himalaya ridge, differing from the Ganges inasmuch as that river has the upper part of its course within the Himalaya, flowing from the south of east to the north of west, and it is only from Sookie when it

pierces through the Himalaya that it assumes a course of about south 20 west. The mean latitude of the hot springs of Jumnoutri appears to be 30.58.

Mr. MURRAY, the chemist, is preparing for the press, a translation of Chaussier on “Counter-poisons, rendered intelligible to those who have not studied the Curative Art,” with numerous notes, the results of Mr. M.’s own researches on poisons.

Mr. J. C. MANSFORD will shortly publish *Researches into the Nature and Causes of Epilepsy*, as connected with the physiology of animal life, and muscular motion, with cases, illustrative of a new and successful method of treatment.

Some objects of social amelioration, which have uniformly been promoted by this miscellany, and several of which have derived their origin from observations in its pages, have led to the establishment of Societies among benevolent persons, chiefly of the excellent Society of Friends,—to which, as their parent, we of course ardently wish success. One of these, the Society against War, or for the promotion of universal peace, we specially originated during the rage of the late wicked wars against France, and we hope it will continue to circulate its tracts till all the world feel the unjustifiableness of appealing to the sword, and hiring assassins under the name of soldiers, to murder one another, to gratify the prejudices of weak princes, or promote the intrigues of their unprincipled ministers. In like manner we set afloat, during a year of Official slavery, and in spite of torrents of regularly organised calumny, that spirit of charity and benevolence which is now so widespread, and which is daily producing such happy effects in favour of the victims of a bad system of domestic policy, who, under the odious names of *criminals and convicts*, have heretofore been deprived of all sympathy. We are glad to behold these and other objects of our solicitude in able and active hands; and though, as distant lookers-on, we cannot help smiling at the heaven of egotism which characterizes some measures of some of the individuals concerned in these associations, yet we overlook this foible while we contemplate the benefits which it leads them to perform for this and future generations.

Mr. O'REILLY, author of a recent publication on Greenland and the Arctic seas, is engaged in preparing for publication a work of much interest to society

society and polity. It is designed to illustrate colonization from the earliest periods of history, the various tribes of mankind, the influence of climate and intermixture; also the operation of the causes that diversify national character. It is also intended to exhibit the results visible in past and present times, arising from the structure, passions, and habits, of men; and how they affect the interests of society in general. The design embraces a variety of important matter; and the first part includes, we understand, the tribes of the British islands, with a prefatory dissertation by an eminent professor of physiology.

Mr. CLIO RICKMAN, the friend of Thomas Paine, at length announces for immediate publication, a full and authentic Account of the Life and Writings of that remarkable man. These Memoirs will be embellished with a portrait by Sharp, from Romney's painting, a *fac-simile* of his hand-writing, and several original pieces of his prose and poetry. Mr. Rickman is a native of Lewes, where Paine long resided; and Paine subsequently wrote in the house of Rickman in London some of his most celebrated pamphlets.

A Journey to Persia, in the suite of the Imperial Russian Embassy in the year 1817, by MORITZ DE KOTZEBUE, is in the press.

Dr. BARLUM is preparing, Reports on the Weather and Diseases of London, from 1804 to 1816 inclusive; comprising practical remarks on their causes and treatment, and preceded by an historical view of the state of health and disease in the metropolis in former times; in which the extraordinary improvement in point of salubrity which it has undergone, the changes in the characters of the seasons in this respect, and the causes of these, are traced to the present time.

Sir HUMPHRY DAVY has published a Report on the State of the Manuscripts of Papyrus, found at Herculaneum. He states that he made some experiments on them, which soon convinced him, that the nature of these manuscripts had been generally misunderstood; that they had not, as is usually supposed, been carbonized by the operation of fire, and that they were in a state analogous to peat, or Bovey coal, the leaves being generally cemented into one mass by a peculiar substance, which had formed during the fermentation and chemical change of the vegetable matter composing them, in a long course of ages.

An examination of the excavations that still remain open at Herculaneum confirmed the opinion that the manuscripts had not been acted on by fire. He found a small fragment of the ceiling of one of the rooms, containing lines of gold leaf and vermillion in an unaltered state; which could not have happened if they had been acted upon by any temperature sufficient to convert vegetable matter into charcoal. Moisture, by its action upon vegetable matter, produces decomposition, which may be seen in peat bogs in all its different stages; when air and water act conjointly on leaves or small vegetable fibres, they soon become brown, then black; and, by long continued operation of air, even at common temperatures, the charcoal itself is destroyed, and nothing remains but the earth which entered into the constitution of the vegetable substance. The number of manuscripts and of fragments originally brought to the museum at Portici amounted to 1,696; of these 88 have been unrolled, and found in a legible state; 319 more have been operated upon, and, more or less, unrolled, and found not to be legible; while 24 have been presented to foreign potentates. — Amongst the 1,265 that remain, and which Sir Humphrey examined with attention, by far the greatest number consist of small fragments, or of mutilated or crushed manuscripts, in which the folds are so irregular, as to offer little hopes of separating them so as to form connected leaves; from 80 to 120 are in a state which present a great probability of success, and of these the greater number are of the kind in which some volatile vegetable matter remains, and to which a chemical process may be applied with the greatest hopes of useful results. — Of the 88 manuscripts containing characters, with the exception of a few fragments, in which some lines of Latin poetry have been found, the great body consists of works of Greek philosophers or sophists; nine are of Epicurus, thirty-two bear the name of Philodemus, three of Demetrius, and one of each of these authors, Colotes, Polystatus, Carneades, and Chrysippus; and the subjects of these works, and the works of which the names of the authors are unknown, are either natural or moral philosophy, medicine, criticism, and general observations on the arts, life, and manners.

The translation of *Paradise Lost* into Welsh, in the same metre as the original, by W. OWEN PUGH, will be published

lished in the course of the ensuing month. The unparalleled copiousness of the antient British language enabled the translator not only to keep verbally to the meaning of the author, but generally to preserve even his varied pauses, and other ornaments, at the same time avoiding all literal elisions whatever.

Mr. DANNENBERGER, a gentleman eminently qualified for the undertaking, has issued the Prospectus of a Commercial Institution for teaching the Theory and Science of Commerce, and the Languages and Arts connected with its enlightened and successful practice.—The Institution being intended to be set up by voluntary subscription, a meeting is to be convened by public advertisements, and the following, among other resolutions, are to be proposed to the company present; viz.—

“That the sums subscribed shall form a capital stock, under the denomination of the “Permanent Fund of the Commercial Institution,” and be invested at the Bank.

“That no less a sum than fifty pounds is to be subscribed; for which the subscriber shall receive a transferrable acknowledgment from the treasurer of the Institution.

“That the Theory of Commerce shall be taught in a series of Lectures, comprising every subject relative to, or connected with trade, and necessary to be known by all who devote themselves to mercantile pursuits.

“That, after the theoretical part of the science shall have been completely gone through, the pupils shall be gradually led into the practical part of it, and rendered as perfect as possible in the knowledge of merchandize,—in calculations of all kinds,—in the making up of accounts,—in exchange operations,—in the manner of transacting business at the Custom-house, Excise, Lloyd’s, and the Royal Exchange,—in book-keeping, by single and double entry,—in correspondence,—and, lastly, in what is called the routine of business, by which are understood the different customs and usages of trade; the strict observance of which is of very material importance, and any neglect of them attended, sometimes, with the worst of consequences.

“That mercantile arithmetic, geography, history in reference to commerce, and the principal living languages, shall be taught at the Institution, by able masters selected for the purpose.”

Such a proposal merits the attention of the members of all the public companies in London, and also of all merchants who are fathers; and we shall be happy to announce its progress and success.

Mr. ROBERT OWEN has published an address to the working classes, in which

he states, that the experience of ages has now developed truths which demonstrate, “That all men have been forced by the circumstances which have surrounded them from birth, to become mere irrational and localized animals, and who, in consequence, have been compelled to think and act on data directly opposed to facts, and, of course, to pursue measures destructive alike of their own happiness and of the happiness of human nature.” He adds, that it is from a thorough knowledge of this truth, and of the infinite beneficial consequences which will result to mankind from its being universally known, that he now brings it before their minds, not as an abstract theory to amuse speculative men, but to shew them the source of all the errors which afflict society, and which must be removed, before their condition can be ameliorated. There is no knowledge except this, which can make human nature truly benevolent and kind to the whole of the species, and, with the certainty of a mathematical demonstration, render all men charitable, in the most enlarged and best sense of the term.—His general conclusions are,—

1st. That the rich and the poor, the governors and the governed, have really but one interest.

2d. That the notions and arrangements which at present prevail throughout society, are necessarily destructive of the happiness of all ranks.

3d. That a correct knowledge of human nature will destroy all animosity and anger among men, and prepare the way for new arrangements, which will be introduced without violence, and without injury to any party, and which will effectually remove the cause from which all the evils and evils of society now proceed.

4th. That the higher classes in general no longer wish to degrade you; but, in any change that may be proposed for your benefit, they demand only that advantages should be secured to them, at least equal to those which they now possess: and this feeling is quite natural; it would be yours, if you were in their situation.

5th. That you now possess all the means which are necessary to relieve yourselves and your descendants to the latest period; from the sufferings which you have hitherto experienced, except the knowledge how to direct those means.

6th. That this knowledge is withheld from you only until the violence of your irritation against your fellow-men shall cease; that is, until you thoroughly understand and are influenced in all your conduct by the principle, “That it is the circumstances of birth, with subsequent
surroundings

surrounding circumstances, all formed for the individual (and over which society has now a complete control), that have hitherto made the past generations of mankind into the irrational creatures exhibited in history, and fashioned them, up to the present hour, into those localized beings of country, sect, class, and party, who now compose the population of the earth."

7th. And lastly, That the past ages of the world present the history of human irrationality only; and that we are but now advancing towards the dawn of reason, and to the period when the mind of man shall be born again.

Sir JOHN SINCLAIR, bart. founder of the Board of Agriculture, has published a Plan for establishing, by a Royal or Parliamentary Charter, a Company, with a large Capital, for carrying on the Cultivation of the Waste Lands of the Kingdom, and promoting domestic Colonization; while, by employing the poor in agricultural improvements, the heavy burden of the Poor-Rates will be materially diminished. The following heads are suggested, as a foundation for the proposed institution:

1. That the Society shall be called "The Royal Agricultural Company, for the Improvement of the Waste Lands of the Kingdom, and promoting domestic Colonization."

2. That under the authority of parliament, the sum of one million (or any other sum adequate to the purpose) be raised by a joint stock company, in shares of 50l. each, or twenty thousand shares in all, for promoting so beneficial an object.

3. That the management of the concern be confided to a president, four vice presidents, fifteen directors, five trustees, three auditors, a treasurer, an accountant, and such other officers as may be judged necessary.

4. That the sum to be raised shall be paid by regular instalments, ten pounds at the time of subscribing, and ten pounds every six months afterwards, as the same may be required.

5. That land shall be rented or purchased, either from the crown, or from private individuals, to such an extent as the capital of the company will enable it effectually to cultivate.

6. That convenient accommodation shall be provided in the neighbourhood of the land brought into cultivation, where the directors and other members of the company may reside when they are desirous of examining the progress of the undertaking.

7. That a regular account of the improvements carried on, shall be drawn up, and submitted to the consideration of both

Houses of Parliament, and likewise printed for the information of the members of the company, and of the public at large.

8. That the accounts of the company shall be annually audited, and open to the inspection of all concerned; and that after the first year of actual cultivation, a dividend of 5 per cent. or whatever other sum the profits of the concern may yield, shall be paid to the subscribers.

9. That a negotiation be entered into with the church-wardens and overseers of the several parishes of London and its vicinity, respecting the number of poor they can respectively furnish, and the various articles they will purchase from the company; and that those parishes be preferred, who offer the most advantageous terms to the company.

10. That a meeting shall be called for taking the above plan into consideration, and for presenting a petition to parliament, for erecting the proposed company into a corporate body.

In regard to the minutiae of the plan,—the district where the land is to be rented or purchased; the buildings necessary to accommodate the labourers; the manner in which they are to be paid or maintained; the nature of the crops to be cultivated; the manner in which the produce is to be disposed of,—and other minute particulars, it would be in vain to attempt to enlarge upon them at this time, as they must depend on such a variety of circumstances, and can be safely confided to those who are placed in the direction.

MR. PERRY, of the Museum, Leamington Spa, is preparing for publication, *Plantae Warwickenses Selectae*, or a Guide to the Habitats of remarkable Plants, natives of the county of Warwick. He requests communications relative to scarce plants or new habitats.

Part I. has appeared of a new edition of Mortimer's General Commercial Dictionary, carefully revised throughout, with considerable additions and improvements, by WM. DICKENSON, esq.; and new Editions, with numerous additions and corrections, are announced of CAPPER'S Topographical Dictionary of the United Kingdom; and of WATKINS'S General Biographical and Historical Dictionary, revised, and continued to the present time.

A Dictionary of Astrology is announced, wherein every term belonging to the science will be minutely explained, and the various systems of the most approved authors collected and accurately defined. It will also comprise

prise the method of calculating nativities, according to the Placidian system; the art of bringing up directions, both primary and secondary; the judgment of revolutions, progressions, transits, and lunations; and the entire doctrine of horary questions. The whole to be illustrated by a complete set of diagrams, engraved expressly for the work. We intreat the authors to reflect, that, on the doctrine of chimeras, any other key will foretel as accurately as the stars, and that on the mere chance that any prognosticated event may happen, depends the entire mystery of every science of prediction.

A volume of Poems, founded on the Events of the War of the Peninsula, written during its progress and after its conclusion; by the wife of an officer (now on half-pay,) who served in its campaigns, will soon appear.

A new work is preparing, entitled, *County Biography; or, the Lives of Eminent and Remarkable Characters, born or long resident in the counties of Essex, Suffolk, and Norfolk; embellished with about one hundred and fifty portraits; and intended to accompany the "Excursions" through those counties.*

Number I. of the second volume of BRAYLEY and NEALE'S *Westminster Abbey*, will appear in a few days.

A correspondent of Mr. TILLOCH'S *Philosophical Magazine* enumerates above two hundred errors and errata in the *Nautical Ephemeris* for 1819!

An improved steam or navigating engine has been announced in an empirical manner at Edinburgh. "It will (it is said,) embrace dispatch, certainty, and security; and greatly lessen all expenses connected with navigation. Thus impelled, vessels of any description may, with perfect safety and security, visit any country, every port, and traverse every sea. Storms cannot retard, nor contrary winds detain them; nor can the machinery sustain any injury but what may be easily repaired. A loaded merchantman of the first class may, in fifteen days from the Clyde, reach any of the Leeward Islands, and at an expense not exceeding 20*l.* for fuel. The machinery may also be worked by wind or animal strength."

It is proposed to publish by subscription, a work called the *Complete London Tradesman*; or a *Treatise on the Rationale of Trade and Commerce*, as now carried on in the City and Port of London.

An interesting Romance on the sub-

ject of ROBIN HOOD, is forth-coming; including a parallel of character between Robin Hood and Rob Roy.

A Statistical, Historical, and Political Description of the Colony of New South Wales, and its dependent Settlements on Van Diemen's Land, will be published in a few days; accompanied by a particular enumeration of the advantages which these colonies offer for emigration, and their superiority in many respects over those possessed by the United States of America; by W. C. WENTWORTH, esq. a native of the colony.

Speedily will be published, in one volume, *Sunday School and other Anecdotes; Catechetical Exercises, &c.*; by GEORGE RUSSELL.

A species of siliceous fossil wood was found by a serjeant of artillery, who accompanied Captain Sabine, near the top of a hill, in Hare Island, on the west coast of Greenland, in latitude 70° 26'. It had been a part of the trunk of a pine tree, about four inches in diameter. The hill is in the interior of the island, about four miles from the shore, and is considerably more than 900 feet above the level of the sea, being higher than an intermediate hill, the elevation of which was ascertained barometrically.

Mr. DUFOUR, surgeon of the Daranian Dispensary, is about to publish an account of the effects of his new method of treating Ruptures.

Mr. PLAYFAIR, who, during his residence in France, wrote an answer to Lady Morgan's work, has prepared his manuscript for the press, and it will shortly appear, under the title of "France as it is, Not Lady Morgan's France."

Earl OSRIC, a romance, from the pen of Mrs. ISAACS, will shortly appear.

Tales of Night, in Rhyme, will speedily be published; comprising *Bothwell*, *Second Nuptials*, *the Exile*, and *the Devil on Shealsden Pike*; by the Author of "Night," a descriptive Poem.

Oxford has been visited by Gregory Peter Giarve, a native of Damascus, the Syrian Archbishop of Jerusalem. His principal object in paying a visit was, to examine the Arabic MSS. of the Old Testament in the Bodleian Library, to see which of them contained the version that it would be best to print and circulate in Syria. Upon being shown the MSS. containing the different versions, he determined almost immediately on the merits of each. But his more immediate object in undertaking a journey to Europe, was to procure presses

presses and Syriac types, in order to have the means of printing editions of the Bible and Theological Treatises at his own Monastery of St. Maria Liberratrice, on Mount Libanus; which could by that means be more correctly executed than in Europe.

The third volume of Sermons for the Use of Families, by the Rev. Mr. BUTCHER, of Sidmouth, will be published in the course of the ensuing month.

Experiments have been made at Portsmouth on the application of a grass, a common product of New Zealand, to the manufacture of large and small ropes, of which a favourable report has been given. The grass is strong, pliable, and very silky in its nature, and may be cut thrice a year. It may be brought into this country at the estimated price of eight pounds per ton, or about one-seventh the price of hemp.

Some experiments on the preparation of linen and thread from the flos of nettles have been made lately in Ireland. The thread, in colour, strength, and fineness, was equal, if not superior, to that obtained from flax, and the linen had the appearance of common grey linen.

Shortly will be published, an Epitome of Scripture History, or, a brief narration of the principal facts and events recorded in the Scriptures of the Old Testament, with observations; to which will be added, historical questions, designed as exercises for young persons, by JOSEPH WARD.

MR. RICHARD BAYNES, of Ivy-lane, will publish early in May a Catalogue of a large Collection of Theology and Sermons, including a collection of original manuscript sermons.

A novel, called the Mystery of the Abbey, or the Widow's Fire-side, will be published in the ensuing month.

A new edition will speedily be published, corrected throughout, of GRAY'S *Memoria Technica*; to which will be added LOWE'S Table of Mnemonics.

MR. R. TAYLOR, of Norwich, is preparing to publish three maps, accompanied by tables illustrative of the sites of religious houses, &c. in that diocese,

as they existed before the dissolution of monasteries.

The account in the fifth volume of the *Medico-Chirurgical Transactions*, of the efficacy of the *Pyrola Umbellata*, a plant which grows in the Pelee woods of Canada, as a tonic and diuretic, has led to the importation of a considerable quantity. It has long been considered by the Indians as a valuable medicine, and is called in the Chippawa language, *wenescebabuk*, or *wenescebabuk neebesh*; meaning, medicine-leaves.

RUSSIA.

* A new Volcanic Island has been raised among the Alentian Islands, not far from Unalashka. This phenomenon appeared in the midst of a storm, attended with flames and smoke. After the sea was calmed, a boat was sent from Unalashka, with twenty Russian hunters, who landed on this island, June 1st, 1814. They found it full of crevices and precipices. The surface was cooled to the depth of a few yards, but below that depth it was still hot. No water was found on any part of it. The vapours rising from it were not injurious, and the sea-lions had begun to take up their residence on it. Another visit was paid to it in 1815; its height was then diminished. It is about two miles in length; they have given it the name of Boguslaw.

UNITED STATES.

Professor PECK, of Harvard College, confirms every particular of the first accounts of the great American serpent. He writes on the spot, and says, "The accounts of all these persons are very consistent; to the greater part it appeared to be straight, or without gibbosities or protuberances on the back; one person thought it had protuberances, but it seems probable that the upper flexures of its undulations occasioned this opinion. Its velocity is variously estimated; by some it was thought to move a mile in one minute, by others in three, four, or five minutes, and its length was estimated at about seventy feet."

REPORT OF CHEMISTRY, NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, &c.

M^RG. INGLIS, in some observations on the prevention of dry-rot, concurs with several gentlemen who have recently published the results of their experience, that timber, especially for ship building, ought never to be cut till after the fall of the leaf. "In examining masses of oak, (says he,) dug from the alluvial strata of the country, where it has lain for ages, many

of them are found fresh and sound as the day on which they had been thrown from their respective roots. In this case the timber is uniformly black as ebony, and obdurately hard. I was led from curiosity to examine chemically several of these old trunks, and found a far greater proportion of iron than could be supposed to exist in the natural state of the tree.

To this iron I attribute the incorruptibility and high state of preservation of this antediluvian timber. This extraneous iron must have been supplied from the ore of the soil or chalybeate waters; in this state of solution it would penetrate the substance of the wood, unite with the astringent principle, and produce not only the black colour, but such a density of texture as almost to resist the sharpest instrument. The same means will season new timber, and render it proof against dry-rot, that will cure in the old; namely, the application of iron in a state of solution. This can be obtained at a comparatively small expence from a solution of green copperas, in which the wood must be soaked till it has acquired the colour of new ink. This would completely counteract every vegetable principle, and communicate durability and firmness of texture, with this additional advantage, that the sulphur of the solution, penetrating the substance of the plank, would defend it against the ravages."

M. LEROI has communicated experiments to the Royal Academy of Sciences, in which gunpowder has been inflamed by a blow, without the previous production of a spark. From experiments made in the laboratory of the Royal Institution, it has been found, that, if gunpowder be mixed with pulverized glass, felspar, and particularly with harder substances, it may be inflamed by being struck violently on an anvil, though faced with copper and with a copper hammer.

The discovery of M. Morichini respect-

ing the magnetizing power of violet rays, has been confirmed by PROFESSOR PLAYFAIR, who gives the following account of an experiment:—After having received into my chamber a solar ray, through a circular opening made in the shutter, the ray was made to fall upon a prism, such as those which are usually employed in experiments upon the primitive colours. The spectrum which resulted from the refraction was received upon a screen; all the rays were intercepted except the violet, in which was placed a needle for the purpose of being magnetized. It was a plate of thin steel, selected from a number of others, and which, upon making the trial, was found to possess no polarity, and not to exhibit any attraction for iron filings. It was fixed horizontally on the support by means of wax, and in such a direction as to cut the magnetic meridian nearly at right angles. By a lens of a sufficient size, the whole of the violet ray was collected into a focus, which was carried slowly along the needle, proceeding from the centre towards one of the extremities, and always the same extremity; taking care, as is the case in the common operation of magnetizing, never to go back in the opposite direction. After operating fifty-five minutes, the needle was found to be strongly magnetic; it acted powerfully on the compass, the end of the needle which had received the influence of the violet ray repelling the north pole, and the whole of it attracting, and keeping suspended, a fringe of iron filings.

MEDICAL REPORT.

REPORT of DISEASES and CASUALTIES occurring in the public and private Practice of the Physician who has the care of the Western District of the CITY DISPENSARY, —the limits of which, commencing at the Fleet-street end of Chancery-lane, pass through Gray's Inn-lane, Portpool-lane, Hatton Wall, Great Saffron-hill, West-street, Smithfield-bars, Charterhouse-lane and square; along Goswell-street to Old street; down Old-street, as far as Bunhill-row; thence crossing the Old Jewry and extending along Queen-street, terminate at the water-side.

TWO cases of Small-pox subsequent to vaccination have somewhat recently occurred, which seemed almost solely to originate in the apprehensions of the individuals affected,—apprehensions that had haunted them both for years, and which eventually became exchanged for reality, in consequence of accidental exposure to the influence of small-pox virus: this would, most probably, in neither case, have proved equal to the production of its specific effects, had the patients not been conscious of the danger they had incurred. In each instance, the complaint was ushered in by marks indicative of malignity; and, in one, the urgency of unfavorable symptoms was much magnified by the subject of them having swallowed a

vial-full of spirits of hartshorn, which was taken in mistake for a saline draught. But, let the event of these apparently severe cases be told in triumph to the indiscriminate oppugner of the vaccine cause. At the very moment which would have been one of extreme peril in common cases of malignant small-pox, every alarming symptom suddenly subsided, and it appeared as if the power of vaccination had, in these instances, vanquished a sort of leagued opposition to his pretensions, namely, the fear of small-pox, combined with the variolous poison.*

The influence both of the depressing and

* In all cases of small-pox that have occurred after vaccination within the reporter's

and exciting passions upon physical man, although generally known as an abstract principle, is not, perhaps, allowed its due weight, either in theoretical or practical medicine. A letter is now lying by the reporter, from an intelligent correspondent, the writer of which expresses it as his opinion, that even that dreadful and dreaded disease—cancer, does not possess so much of a specific character as is usually conceived, but that it is a malady very materially modified, even with respect to its essential nature, by the mental condition of the sufferer; and it has been hinted by one of the present reporter's predecessors, that complaints are cured as much through the medium of the imagination as the stomach.

It may be questioned whether an undue degree of scepticism does not mingle itself with the conception and enunciation of such tenets as the above, when extended to an extravagant length; but, on the other hand, the impulse of mental feelings upon physical forces—of mind upon body, deserves to be constantly and carefully taken into the calculation of every person, whose province it is to cultivate pathology, or practise physic. There was a time, it will be recollected, when some individuals might be found, who even placed faith in the alleged powers of Perkins's Metallic Tractors; and, during the transient reign of that curious creed, it was actually ascertained that symptoms of even organic and irremediable disease were, for a time, materially mitigated by the use of common pieces of rusty iron, the subjects of the experiment supposing themselves operated upon by the genuine tractors; and who does not call to mind the amazing influence of confidence exhibited many years since at Breda, where, we are told that, during the siege, when the garri-son, reduced in numbers by the ravages of disease, were ready, from despair, to deliver up the town, a medicine sent by the Prince of Orange, the preparation of which was reported to be expensive in the extreme, was distributed to the surgeons, and administered in drops. This medicine, boasting of properties to which it had no equitable claim, wrought wonders; and all who took it, in the confidence of hope, were speedily restored to health.

"It is worthy of observation, (says an able writer on the passions,) that, in every

reporter's observation, the above peculiarity has been remarkable. The disorder is, as it were, kept at bay, until the period of crisis, when vaccination suddenly rises superior in the struggle, and asserts its ex-cupping powers.

powerful exertion of the Imagination, some change takes place in the body corresponding with its nature. In a keen appetite upon the thought of some savoury viand, the salivary glands are stimulated to a secretion of saliva, as preparatory to deglutition. We feel ourselves firm, collected, elevated, upon the lively representation of the firm heroic conduct of others. The blood thrills in our veins, and the skin corrugates at the description of any thing peculiarly horrible; and, under the strong impression of fictitious danger, the attitude of our bodies attempts to evade it. Full confidence in the mystic power of another places the whole system in a situation most favourable to the effects which the object of his confidence undertakes to produce. This will explain much of what is real in the pretensions of magnetizers, and the exaggerating disposition of both operator and patient will serve to explain the rest."

The practitioner of medicine has to contend with another influence upon the faculties and functions of the bodily organization, of almost equal subtlety and equal force with the foregoing. Air and spirit are metaphorically and etymologically conceived to have something in common,—and both disorders and health are often imperceptibly and inscrutably conveyed on the wings of the wind, or generated through the medium of the atmosphere. During the few preceding weeks, a species of influenza has been present, the production of which is not clearly traceable to any known condition of the air; and, what is exceedingly remarkable, these apparently atmospherical affections not unfrequently display such a limited locality as would seem inconsistent with all we know of the penetrating and diffusible qualities of air; some parts of town being comparatively exempt from the disorders, while they rage with violence in others. With respect to the nature and treatment of the induced complaints, the reporter has nothing particular to offer; for, although they have assumed a protean variety in their form and character, their management has been conducted upon the same principles as in affections originating from more common and obvious sources. Children have been great sufferers, and a something inflammation of the lungs (constituting, perhaps, the bronchitis of systematic authors,) has sometimes presented rather embarrassing contrarieties of indications to those practitioners who think before they prescribe.

D. UWINS, M.D.

Thurday Inn; April 20, 1819.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

THE amount of duty paid by the twelve principal fire-offices in London, in 1818, was as follows:—

Sun	£118,491
Phoenix	73,937
Royal Exchange	50,749
Imperial	38,769
County	30,087
Globe	29,566
British	16,859
Eagle	16,099
Albion	16,603
Westminster	15,116
Hand in hand	14,014
Hope	13,263

The importation of wheat into Great Britain, on the average of the last twenty

years, is stated at 500,000 quarters; the purchasing of which has amounted to 1,250,000l. sterling.—The quantity of grain imported into England in 1817 and 1818 was,—

	1817.	1818.
Wheat	584,565 qrs.	1,280,380 qrs.
Beans	2,266 —	113,844 —
Barley	78,399 —	569,289 —
Oats	345,514 —	819,861 —
Wheat flour	1,078,133 cwt.	575,596 cwt.

By an official return to an order of the House of Commons, it appears that the amount of rock or foul salt granted for agricultural purposes, from the 1st of July, 1818, to the 25th of February, 1819, was 12,317 bushels.

PRICES OF MERCHANDIZE.

March 26.

April 23.

Cocoa, W. I. common	£3 0 0	to 4 5 0	£3 0 0	to 4 10 0	per cwt.
Coffee, Jamaica, ordinary	4 15 0	— 6 1 0	3 10 0	— 4 15 0	ditto.
—, fine	6 15 0	— 7 15 0	5 14 0	— 6 10 0	ditto.
Coffee, Mocha	6 18 0	— 7 0 0	6 4 0	— 6 10 0	per cwt.
Cotton, W. I. common	0 1 2	— 0 1 4	0 1 2	— 0 1 3	per lb.
—, Demerara	0 1 3	— 0 1 7½	0 1 2	— 0 1 6	ditto.
Curants	5 10 0	— 5 14 0	5 10 0	— 5 12 0	per cwt.
Figs, Turkey	2 5 0	— 3 2 0	2 13 0	— 2 16 0	ditto.
Flax, Riga	82 0 0	— 0 0 0	80 0 0	— 0 0 0	per ton.
Hemp, Riga Rhine	48 0 0	— 49 0 0	49 0 0	— 50 0 0	ditto.
Hops, new, Pockets	6 15 0	— 9 9 0	6 10 0	— 8 8 0	per cwt.
—, Bags	5 12 0	— 7 7 0	5 12 0	— 6 15 0	ditto.
Iron, British, Bars	13 0 0	— 14 0 0	13 0 0	— 14 0 0	per ton.
—, Pigs	8 10 0	— 9 10 0	8 10 0	— 9 10 0	ditto.
Oil, Lucca	17 0 0	— 18 0 0	17 0 0	— 17 10 0	per jar.
—, Gahpoli	92 0 0	— 95 0 0	90 0 0	— 0 0 0	per ton.
Rags	2 10 0	— 0 0 0	2 3 0	— 0 0 0	per cwt.
Raisins, bloom or jar, new	4 2 0	— 4 12 0	4 2 0	— 4 5 0	ditto.
Rice, Carolina, new	2 0 0	— 2 2 0	2 2 0	— 2 10 0	ditto.
—, East India	0 14 0	— 0 17 0	0 12 0	— 0 16 0	ditto.
Silk, China, raw	1 8 0	— 1 14 0	1 8 0	— 1 14 0	per lb.
—, Bengal, skein	0 17 2	— 1 0 10	0 17 2	— 1 0 10	ditto.
Spices, Cinnamon	0 11 4	— 0 11 6	0 11 3	— 0 11 6	ditto.
—, Cloves	0 3 5	— 0 3 7	0 3 4	— 0 3 6	ditto.
—, Nutmegs	0 5 11	— 0 6 1	0 5 9	— 0 6 0	ditto.
—, Pepper, black	0 0 7½	— 0 0 7½	0 0 7½	— 0 0 7½	ditto.
—, white	0 1 0	— 0 1 0½	0 0 10	— 0 0 11½	ditto.
Spirits, Brandy, Cogniac	0 5 8	— 0 6 6	0 4 3	— 0 4 6	per gal.
—, Geneva Hollands	0 3 6	— 0 3 8	0 3 6	— 0 3 8	ditto.
—, Rum, Jamaica	0 3 2	— 0 4 6	0 3 2	— 0 4 6	ditto.
Sugar, brown	3 12 0	— 3 13 0	3 6 0	— 3 8 0	per cwt.
—, Jamaica, fine	4 0 0	— 4 8 0	4 0 0	— 4 5 0	ditto.
—, East India, brown	1 6 0	— 1 10 0	1 6 0	— 1 10 0	ditto.
—, lump, fine	5 3 0	— 5 15 0	5 2 0	— 5 12 0	ditto.
Tallow, town-melted	3 14 6	— 0 0 0	3 14 6	— 0 0 0	ditto.
—, Russia, yellow	3 6 0	— 0 0 0	3 9 0	— 3 10 0	ditto.
Tea, Bohea	0 2 4	— 0 2 5½	0 2 4	— 0 2 5½	per lb.
—, Hyson, best	0 5 8	— 0 6 6	0 5 8	— 0 6 6	ditto.
Wine, Madeira, old	90 0 0	— 120 0 0	90 0 0	— 120 0 0	per pipe.
—, Port, old	120 0 0	— 125 0 0	120 0 0	— 125 0 0	ditto.
—, Sherry	110 0 0	— 120 0 0	110 0 0	— 120 0 0	per butt.

Premiums of Insurance.—Guernsey or Jersey, 20s.—Cork or Dublin, 15s. 9d.—Bel-fast, 20s.—Hambro', 20s. a 25s.—Madeira, 20s. a 25s.—Jamaica, 30s.—Greenland, out and home, 3½g.

Course of Exchange, April 23.—Amsterdam, 11 6.—Hamburg, 34.—Paris, 23 60.—Leghorn, 51½.—Lisbon, 57.—Dublin, 1½ per cent.

At Messrs. Wolfe and Edmonds' Canal Office, Change Alley, Cornhill—Grand Junction CANAL shares sell for 250l. per 100l. share.—Birmingham, 1030l.—Coventry, 1050l.—Leeds and Liverpool, 340l.—Trent and Mersey, 1600l.—East India Dock, 185l. per share.—West India, 185l.—The Strand BRIDGE, 9l. 10s.—West Middlesex WATERWORKS, 49l.—GAS LIGHT COMPANY, 93l.

Gold in bars 4l. 1s. per oz.—New dubbons 4l. 2s.—Silver in bars 5s. 6d.

The 3 per cent. Reduced, on the 23d, were 71; 3 per cent. Consols, 72½; and 4 per cent. Consols, 104½.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of BANKRUPTCIES and DIVIDENDS unannounced between the 20th of March and the 20th of April, 1819; extracted from the London Gazettes.

BANKRUPTCIES. [This Month 132.]

The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses.

ANDERSON H. W. Custom court, Broad street, merchant. (Wills and co.)
 Abraham K. Liverpool, merchant. (Chester, L.)
 Adair A. White Lion, Lambeth, victualler. (Popkin, L.)
 Beasley C. Broad street, mercer. (Price and co. L.)
 Bentley S. Horton, Yorkshire, worsted manufacturer. (Nettleship, London)
 Buckley H. Junction, Yorkshire, innkeeper. (Milne and co. London)
 Bunday G. H. Bristol, corn factor. (Bourdillon and co. London)
 Biammer C. Woodhouse, Yorkshire, mercer. (Blacklock, London)
 Burcher T. Michel Dean, Gloucestershire, timber dealer. (King, London)
 Booth T. New street upon Trent, Nottinghamshire, and A. Booth, Nottingham, tallow chandlers. (Hurt, Nottingham, and Knowles, L.)
 Brumwell R. Newcastle upon Tyne, hatter. (Stokes banks, London)
 Baker S. Brighton, linen draper. (Lamberts and co. London)
 Buckland T. Langley, Bucks, brick maker. (Berkeley, L.)
 Barton W. St. Mary's Church Yard, Borough, upholsterer. (Rogers and co.)
 Brook N. Southampton street, Strand, shoemaker. (Amory and co. London)
 Barnett A. Broad street, Bloomsbury, glass dealer. (Cuppake, London)
 Bush H. Wick, Gloucestershire, dealer. (King, L.)
 Burnmer J. W. and C. L. Vidal, New London street, merchants. (Cox and co. Barrow and co.)
 Bigg J. and C. Market, Hertfordshire, brewers. (Nicholson and co. Bedford)
 Barnes J. Portlea, builders. (Alexander and co. L.)
 Booth J. Chapel lane, Firth, Derbyshire, brewer. (Milne and co. London)
 Buchanan D. S. M. Smith and F. Ashley, Liverpool, merchants. (Addington and co. L.)
 Bartlett J. S. mercer, Cheeser, (Edmonds, L.)
 Chamberlain W. St. John street, Bath. (Kitchin, Bath)
 Conker N. Upper Park Birmingham, chemist. (Halsey Cottrell & Co. N. and C. C. Vine street, Liverpool street, bacon merchants. (Nisde and co.)
 Carr C. Bridge street, Westminster jeweller. (Upfell Chaney W. Convent, provision merchant. (Crooke and co.)
 Cooper J. School, Yorkshire, plate merchant. (Bigg, L.)
 Cruik T. Chatham, brewers. (Jencks, L.)
 Coxe R. St. Martin's, Worcester, victualler. (Price and co. London)
 Collinson E. Crooked Lane, oil merchant. (Alliston and co. London)
 Campbell J. White Lion court, Cornhill merchant. (Rivington, London)
 Dalgarn P. and E. Windus street, Mary at hill, ship brokers. (Clarke and co.)
 Damer E. Prime street, Bishopgate, feed crusher. (Drice and co.)
 Dunne H. Co. Chester, miller. (Williams, L.)
 Dickenson W. Sculby, Yorkshire, coal merchant. (Fisher and co.)
 Dixon J. Ivybridge, Devonshire, merchant. (Darke and co. London)
 Davies G. Tenby, merchant. (Alexander and co. L.)
 Dolphin E. Cheshire, Staffordshire, plumber. (Barber, L.)
 Pouchart S. Liverpool, merchant. (Blacklock and co. L.)
 Dixon J. Wellington, shipbuilder, mercer. (Baxter and co. L. and Acton, Wellington)
 Elmer G. Mitley, Essex, merchant. (Cocker, L.)
 Fleming T. Lymouth, sugar refiner. (Paterfon and co. London)
 Fifier W. Union place, Lambeth, master mariner. (Harward and co. London)
 Fletcher K. B. Blackburn, manufacturer. (Bennell and co. London)
 Forbes A. B. Bristol, draper. (Price and co. L.)
 Farmer W. Wallf, Staffordshire, innholder. (Turner and co. L. and Meeley, Wallf)
 Fletcher H. Bunley, Lancashire, plumbers. (Stucker and co. L. and Alcock and Hall, Skipton)
 Grouing R. Broad street buildings, merchant. (Blunt and co.)
 Goddard M. Stannylane, Cheshire, tanner. (Roffler and co. London)
 Gant J. and T. Leeds, woollen manufacturers. (Few and co. London)
 Gompertz A. Lombard street, merchant. (Elliott and co. London)
 Gilpin W. Vipers street, Strand, army clothier. (Fenfdale

Gillmore W. Norbury, Derbyshire, tanner. (Johnson and co. Ashbourne)
 Gowlan M. J. Whitey, power merchant. (Edmonds, L.)
 Griffiths J. and R. Bristol, builders. (Edmonds, L.)
 Gough J. St. James' street, picture dealer. (Turner and co. L.)
 Glover and E. Warrington, brewers. (Clerke, L.)
 Howard J. Liverpool, flour dealer. (Smith, L.)
 Hunt J. Cheltenham, druggist merchant. (Bridger, L.)
 Harman T. C. Wisbech, linen draper. (Sweet and co. L.)
 Hornshaw W. Halifax, grocer. (Batty, L.)
 Halliart T. and J. Bristol, merchants. (Lamberts and co. London)
 Harding S. T. C. Oakes, and T. Willington, Tamworth, bankers. (Hicks and co. L.)
 Hancock W. Bury st. Edmunds, cabinet maker. (Amory and co. London)
 Hawkins S. Portia, dealer. (Winkworth, Portsmouth)
 Howar. R. jun. Woolwich, brewer. (Wiltshire and co. L.)
 Horrell S. Market, corn dealer. (Clutton and co.)
 Hosland J. Knottingley, Yorkshire, ironers. (Blacklock and co. L.)
 Hral W. Bradford, Wilts, innkeeper. (Dax and co. L.)
 Hull C. Hoxton New Town, ribbon manufacturer. (Knight, London)
 Isaac J. Farnham, Hampshire, carrier. (Byne and son, L.)
 Johnson J. Sheffield, draper. (Duncan, L.)
 Jones R. Cheapside, woollen draper. (Harris, L.)
 Jackson M. Bolton, cotton manufacturer. (Meadowcroft Jones & Co. Kentish town, tanner. (Carter, L.)
 Jannan W. jun. Knightbridge, paper hanger. (Hudson and co. London)
 Kirby J. York, brewer. (Eyre, L.)
 Lewis W. and J. A. Hendon, Little Tower street, wine merchant. (Kealty and co.)
 Moule H. St. Michael, Bath, baker. (Addington and co. London)
 Miller R. Old Fish street, bookbinder. (Lane and co.)
 MacDonald R. Grant, Suffolk, shopkeeper. (Rowland and co. London)
 Mountjoy R. Handwell Nursery, Ealing, feedman. (Rooke and co. London)
 Moore P. R. D. Bank court, Strand, paper bainer. (Alexander and co.)
 Myers R. Mithels, York, coal merchant. (Lake, L.)
 Martin J. St. Philip and St. Jacob, Gloucestershire, druggist. (Poole and co. L.)
 Meffert P. Quaker street, Spitalfields, silk weaver. (Jencks, London)
 Naylor J. W. Kentish, Yorkshire, tanner. (King, L.)
 Owen J. and H. Great, Holborn, rent chamber. (Crusley Parkington J. and L. and J. Lilly, sculptors, rent chamber. (Rouletts, L.)
 Pegrow M. and J. Kentish street, dealers. (Walker Pearson J. North street, City road, drug grinder. (Hutchinson and co. London)
 Pearle J. Plymouth dock, saddler. (Crabb, L.)
 Pearson J. Leicester, commission agent. (Beverly, L.)
 Pritchard J. Bristol, grocer. (Poole and co. L.)
 Perkins J. B. Carpenter's hall, London walk, ironmonger. (Clarke and co.)
 Ruge J. Bristol, victualler. (Edmonds, L.)
 Ruge J. W. Lewknor, Oxfordshire, farmer. (Rife and co. L.)
 Rotwell J. Arnold, Nottinghamshire, hofer. (Syke, L.)
 Stanley K. Hope, Derbyshire, dealer in meat. (Wills and co. London)
 Sibley J. Ashchurch lane, drysalter. (Birkett and co. L.)
 Stalker D. and A. D. Welch, Lodenhall street, shopkeepers. (Kealty and co.)
 Stubbs W. Luck, innholder. (Long and co. L.)
 Sington P. Huddersfield, woollen draper. (Lockett, L.)
 Summers W. Newcastle upon Tyne, flour dealer. (Bell and co. London)
 Saxby J. R. Hawkhurst, Kent, hop merchant. (Gregson and co. London)
 Swainson J. K. and L. Morocco leather manufacturers. (Greenwood and co. London)
 Smith B. Birmingham, steel maker. (Wills and co. L.)
 Spall W. Dawlish, Devonshire, builder. (Hoy, L.)
 Samuel E. J. Great Portland street, Goodman's fields, lapidary. (Hicks, L.)
 Slade J. Frome, Somerset, clothier. (Williams, L. and co. London)
 Tatam W. and E. Palmer, Fish street hill, paper bainers. (Hutchinson and co. London)
 Turner W. London road, southwark, stationer. (Jorvis and co. London)
 Threlwood G. Mufsey court, Tower hill, flour factor. (Drice and co. London)
 Travers J. Sandgate Wharf, Lambeth, coal merchant. (Drice and co. London)

Thornley S. and J. Beckton, Manchester, [Johnson
Turner W., Llangollen, Denbighshire, and A. Cumber,
Manchester, cotton spinners, [Duckworth and co,
Manchester, and Ellis, L.
Wood S., Bolton, banker, [Meddowcroft, L.
Whitebrook J., Chester, shoe maker, [Drew and Sons, L.
Watson J., Liverpool, cattle dealer, [Dacie and co.
Webb A., Hammer-smith, coal proprietor, [Gore, L.
Warren C., Albany road, Camberwell, merchant,
[Clarke, London
Wroath D., Iruro, Smith, [Martley, Bristol

Wainwright W., Liverpool, merchant. [Nadfield,
Manchester
Watt J., J., Ratcliffe highway, furzeon. [Riche and co, L.
Wood E., Bolton, brazer, [Meddowcroft, L.
Whitton J., Kingston upon Hall, merchant. [Bosser, L.
and Sandwich, Hull
Wood, Nottingham, grocer, [Fearnhead, Nottingham,
and Hurd and co, L.
Young F., Jun. and R., Anderker, Wapping, sailmakers,
[Blunt and co, L.

DIVIDENDS.

Atmore A., Foulham, Norfolk
Adams T., and T., Messitor, Bristol
Allen S., Southtown, Suffolk
Binney J., Charles street, Southwark
Barton W. Doncaster
Bright J., & co, Foster lane
Briggs J., Sculcoates, Yorkshire
Bagelman J., St. John's Coffee house
Bendy E., Charles square, Hoxton
Boyes J., sen, Anaby, Yorkshire
Barton J., St. James' place
Bette J., T., Houdrass street
Bell J., and J., Snowdon, Leeds
Bernard J. and C. Manchester
Bond W. Dover
Burling J., Bristol
Briggs J. Sculcoates, Yorkshire
Brure J., Craven street
Battersby J. Lower Shadwell
Becher C. C. Louthbury
Barbe J. St. Ann's Friars
Bryant J. sen, Hadley
Corran W. Liverpool
Crispin H. and W. Maidstone
Coute C. T. Ely
Chiford M. and J. Hull
Cook B. Barton upon Humber
Cook W. Ewath
Copleick S. Stafford
De Kour J. P. and J. Hambronn,
Angel court, Thurgomton street
Dewar T. Stamford
Davies J. Poppin's court
Dellow J. Milk yard
Eiswood A. Chard
Ettouthead J. Liverpool
Elgar W. Maidstone
Falkner M. and W. Birch, Manchester
French A. Broad street
Fleider W. London
Flea L. M. Bury court
Foster T. and E. S. Foster Yalding, Kent
Fouret W. Basingstoke
Fawcett G. George yard, Lombard str.
Green T. Upper Arley, Shropshire
George T. Leeds
Godfrey T. Walter's hall court
George J. C. Bedford street, Strand
Gore S. V. Silthopgate street

Geraldes S. C. Broad street buildings
Pigson J. Frodham, Cheshire
Harvey W. G. Battle
Holland S. P. and P. Ball, Worcester
Hughes J. and R. Challen, Storrington,
Suffex
Hodgson W. Playhouse yard, Whitecross
street
Hall T. and J. Malkin, Ashborne
Hanly M. Mitre court, Fleet street
Howe G. Ashford, Derbyshire
Heudy A. Gower street
Hudson E. Gibraltar
Hardisty W. and J. Lodge, Netherton,
Yorkshire
Ignall P. Hawtry, Yorkshire
Jackson J. Middleton, Yorkshire
Jamefon J. Mableton place, Tavistock
square
James K. St. John in Bedwardine,
Worcestershire
Kennell J. and J. P. Church street,
Soho
Kerr W. Lloyd's Coffee house
Keron J. C. Bear street
Le Mercet P. Queen street, Cheshpide
Lane S. Birch's lane
Leigh R. and D. Armstrong, Liverpool
Lee J. J. S. Mortineau, and J. Wilkin-
son, Broad street
Lachlan J. Great Aile street
Mearc T. and M. La Port, Queen street,
Cheshpide
Mugridge J. and E. King's Lynn
Morrison G. Wethers, Durham
Morgan J., Taunton
Morris W. Doncaster
Mayhow J. St. Olyth, Essex
Mitchell D. Grange road, Bermondsey
Moorhouse G. Doncaster
Nath J. Waverdwick
Orme R. Chester
Urmerud G. Rochdale
Polley J. New Bond street
Parsons T. Duke street, Westminster
Preston J. Manor hills, Shropshire
Proctor G. and W. Birmingham
Phillips E. Bristol
Peyton J. Christchurch, Hampshire

Pest A. Doncaster
Powell T. Lennister
Paik C. East Teignmouth
Palgrave T. Bennett street, Blackfriars
road
Pratt J. Brooks place, Kennington
Phillips P. King street
Royal B. Upper Thames street
Roland P. St. James' street
Ray R. Norwich
Robson J. Little Britala
Reed W. Fleet street
Reid J. Newcaste upon Tyne
Robson G. George yard
Randall W. Leeds
Sykes J. and G. Currier's hall court
Shool J. Mounteditch, and J. Heald,
Custons street
Sowler R. Hull, and B. Payne, Cullum
street
Smithyman J. B. Birmingham
Stiffell T. Jewin street
Seager S. P. Maidstone
Tucker J. Long Acre
Tuckett P. D. and W. Bristol
Taylor & Oxenden street
Underhill J. J. Tomafon, and J. M.
Guch, Birmingham
Wileman T. West Nothlye
Wilkinson J. W. Horne, and J. Wilkin-
son, Friday street
Wilkie C. Redcross street, East Smith-
field
Wadinton S. Halifax
Wilkinson R. and A. Jeffries' square,
Wilton J. Mary Axe
Worral W. Liverpool
Wilton J. Rathbone place
Warrington J. and E. Gracechurch
street
Welch J. and T. Carter, Great St. Tho-
mas's Apsle
White M. Lowdham, Nottinghamshire
Webb R. Bromyard, Worcestershire
Walker W. Bright-hillstone
Wimor S. R. Wain
Warwick T. O. and J. Aldred, Bother-
ham, Yorkshire.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE weather has continued equally favourable as in our last Report for all the operations of husbandry; and the spring sowing may now be said to be generally completed, upon as fine a tilth as has ever been witnessed. The early-sown spring crops, including seeds, are very forward, and have a very healthy appearance. The turnips lasted beyond expectation; and so great a proportion of stock remained abroad throughout the winter, that little or no detriment has been experienced from the short quantity of fodder.

The pastures will be open for stock earlier than has been known; and there is a promise for a vast crop of grass. Hay is, in consequence, considerably reduced in price, although there are no stocks on hand, and, in a few parts of the country, the article is scarce. The meadows, having been free from floods, sheep have been freely trusted upon them, and have remained healthy. The lambing season has proved most fortunate, and an unusual number of doubles obtained. Potatoe

planting will soon be finished, and the scale will be large. The blossom for fruit most flourishing and universal. The hops full of fine, strong, and forward shoots; in short, the indications of fruitfulness and plenty are universal, evincing the natural goodness of our country, and the infamy of that system which has rendered us shamefully dependant on foreign countries for a supply of the first necessities of life, and impoverished the great majority of our people. Wool, at length, considerably reduced in price; and the demand ceased in consequence of the present stagnation in manufacturing concerns. Cattle still bear a high price on the average, and sheep very dear. Milch-cows dearer. Saddle and coach horses of figure command almost any price; but the late sales of cavalry horses have reduced still lower the price of the middling and ordinary kind. The wheats have continued to advance rapidly, and there will be ears of wheat earlier in May than the present generation has witnessed. It is asserted, that the phenomenon of several

several complete ears of wheat has been already shown. The crop looks admirably, with some slight appearance of discolour in places. It is remarked, that the influenza of the present spring, which has had considerable effect on the human constitution, has hitherto been successfully resisted by fruits and vegetation. The corn markets have been considerably depressed by the prospect upon the ground and by the imports. Five hundred thousand quarters are said to be warehoused in the metropolis. But, whatever arguments may be brought into use, this will still be paramount, the country must be supplied and secure, as to the first necessities; and, if we are not permitted to feed ourselves by a home growth, in a country well able to support a far more numerous population, we must either import, or starve upon a fruitful soil, rendered barren by excessive taxation. As to a tax on imported produce, it is but too apparent, whenever im-

posed, England, which generally pays the piper, must also pay the feeder. It has been reported, that the wheats, being so forward, are out of danger; but, to the present writer, danger appears more imminent from that very cause. We have had a long course of south-westerly winds, and the blooming may prove a very critical season.

Smithfield: Beef 4s. 8d. to 5s. 8d.—Mutton (wool on) 5s. 7d. to 6s.—Veal 5s. 7d. to 6s.—Lamb 5s. 6d. to 7s. 4d.—Pork 5s. 4d. to 7s. 4d.—Fat per stone, of 8lb., 4s. 4d.

Corn Exchange: Wheat 53s. to 78s.—Barley 23s. to 46s.—Oats 22s. to 34s.—The Quarter-loaf in London, 4lb. 5½oz. 1s. to 10d.—Hay 4l. 10s. to 7l. 10s. per load.—Clover do. 5l. 10s. to 8l. 8d.—Straw 2l. 1½s. to 3l. 9s.

Coals, in the pool, 32s. to 41s. 6d. per chaldron of 36 bushels.

Middlesex; April 21.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Meteorological Results, from Observations made in London, for the month of March, 1819.

	Maxi- mum.	Days of the Month.	Wind.	Mini- mum.	Days of the Month.	Wind.	Greatest Variation in 24 hours	Days of the Mth.	Range.	Mean.
Barometer ..	30.14	14	N.W.	29.07	1	E.	0.65	19	1.07	29.72
Thermometer	57°	31	W.	33°	14 & 17	N.E. & N.	20°	15	24°	44.37
Thermomet. } hygrometer }	44½	22 & 26	N.W. & W.	0	2	N.E.	37½	25	41½	17.30

Prevailing wind,—W.

Number of days on which rain has fallen, 11—Snow 1—Hail 1.

Clouds.

Cirrus. 5 Cirro-stratus. 16 Cirro-cumulus. 6 Cumulus. 21 Cumulo-stratus. 14 Nimbus. 5

The weather, during the principal part of the month, was cloudy, but fine, mild, and very dry. The 15th, 18th, 21st, 22d, and 26th, were the only bright days that occurred. Much rain fell on the 1st and

2nd, and also towards the close of the month, accompanied by strong gusts of wind at intervals, and a gradual increase of temperature.

A. E.

St. John's-square, April 23.

Meteorological Results of the Atmospheric Pressure and Temperature, Evaporation, Rain, Wind, and Clouds, deduced from Diurnal Observations, made at Manchester; by THOMAS HANSON, Surgeon.

Latitude 53° 25' North—Longitude 2° 10' West—of London.

Results for February 1819.

Mean monthly pressure, 29.43—maximum, 29.92—minimum, 28.95—range, .79 of an inch.

Mean monthly temperature, 41° .4—maximum, 53°—minimum, 28°—range, 25°.

Greatest variation of pressure in 24 hours, .79 of an inch, which was on the 22d.

Greatest variation of temperature in 24 hours, 15°, which was on the 18th.

Barometrical pressure described by the curve formed from the mean daily pressure, 3.4 inches, number of changes, 15.

Quantity of water evaporated, — of an inch.

Monthly fall of rain, 4.245 inches—rainy days, 21—foggy, 5—snowy, 7—hail, 3.

Wind.

N. N.E. E. S.E. S. S.W. W. N.W. Variable. Calm. *

1 0 0 1 2 18 0 5 1 0

Brisk winds, 1—boisterous ones, 0.

Clouds.

Cumulus. Stratus. Cirro-Cumulus. Cirro-Stratus. Cumulo-Stratus. Nimbus.

18 0 8 1 1 0

The

The fine and humid weather which characterised January continued throughout the present month; the mean temperature of the two periods being as near alike as possible.—The same observations may be applied to the number and distribution of

wet days, as well as the monthly fall.—Hail, snow, and fogs, have been partial. On the 24th the snow was four inches deep on the ground, but soon disappeared, except on the neighbouring hills. Prevailing wind south-west.

• POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN APRIL ;

Containing official Papers and authentic Documents.

FRANCE.

WE erred in our opinion of the new Law proposed in France, under the plausible pretence of conferring liberty on the press, as pledged to the people by the Charter, and as one of the conditions on which the Bourbons were restored to the throne. The securities to be lodged by a journalist are, in effect, a total prohibition; and the following is a specimen of the details proposed by a committee of the Chamber of Deputies!

Seditious provocations, if they be not attended by any effect, shall be punished by imprisonment, from three days to two years, and fine from 50 to 1,000 francs.

Public insults against the person of the king shall be punished as in the project of the law from six months to five years' imprisonment, and by fine from 500 to 10,000 fr.

An offensive imputation or allegation respecting any member of the royal family shall be punished by imprisonment from one month to three years, and fine from 100 to 5,000 fr.

The like offences against either of the Chambers shall be followed by a similar punishment.

The like offences against the Courts and Tribunals, by imprisonment from fifteen days to two years, and fine from 50 to 4,000 fr.

The like offences against sovereigns and heads of foreign governments, by imprisonment from one month to three years, and fine from 100 to 5,000 fr.

Every outrage to public morals, or *contra bonos mores*, shall be punished by imprisonment from one month to one year, and by fine from 10 to 500 fr.

It has since passed, with modifications, and some liberal clauses; but we are led to conclude that the liberty of the press intended by the Charter will, in a great measure, be flattered away. Much however has been gained, and more must follow.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The common sense of mankind has been astounded within the month at the extraordinary and inconceivable proceeding of the Legislature in suspending its forms and securities, to pass in ONE

NIGHT a Bill which affects to forbid the Bank of England to make its fractional payments under 5*l.* in specie, or to pay a small currency of notes issued prior to January 1, 1817; while it is whimsically stated, that the Bank is *able* to pay the whole of its issues in cash; and that to prevent the gradual and confidential payment of part, is a means of enabling it to pay the whole! The demand of a few thousands in the April dividends was *the alleged danger* which led to this extraordinary proceeding, though it is held out that the Bank is, or will soon be, prepared to pay the millions of its issues. We do not wonder at such assertions, because, for the last twenty-seven years, we have been used to every variety of political chicanery; but we do wonder that such a measure should pass without one division in either house, and that no member spoke against it but MESSRS. BROTHAM, THURNEY, and GRENELL, in one house, and LORDS GREY and HOLLAND, in the other.

A negative measure has, in like manner, excited grief and astonishment. We allude to a motion of Mr. BENNETT to address the Regent to suspend the sailing of a convict ship for New South Wales, having on-board forty or fifty female convicts, sentenced only to seven years' transportation; though, by thus sending them to the Antipodes, the punishment becomes in effect a transportation for life! This case was truly and pathetically made out by Mr. BENNETT; and he asserted, that, if any of the victims of such an incredible abuse of power were ever able to return, it could only be by prostituting their persons! The House, however, negatived the motion *without a division*! None, indeed, raised their voices in defence of the plain principles of justice and humanity involved in the question, but MESSRS. WILBERFORCE, PARNELL, and BUXTON; though it appeared, that of 202 women lately sent to this useless colony, 121 were separated *for ever* from their parents, relatives, and children, who, by law, had incurred a punishment

of no more than seven years' endurance!

GENERAL GOURGAUD has laid his extraordinary case before Parliament; and we hope that its disgusting details will lead to the exemplary punishment of the parties concerned in tarnishing the national honour, and will prevent the renewal of any Alien Bill, on any pretence or under any qualifications whatever.

By a return made to Parliament of the number of persons in custody in England and Wales for offences against the Game-laws, it appears that, on the 26th of January last, in seventy-five prisons, there were then in custody for such offences no less than 522: of whom ninety-nine had been committed under an act 57 Geo. iii. cap. 90; of the latter number the sentence of transportation for seven years was passed upon nine; of imprisonment for two years on twenty; for eighteen months on six; for one year on twenty-two; for six months on twelve; for three months on five; for two months on two; and there remain for trial twenty-three!

A variety of empirical and forced statements have been promulgated by our financiers in regard to the revenue; by whom it is most strangely attempted to be proved, that the revenue on the same articles and scale of duties has improved, although the universal distress of the country and the stagnation of every kind of trade is so notorious. In spite of these fallacies, it appears, however, that the Consolidated Fund was 645,618l. short even in this light April quarter, when the dividends are nearly $3\frac{1}{2}$ millions less than in the January quarter!

Revenue of Great Britain, in the Years ended April 5, 1818, and April 5, 1819.

CONSOLIDATED FUND.

The quarter which ended April 5, 1818, produced 9,334,250l.

The year which ended April 5, 1818, produced 39,598,192l.

	Quarter ended April 5, 1819.	Year ended April 5, 1819.
Customs	£1,685,340	7,530,038
Excise	4,358,557	19,058,925
Stamps	1,570,757	6,373,268
Post Office	335,000	1,353,000
Assessed Taxes....	835,246	6,135,426
Land Taxes	148,440	1,179,827
Miscellaneous	75,245	370,058
Unappropriated War Duties	95,797	180,184

Total Consolidated
Fund 9,124,382 42,235,726

1

ANNUAL DUTIES TO PAY OFF BILLS.		
Customs	434,010	2,531,874
Excise	82,827	623,047
Pensions, &c.	—	16

Total Annual Duties 516,837 3,154,937

Permanent and Annual Duties 9,641,219 45,390,663

WAR TAXES.

Excise	936,494	3,438,551
Property	—	227,349

Total War Taxes.. 936,494 3,665,900

Total Revenue 10,577,713 49,056,563
*Income and Charge on the Consolidated
Fund, in the Quarter ended April 5, 1819.*

INCOME.

Customs	£1,685,340
Excise	4,358,557
Stamps	1,570,757
Post Office	335,000
Assessed Taxes	835,246
Land Taxes	148,440
Miscellaneous	75,245
Unappropriated War Duties ..	95,797

9,124,382

CHARGE.

Exchequer Annuities	£23,749
South Sea Company	153,456
Bank on their Capital	89,125
Dividends	5,734,686
National Debt	2,931,699
Civil List	237,000
Pensions	116,000
Imperial Annuities	9,173
Other Charges	179,560
Bank Management	252,552

9,770,000

Available Income 9,124,382

Deficiency in this April quarter 615,618

Deficiency on the 5th of January,
1819 3,364,866

It would be too *perspicuous* to give the Expenditure at the same time as the Income! That is always given separately, and the House consents.

At a meeting of agriculturists residing in the counties of Gloucester and Somerset, held at the Talbot Inn, Bristol, 25th March, 1819, for the purpose of procuring the equalization of taxation on the cultivators of the soil, and the merchants and manufacturers of the United Kingdom; it was unanimously resolved:—

That it is expedient, by all lawful ways and means in our power, to animate and call forth all the energies and exertions of every cultivator of the soil of the United Kingdom.

And

And that to permit the agricultural productions of foreign countries to be imported, duty free, into a country which is necessarily so highly taxed as Great Britain is, is neither more nor less than partiality to relieve the consumers of such produce in this country from their necessary and legitimate share of the taxes they ought to pay, for enjoying the blessings of our free constitution and mild government, at the expence of the growers of such produce in this country;—who are thereby compelled to sell their productions below a remunerating price; whereby the agriculture of the country is paralyzed, and the labourers are relieved from starving only by parochial aid, instead of contributing to the national wealth by productive labour and constant employment.

That the evils of which we complain are yearly increasing and accumulating, and must continue to do so, as long as there shall be a difference of thirty per cent. and upwards, in the expence of raising all the productions of our own soil, arising from the heavier taxation of this country compared with others; which taxation necessarily advances the wages of this country, compared with every other, and in various ways adds to all the expences on the productions of our own soil.

That, in proof of these allegations, we refer to the import of foreign corn and grain only into this country, in the year ended 5th January, 1819; whereby it appears, that the enormous quantity of twenty-six millions seven hundred and ninety-nine thousand three hundred and sixty-seven bushels of foreign corn and grain were imported into this country for home consumption, in the year 1818, duty free; and, if we estimate the average sum of only 2s. per bushel for wages, which would have been paid upon the growth, cultivation, and marketing of so much corn and grain in this country, it appears the labouring classes have been deprived of earning the sum of two millions six hundred and seventy-nine thousand nine hundred and thirty-six pounds and fourteen shillings for wages, and the merchants and manufacturers, of the expenditure of such sum for their goods, wares, and merchandizes in the supply of such labourers with the necessities they might have consumed, if such additional corn and grain had been raised in this country; the whole of which, under the present system, has been lost to both parties."

The true remedy for these evils would be, for landlords to lower their rents. They have mortgaged their estates for two-thirds of the value, to carry on the late WICKED WARS; and they now have raised the rents to make others pay the interest of the said mortgage.

By the *Army estimates* it appears that 80,479 rank and file, and commissioned and non-commissioned officers, are intended to be kept up during the present year, at a charge of 3,008,714l. The number last year was 113,640. The regiments to be disbanded are,—the 1st and 4th battalions of the 60th, 3d and 4th West India regiments, York Rangers, West India Rangers, African Corps, York Chasseurs, Bahama Corps, &c. The total military or army expences of the country is 6,582,802l. 12s. 3d.; the following are the items:—

	Numbers.	Total cost.		
		£	s.	d.
Life Guards and				
Horse Guards ..	1305	92,251	4	3
Seven regiments of				
Dragoon Guards,				
and 19 regiments				
of dragoons	9296	456,432	15	5
Three regiments of				
Foot Guards.....	6508	222,905	6	7
79 regiments, and				
the Rifle Brigade	61174	1,864,353	18	3
(The troops in India not included, as the India Company pays their expenses.)				
2d West India regiment, Royal				
Waggon Train, &				
Staff Corps	2166	76,251	12	3
Miscellaneous charges				
(deducting 62,494l. 15s. 8d. Irish Exchange).....		296,519	3	4
Four regiments of dragoons, 2980				
strong, and 15 regiments of infantry,				
16,919 strong, at a charge of 616,955l. 5s. 1d. are maintained by the East India Company.				
The Staff		152,805	16	2
Public military departments.....		150,228	10	8
Medicines.....		29,035	19	2
Volunteer Corps		121,668	15	5
Recruiting for the East India forces		20,881	1	2
Royal Military College..		25,173	18	10
Pay of general officers,—				
13 generals, 115 lieut.-generals, and 191 major-generals.....		175,641	15	3
Garrisons		33,658	14	11
Full pay for retired officers		127,437	17	5
Half-pay for British officers		770,161	17	8
Half-pay for foreign officers		129,750	0	0
In-pensioners of Chelsea and Kilmainham		58,531	2	8
Out-pensioners of ditto do. (upwards of 75,000)		1,173,648	2	2
Military Asylum (1750 children)		36,482	17	7
Widows'				

Widows' pensions, (Homes and Foot Guards and Royal Marines not included).....	104,122	2	2
Compassionate list, and compensation for wounds	168,532	12	1
Local Militia Staff.....	20,732	0	0
Superannuations.....	37,337	17	11
Fees to the officers of Exchange.....	35,000	0	0
Charge for corps to be reduced in 1819.....	203,254	11	0

The expenses attending the *Naval branch* of the public service, this year, amount to 2,141,526*l.* 12*s.* 7*d.* The following principal items are extracted from the House of Commons' Report. The total amount expended last year was 20,747*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.*

Salaries and contingencies of the admiralty, navy-office, and navy-pay-office	1819.	1818.
	£174,362	£173,026
Ditto English dock-yards	236,899	238,882
Ditto of foreign dock-yards	46,630	46,718
Ditto of victualling establishments, and hospitals	170,114	170,062
Ditto and provisions for ships in ordinary	225,619	232,818
For ordinary repairs of ships, moorings, and rigging	389,000	389,000
Royal naval asylum	14,000	
Half-pay, superannuations, and pensions, compassionate list, and bounty to chaplains	1,125,692	1,130,512
Ditto for civil departments	100,694	99,661

From the above there will be a deduction of 334,487*l.* (last year the amount was 409,205*l.*) being the amount of what the old stores at the dock-yards and victualling offices sold for in 1818.

At the dock yards, the charges for wages, &c. are as follows:—

	1819.	1818.
Deptford	£29,351	£29,431
Woolwich	30,378	31,078
Chatham	36,956	36,835
Sheerness	26,409	29,179
Portsmouth	50,080	50,065
Ditto transport branch	477	477
Ditto naval college	5,417	6,323
Ditto for sixteen superior apprentices	2,305	12,317
Plymouth	44,584	45,323
Ceylon	9,253	9,252
Canadian lakes	11,237	11,154

The extraordinary of the navy estimates amount to 2,335,768*l.* and comprise
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head charges for building ships, repairs of ships, improvements of dock-yards, Plymouth breakwater, transporting troops to garrisons, and felons to New South Wales.

The specific sums are—	
For wages attached to building and repairing ships	1819. 1818.
	328,473
For timber	656,957
Rigging and stores	100,000

	£1,085,430	1,170,990
Building ships at Bombay	60,000	60,000
Improvements.		

Deptford, to cover three slips with copper, and complete the wharf wall	36,905	34,600
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Woolwich, to cover a slip with copper, and wharf wall	16,700	31,400
Chatham	54,880	104,225
Sheerness	182,000	180,000

(634,000*l.* wanted to complete)

Portsmouth, to build a roof over a slip	6,600	
Plymouth, building two roofs, blasting rock, &c.	21,131	20,502

Ditto for breakwater (650,000 <i>l.</i> wanted to complete)	64,000	65,000
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Milford, making docks and building houses	22,000	50,300
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An addition to the pier of Newhaven	3,000	
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Cork, for store-houses and tank	15,000	
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Berinda	20,000	20,000
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Navy hospital at Jamaica	15,000	
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For Halifax, Canada, Gibraltar, Malta, and Ceylon	28,682	
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For provisions for foreign garrisons, and troops when embarked	419,319	320,000
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Freight of transports, convict ships, &c.	284,321	178,948
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The ordinaries and extraordinaries of the navy for the year 1819, amount to 4,483,794*l.* and the public expenses exceeded the income by nearly 14 millions!

ST. HELENA.

The Portsmouth Telegraph, of the 3d inst. contained the following letter, dated St. Helena, Jan. 29, 1819.

There has been no occurrence here of any interest to our friends at home, for some time; all has been as rapid and monotonous as the harbour duty on a home station, only, with far greater privations. But, at length, a bus has been created—Mr. Stokoe, the surgeon of the Flag-ship, whom Bonaparte accepted as his medical

3 B

attendant;

attendant, after the return home of Mr. O'Meara, has incurred the displeasure of the governor, and he returns to England in the *Trincomalee*. The facts are, I understand—When Mr. Stokoe consented to succeed Mr. O'Meara, and before he had made any visit to Bonaparte, he made it the *sine qua non* of his accepting the situation, with Sir Hudson Lowe, that he should not be required to detail any familiar conversations into which he might be drawn, or any circumstances which he might overhear, at Longwood; but pledging himself, as a British officer, that, if any thing should come to his knowledge in which his allegiance to his king and country would be compromised by his secrecy, he would then instantly give information to the governor. This has passed on until a few days since, when Bonaparte was suddenly seized with serious illness, in the middle of the night. Mr. Stokoe, as soon as the necessary forms were gone through, visited him, and found that he had had a slight apoplectic fit. After a few hours he appeared free from the attack, but it had left a considerable degree of indisposition. Mr. Stokoe made official reports of the

circumstances to Sir Hudson Lowe and the Admiral (Plampin), and gave copies of them to Bonaparte. Whether it was this latter circumstance, or whether Mr. S. had represented Bonaparte as being in a worse state of health than suited the pre-disposed notions of Sir Hudson, is not known; but he was instantly forbid to go to Longwood—was threatened to be tried by a court-martial,—or, as an act of mitigation of his offence, he was told he might invalid home. Of course, he preferred the latter, as the least incommotions to him, and he sails to-morrow in the *Trincomalee*. The reports were drawn up, of course, with conscientious accuracy, and were such as the case demanded.—I understand Bonaparte is really in a serious state of health. His dwelling is sealed against all visitors.

Yet the questions which involve the national honour, in connexion with what is passing in this island, extort no notice from our independent members of Parliament, though events of the most extraordinary nature are daily occurring.

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON.

A RESPECTABLE meeting of Catholics took place lately at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, Mr. D. Sullivan in the chair. A petition and resolutions were agreed to. One expressed the gratitude of the meeting to those Protestants who had espoused the Catholic Cause, and particularly to the Protestant gentry of Ireland, who had declared themselves in its favour.

The London Society called *The Protestant Union*, is sounding an alarm against the proposed emancipation of the Catholics; and the alarm would be just, if, by rendering the Catholics eligible to public employments, we thereby rendered paramount their religion, and all its follies, assumptions, and blasphemies. These, however, are rendered so palpable by the lights of reason diffused through a free press, that their renewed ascendancy is as unlikely as the restoration of the mythology of Homer, from teaching his works in our public schools. Priestcraft, in its dangerous forms, is succumbing rapidly before the day-star of philosophy; and the distinctions and squabbles of its unthinking votaries ought to create no political alarm, and no civil distinctions, in a nation so generally enlightened as the British. All may be equally loyal and patriotic, whether they pray in Latin or in English, standing or kneeling, or with their hats on or off; and it is with their loyalty and patriotism alone that civil governments have any proper concern.

Daniel McVey and William Green were, within the month, executed at the Old Bailey; the former for having robbed his master of property to the amount of 1000*l.* the latter for having stolen upwards of 250*l.* belonging to a benefit society.—The pockets of a gentleman, of the name of Johnstone, were turned inside out, and robbed of their contents, at the very moment the men were hung.

A meeting of the inhabitants of Croydon was lately held at Croydon, to petition the House of Commons against the heavy duties on coals. Thomas Cole, esq. took the chair, and read the petition. After stating the several objections to the tax, it concluded with the following paragraph:—"That your petitioners entertain a confident hope, that the resources of the country will allow of the abolition of this impost, since they have been considered by your Honorable House sufficiently flourishing to warrant the recent grant of 10,000*l.* per annum to the Duke of York, for the performance of those duties to an afflicted father, which his known sentiments of affection leave no doubt would have been readily and gratuitously afforded."

The Admiralty telegraph has lately received a new Greek name, the *Senaphore*, or signal-bearer. Its signals are literal, or numerical, according to the system of Sir Home Popham; but the meaning is known only to the superior agents in the business, who have a key to all the symbols.

Mr.

MARRIED.

Mr. T. Francis Steward, of Great Dean's Yard, to Miss Eleanor Wilford, of Dean-street, Westminster.

At St. George's, Charles Ridge, esq. of Chichester, to Miss Anne Letitia Cartwright, of Lower Grosvenor-street.

Mr. Henry Fidler, to Miss Mary Fullbrook, both of Peckham.

Y. Burgess, esq. of Welbeck-street, to Miss Ann Elizabeth Mee, of Upper Berkeley-street, Portman-square.

Mr. Gustavus Smith, to Miss Jane Traversa, both of Highbury-grove, Islington.

Lord Stewart to Lady Vane Tempest.

Mr. James Cleal, of Poland-street, to Miss E. S. Walter, of Brighton.

Mr. J. Young, of the Stock Exchange, to Miss Maria Eddison, of Roinford.

Mr. Thomas Newbury, of Fleet-street, to Miss Savery.

Sir Jacob Astley, bart. of Milton Constable, Norfolk, to Miss Georgiana Caroline Dashwood, of Kirtlington-park, Oxfordshire.

The Rev. A. Clarkson, to Miss Elizabeth C. Wilcocke, of Islington.

Mr. H. F. Turner, of Finchchurch-street, to Miss Maria Percut, of Corporation-row, Clerkenwell.

J. H. Christie, esq. of Gray's-inn, to Miss M. Camor, of Bristol.

Mr. Thomas Doughty, of Portman-place, Edgware-road, to Miss M. Allen, of Pentonville.

Mr. Nathaniel Saunders, of Upper Thames-street, to Miss Martha Stable, of High-street, Bloomsbury.

The Hon. E. Lumley, to Jane, daughter of the late Admiral Bradley.

Mr. James Vallance, of Sittingbourne, to Miss Catherine Margaret Plestow, of Orchard-street, Portman-square.

At St. Pancras, Capt. Angelo, of the West India Rangers, to Miss Elizabeth Smith, of Ipswich.

Mr. F. Ehn, of Gough-square, to Miss Chapman, of Orton, Northamptonshire.

Capt. Wm. Page, of the 7th Fusiliers, to Miss Eliza Seward, of Newgate-street.

T. Finnell, esq. of Camberwell, to Miss Leroux, of Seymour-place, New-road.

At Paddington, M. Slade, esq. to Ann, daughter of John Cameron.

T. Clarke, esq. of Lincoln's-inn-fields, to Miss Sophia Stanton, of Islington-green.

John Heaviland, M. D. Professor of Physic at the University of Cambridge, to Miss Louisa Pollen, of Little Bookham, Surrey.

Mr. J. Pryce, of Keppel-street, Russell-square, to Miss Esther Sarah Richner, of Solio-square.

The Earl of Dundonald, (father of Lord Cochrane,) to Miss Anna Maria Plowden.

Mr. H. B. Fearon, of London, author

of a Tour through America, to Miss Thompson. A protest against the marriage ceremony, signed by the bride and bridegroom, was delivered (previous to its performance) into the hands of the minister, by Mr. Fearon. It contained the following passages: "The undersigned, being Protestant Dissenters, present to you the following protest against the marriage ceremony as at present performed, and to which, according to the laws of England, they are *compelled* to subscribe. Against the marriage ceremony they most solemnly protest, because it makes marriage a religious instead of a civil act; because parts of the ceremony are highly indelicate, and must, to every correctly constituted mind, be extremely offensive; because the man is required to worship the woman, though the founder of Christianity has declared, that God is the only object for the Christian to worship; because it requires the recognition of the doctrine of the Trinity, than which nothing can be more oppressive to those who disbelieve conscientiously, and after patient investigation, that doctrine; and because, as warm and firm believers in the truth of Christianity, they disbelieve and abominate the doctrine of the Trinity, in the name of which the marriage ceremony is performed."

DIED.

In Clapham Road, 71, *Edward Parratt*, esq. Clerk of the Journals of the House of Peers.

At Cobham, *Anne*, wife of Joseph King, esq. of Gray's Inn-square.

In Dean's Yard, Westminster, 50, the Rev. *William Douglas*, Chancellor of Salisbury, Prebendary of Westminster, Rector of Gillingham, and son of the late Dr. Douglas, Bishop of Salisbury.

In Portland-place, 76, *Lieut. Gen. Charles Morgan*.

At Botleys, Surrey, *Miss Marbey*, daughter of the late Sir Joseph Mawbey.

At Hastings, in his 76th year, *Col. Herries*, commandant of the City of London Light Horse Volunteers. His remains were interred in Westminster Abbey; and the public procession of the corps was a solemn and grand spectacle.

At Westbourne Terrace, Paddington, *Richard Barry*, esq.

At Lower Tooting, 80, *Mr. Thomas Hookham*, sen. known for above half a century as the spirited conductor of a book-selling and library establishment in New and Old Bond-street, where it still flourishes as one of the first of its kind in the metropolis, under the liberal management of a son, whose liberal piety constituted the chief solace of the afflicted age of his parent. Mr. H. was the father of the book-selling trade, and set one of the first examples of those library establishments which are now so numerous and so well

supported; and which have so eminently contributed to enlighten all classes of society. In this respect, the march of knowledge, in England, has been greatly accelerated by the successive enterprises of BATHO, NOBLE, LOWNDES, LANE, BELL, and HOOKHAM; and we avail ourselves of this opportunity to state, that, as those institutions are peculiar to the British islands, we are probably more indebted to these projectors, and their successors, than, at first sight, we may be willing to allow, for that general diffusion of intelligence which raises the population of Britain so far above other nations.

In Thornton-street, Southwark, *Mr. J. Beveridge*. He put an end to his existence from despondence produced by misconception in the study of the Scriptures.

At Gloucester House, 81, *Mrs. Rachael Hooper*, widow of Dr. Joseph H. a member of the Society of Friends.

In Euston-square, 77, *John Horsley, esq.* late of High Beach, Essex.

In Frith-street, Soho, 81, *James Dyson, esq.* of Margate.

At Camberwell, 80, *Mr. John Ackland*.

In Bartholomew Close, 69, *Mrs. Mary Woodhouse*.

Ellen, youngest daughter of the Rev. James Rudge, of Limehouse.

In Canterbury-row, Newington, *Mrs. Eccleston*.

In Southampton-street, Bloomsbury, *Edward Ogle, esq.* of Worthing; a place, in great measure, raised to distinction by his spirit of enterprise.

In Beaumont-street, St. Mary-le-bone, *John Storey, esq.* formerly Lieut. Col. of the 21st foot.

In the Borough, 48, *Mr. Joseph Rickett*.
At East Dulwich, 33, *Mr. T. Smith Bailey*.

In Baker-street, Portman-square, *Lady Elizabeth Drummond*, aunt to the Marquis of Northampton.

In Conduit-street, 81, *Sir Walter Farquhar, bart.* a very successful and fashionable physician, by which profession he long enjoyed a princely revenue and considerable distinction.

In Weymouth-street, 65, *Ann, Dowager Marchioness Townshend*.

At West Ham Abbey, 50, *William Vooght, esq.*

At Brentford, 24, *Mr. S. RONOLDS*, late chemical operator to the Apothecaries' Company.

On River-terrace, Islington, 66, *W. H. Mortimer, esq.*

In Parliament-street, 68, *J. Lane Colville, esq.*

In Chancery-lane, *Mrs. Frances Reynell*.

In Devonshire-place, *Dr. Weir*, late Director General of the Army Medical Department, and much respected in his public employment.

In St. Martin's-lane, 51, *Mr. W. Griffith*.

In Green-street, Grosvenor-square, 79, *Mrs. Cooke*.

In the Poultry, *Mrs. Swift, sen.*

On Richmond Green, *William Collins, esq.*

In Watling-street, 74, *Mr. James Blenkinsop*.

At Brompton, the wife of Arthur Bailey, esq. of Upper Bedford-place.

In Cockspur-street, 68, *Mr. E. Rymer*.

Henry Vonholte, esq. of Kingsland Green.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY:

Or, Records of very eminent and remarkable Persons recently Deceased.

MR. W. MILLER, OF PERTH.

MR. WALTER MILLER, merchant, of Perth, who lately died at the age of 62, was as remarkable for the incidents of his life as for the singular energy of his mind and character, and the unshaken independence of his political principles. He was one of the most zealous and distinguished of the partizans of reform in Scotland, in the early part of the war against republican France; and was arrested at the same time with *Muir, Gerald, Fyache, Palmer, Mangarot*, and other sufferers in the cause; but the prudence and moderation of his previous conduct exempted him from the rigorous penalty inflicted on those gentlemen. Although assiduous in the harrassing details of his business, and conspicuously attentive to his family duties, he also cultivated literature with uncommon ardour and success. His early education had been

very limited; and his after-occupations were not only in utter discordance with his studies, but they also, in a great measure, precluded him the leisure and retirement which, with most others, is the essential requisite of mental improvement; yet the natural strength and vigour of his mind supplied the place of all those props and aids of weaker intellects, and enabled him to attain to a degree of sound and discerning intelligence, which even by those who devote their lives to its acquirement is seldom reached. His views of things were clear and comprehensive; and his speculations on every subject, to which he directed his attention, were profound and original. He contemplated his objects from a point of view peculiarly his own; and, although this might not, in some instances, have been the most happily chosen, and his lights in others might have been comparatively imperfect, his powers

powers of vision were eminently strong, his perceptions clear and accurate, and his deductions from these precise and forcible in all.

Mr. Miller was the able author of several political essays; which, with the events and circumstances that called them forth, have now lost their interest; but his work, entitled "*Physical and Metaphysical Enquiries*," will remain a lasting monument of his genius and power of mind. This last production, though from peculiar circumstances it may be little known, was highly estimated by those who were capable of appreciating its merits, for the novelty and originality of the author's views, and for the acuteness and strength of argument with which he has followed out the subjects treated of: and, although they may not agree with him in the general results he has endeavoured to deduce from his speculations and enquiries, yet they acknowledged themselves gratified and instructed by the profundity of his reasonings, and by the extended range and power of thought evinced by him. It was his intention to have continued and extended these enquiries; and it is to be regretted that the increased difficulties of his other occupations, and his declining health, for many years, prevented their completion. As a man, his conduct and feelings were regulated by the most rigid moral principle; his integrity was never questioned or impeached; and, by those who knew him intimately, his memory will long be cherished and revered. Such a man merits a tablet in the WESTMINSTER ABBEY of the periodical press!

THE LATE MR. WILLIAM SPENCE.

MR. SPENCE was born at Greenock on the 1st day of July, 1777. During childhood he was distinguished for his docility and reasonableness. Indeed, he exercised his understanding so early, that even the little concerns of his boyish amusements were regulated with a degree of gravity only expected in the more comprehensive, but not more interesting transactions of manhood.

When he had just turned his sixth year, the English teacher informed his mother that he should be sent to the grammar-school. He was accordingly placed there, and, in the intervals of the classes, received lessons in writing and arithmetic at another school. His progress in Latin was not remarkable; and, incredible as it may almost now appear, he certainly did not evince any uncommon capacity for arithmetical calculations: but still, such was the originality of his character, that he was undoubtedly considered by his companions as "no vulgar boy." If he received little applause from the master, I well remember that about the age of

twelve he obtained no small admiration from our companions, by his skill in casting and boring brass cannon, and in making gunpowder. He even attempted to prepare fulminating powder, of the necessary ingredients of which he had acquired some knowledge: and it was agreed that the experiment should be performed in our kitchen. I had the honour to hold the shovel on that great occasion. With what trepidation we waited for the symptomatic blue flame that was to precede an explosion to astonish all the town! Alas! like the alchymist watching for the appearance of the peacock's tail in his retort, we expected long, but the bright harbinger never appeared, and the ingredients skipped from the shovel with the most contemptible and mortifying crackle.

When I look back at these hazardous amusements, I can scarcely refrain from shuddering at the risks which we ran. One night, while busily employed at the kitchen-fire of one of our companions, and in the act of pounding the ingredients, the lady of the house came suddenly upon us. In the alarm of the moment, the mortar with its contents was overturned, and some of the mixture falling on a live cinder, the whole of what we had prepared blazed up to the ceiling, and, but for a tedious quality which we were never able to extract from our powder, the consequences might have been terrible.

These experiments were the amusements of the winter evenings; in the summer our holidays were usually spent in excursions. I do not remember that the members of our little peculiar fraternity were much addicted to fishing or seeking nests; but we had many delightful rural and maritime adventures.

About this time our intimacy with the late Mr. Park commenced, a gentleman who united, to the mildest and most unaffected manners, talents of a very high order, and acquisitions of great extent and variety. It has unfortunately happened, that his infirm constitution prevented him from bestowing particular attention on any department of literature as an author; but the whole community of Greenock will concur in the assertion, that few men maintained a more consistently virtuous character, or displayed a more rational knowledge of every subject on which his opinion was required. In taste and judgment I have never met with his superior; and it was my good fortune to enjoy the advantages of his frankest friendship till the close of his blameless life. Spence was a year older than Park, and two more than I. He belonged rather to an elder race of boys, but he preferred the society of the younger, who were perhaps more tractable to his superiority, and took more interest in his pursuits. It is necessary to mention these particulars, because the intimacy which
grew

grew up from this period among the triumvirate had a strong reciprocal influence on their respective minds.

From the epoch of becoming intimate with Park, little change took place in our summer amusements; but during winter it is probable that we began to read more than formerly: I say probable, because I am not sure that this was the case; but I suspect that our taste for reading took a higher direction about this time, and that, instead of tales and adventures, we began to skirt the domains of biography and history. This, I think, was partly owing to the example of Park, who enjoyed in his father a most judicious superintendent. The old gentleman had read a great deal himself, and was a man of more than common liberality of opinion; but he entertained a decided aversion to works of fiction and enthusiasm: so that, while his son was encouraged in his predilection for books, he was prohibited from reading novels and adventures.

When the business of education was finished, Spence was sent to Glasgow to be brought up as a manufacturer, and was placed under the care of a Mr. Struthers, a friend of his father. This gentleman possessed singular attainments in the languages, and a most profound knowledge of mathematics, accompanied with the most amiable dispositions and a delightful simplicity of character. He was, indeed, in many respects, an extraordinary man. The hours of business were faithfully devoted to the counting-house, and his evenings, to a late hour, spent in literary and scientific studies. Pleased with the intelligence and serenity of young Spence, Mr. Struthers endeavoured to direct his taste to his own peculiar pursuits; but it was not until he had attempted to make a magic lantern, that the philosopher could be persuaded to give any attention to mathematics. From that period, however, his genius was awakened, and he finally abandoned business, and gave up his whole mind to science.

During the time that he was thus occupied in Glasgow, he made occasional visits to Greenock; and I can scarcely recollect without smiling the effect which his re-appearance had on his companions. His natural gravity seemed to be prodigiously increased. He had learnt, among other accomplishments, from Mr. Struthers, to take snuff; and, by living in so abstracted a state from all juvenile hilarity, he was become a most sententious personage. By this time we had put off the carelessness of schoolboys, and began to pay some attention to dress; but our friend was moving altogether in a different sphere. His apparel was of the gravest hue and the most formal cut, and worn with a degree of negligence that might well have become a much older philosopher.

At first we were inclined to laugh at his affectations; but the solidity of his manner repressed our ridicule, and those colloquial powers which formed one of the characteristics of his genius, soon changed our feelings into something more allied to reverence. He had acquired the art of speaking with great fulness and propriety: and, though he always necessarily retained the Scottish tone, he subsequently lost much of the accent, and his language was not only excellent English, but highly classical in the phraseology.—He had besides acquired a knowledge of mathematics far beyond all our conceptions, and was acquainted with the philosophy of various subjects, to which none of us had paid the slightest attention.

He continued with Mr. Struthers till the death of that gentleman, which took place in 1797, when he returned to reside with his mother, his father having also in the mean time died.

Soon after his arrival in Greenock, a small literary society was established among us, in which essays were occasionally read, and the whole of those important questions debated on which so much of the present and prospective comforts of mankind depend. In those meetings Spence was eminently distinguished; but there was an indefinite character about his reflections, arising partly from the generality of his views, and partly from the oratorical mode of expression which he had acquired. This peculiarity, however, was gradually rectified; and, at the time of his death, perhaps few public speakers could more clearly and ably develop their opinions on any topic, than Mr. Spence could do his on the most abstract subjects. It must, however, be allowed, that he often contended for the sake of argument, and continued the discussion when he ought to have acknowledged himself refuted, but which was not often the case; for, on all subjects, he brought such a stock of knowledge to bear, and was so copious in his illustrations, that his opponents were obliged to surrender to his learning what they denied to his reasoning. In these intellectual conflicts, the amenity of his temper was never disturbed; and he bore, with the equanimity of a Socrates, the pith and vehemence of his more variable antagonists.

This society continued its monthly meetings during winter till the spring of 1804, and from that time occasionally, as the members happened to meet. In 1805 he visited most parts of England with Park, and they spent some time with me in London. In 1808 he again came to London, and remained several months, during which he printed his essay on Logarithmic Transcendents. In 1814 he left Greenock with the intention of being married to a lady to whom he had been long

long engaged; and they came, together with his sister, again to London, where they were united, and where they intended to remain. Soon after his marriage he returned with Mrs. Spence and his sister to Scotland; and in his journey from Greenock to Edinburgh, as they were coming back to England, he was taken ill at Glasgow, and died in the inn where they had put up only for the night, on the 23d day of May, 1815.

Of the merits of Mr. Spence as a mathematician I am incapable of judging; but I have understood, from some of the most distinguished students of the science, that his acquirements were of a very high and original kind. In general knowledge, however, I do not scruple to say, that in the circle of an acquaintance that embraces many of the most accomplished characters of the age, I have met with no one who, with so much information, united the same colloquial powers of unfolding what he knew. On many subjects he certainly did not possess that stock of minute facts which enabled men of far less erudition to converse with more effect; but there was no subject of which he did not possess a liberal portion of information: on several he was profoundly versed; and, with an aptitude that often surprised by its alacrity, he could show himself acquainted with the outlines of all. In music he was not only a scientific harmonist and a pleasing composer, but he performed on the flute with admirable

sweetness and skill. His knowledge of the Latin language was confined to works of science, and was principally acquired during his residence with Mr. Struthers. His French was also limited to reading; and he was not unacquainted with Italian: but in the latter, as in the Latin, I believe his studies were restricted to mathematical works. He wrote respectable verses; and his voice, which was a fine tenor, enabled him to sing pathetic airs, especially those of his own composition, with much taste and effect. His manners, as I have already intimated, were naturally grave; but there were freer moments in which he appeared to much advantage, and a mild and playful humour adorned the constitutional seriousness of his character.

He bequeathed his books to the Committee of the Greenock Library; and the magistrates of the town, with his friends and old school-fellows, have opened a subscription to erect a tablet to his memory in the principal church. His merits as a man of letters, from the nature of his pursuits, are necessarily limited to the knowledge of a few students; and those of his character can only be imperfectly guessed from these little tributes of a long unbroken friendship. But, if the former inspire his readers with any degree of respect comparable to the esteem in which he was held by those who knew him best, the fragments in this volume will form a lasting monument of his genius.

March 1819.

J. GALT.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

With all the Marriages and Deaths.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

IT is in contemplation to open the coal field of Durham into Yorkshire. A bill is to be brought into Parliament, to carry a rail-way from Bishop Auckland to Darlington and Stockton.

Married.] Mr. J. Watson, to Miss R. Huggup.—Mr. J. Burrell, to Miss J. Smith Oats.—Mr. Nesham, to Mrs. Law: all of Newcastle.—Mr. J. Nicholson, to Miss S. Norris, both of Gateshead.—Mr. W. Walker, of Gateshead, to Miss H. Wilburn, of Durham.—Mr. J. Brodie, to Miss A. Bewick.—Mr. J. Greenwell, to Miss J. George: all of North Shields.—Mr. Horner, to Miss Wilson, both of Darlington.—Mr. Stafford, to Miss Martin, both of Bishopwearmouth.—Mr. R. Burgess, to Miss M. A. Brown, both of Stockton.—William Robinson, esq. of Hamsterley Lodge, to Joannah, daughter of the late Adm. Christian.—Mr. W. Thompson, of Troughend, to Miss M. Charlton, of Lakerhall.—Mr. Taylor, of Laverick-hill, to Mrs. Oxon, of Earsden.—Mr. F. Frier, of Brotherstone, to Miss A. Cochran, of Benrig.

Died.] At Newcastle, 41, Mr. E. Redshaw.—In Pilgrim-street, 45, Mrs. M. Johnson.—Mr. G. Frost.—88, Mrs. M. Watkin.—52, Mr. T. Douglas.—70, Mrs. S. Pratt.—In Sandgate, at an advanced age, Mrs. W. Cox.—In the High Bridge, Mr. G. Henderson.

At Gateshead, 65, Mrs. E. Scougall.

At Durham, Mrs. M. Hutchinson.—Mr. P. Greathead.

At Sunderland, 95, Mrs. W. Emerson.—67, Mr. T. Walton.

At North Shields, 75, Mrs. E. Fowler, by a coal waggon going over her.—65, Mrs. J. Hedworth.—36, Mrs. R. Nicholson.

At South Shields, 66, Mrs. W. Holmes.

At Bishopwearmouth, 51, Mrs. S. Young.

At Morpeth, 87, Francis Dawson, esq.

—77, Mr. A. Thompson.—67, Mr. W. Dunn.—At Barnardcastle, 90, Mrs. Windale.—82, Mrs. Heslop.

At Bishopauckland, 83, Mrs. A. Todd.

At Stockton, 59, James Ward, esq. deservedly regretted.—57, Mr. J. Lodge.

At the Leazes, Hexham, 27, Mrs. Sparke, widow of Isaac S. esq. of Summerrods.—

At

At Wardley-hall, 88, Mr. W. Bulman.—At West Acomb, 69, Mr. J. Armstrong.—At the Lee, Rothbury Forest, 75, Mr. J. Gruthers.—At Thornton, 75, Francis Chapman, esq.—At Shadfin, 45, Lieut. Price, 4th batt. R. Veterans.—At Belford, 74, Mrs. G. Hall, regretted.—At Elrlington, 51, Miss E. Lambert.—At Lumley, at an advanced age, Mr. J. Raisbeck.—At Kingswood, 85, Mrs. Ann Liddell.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

A great number of weavers, some wholly out of work, and others only partially employed, lately assembled in the Market-place, Carlisle, for the purpose of making their distressed situation known to the leading gentlemen of the city, who were then assembled to petition Parliament against the Renewal of the Insolvent Debtors' Act. They expressed their willingness to work at whatever employment might be provided for them. In consequence, meetings of the inhabitants were held, and subscriptions raised for their relief.

Married.] Mr. J. Thompson, to Miss J. Shields.—Mr. J. Nicholson, to Miss M. Vitey.—Mr. W. Longhead, to Miss M. Burns: all of Carlisle.—Mr. W. B. Kearney, of Cockermouth, to Miss A. Mir-house, of Meresike, in Loweswater.—James Johnson, esq. to Miss Yate, both Kendal.—Mr. J. Sewell, to Miss Dodgson, both of Appleby.—Mr. A. Young, of Little Orton, to Miss M. Reay, of Westcuthwaite.—Mr. D. Nichol, R.N. of How End, to Miss M. Moody, of Longtown.—Mr. T. Hewitt, of Crynledike, to Miss Graham, of Prior Rigg.

Died.] At Carlisle, in Botchergate, 70, Mrs. A. Dixon.—90, Mr. T. Carrick, one of the Society of Friends.—In Ricker-gate, 46, Mrs. M. Armstrong.—76, Mrs. H. Nelson.—Mrs. Paley, widow of the Rev. Dr. Paley, the celebrated theologian.

At Whitehaven, 76, Mrs. Sarah Piper, one of the Society of Friends.—68, Mr. T. Nicholson, librarian of the Whitehaven Library.

At Maryport, 71, Mr. J. Walton.—61, Mr. T. Bowman.

At Kirkby Stephen, 51, Mrs. R. Atkinson.

At Wigton, Mrs. Taylor, widow of the Rev. Mr. Taylor.—60, Mr. A. Donaldson. 25, Mr. B. Sisson.—56, Mr. W. Lowes.

At Kelso, Mr. J. Yule.—Mrs. T. Scott.

At Neallhouse, 72, Mr. J. Howe.—At Broad Guards, 67, Mr. T. Storey.—The Rev. Mr. Thornborough, curate of Kendal.—At Morley, 56, Mr. J. Salkeld.—At Caldbeck, Mrs. M. Wilson, much respected.—At Casterton-hall, at an advanced age, Mrs. Scales.

YORKSHIRE.

A Public Meeting was recently held at York, on the subject of the Assessed

Taxes: several resolutions were agreed to, and a Petition ordered to be presented to Parliament. The Resolutions stated, "That the Act of Parliament which renders the shops of *tradesmen* liable to be assessed with the House Duty and Window Tax, along with the dwelling-house, under the same roof, whilst the large establishments and warehouses of *merchants*, not so connected, are exempt from every such assessment, is partial and oppressive."

One of the largest factories in Yorkshire, situated at Leeds, built by Messrs. Clayton and Gorside, at an expense of 60,000*l.* for the manufacture of flax, canvass, and linen, &c. has lately been closed, and several hundreds of hands thrown out of employment. Mr. Gorside is about to remove to the United States.

The first Tuesday of the month is usually the grand day of business at Leeds, and on which 20,000 pieces of woollens have been sold. On a late Tuesday, only *seventy* were disposed of. Numbers of workmen are idle, and the little masters equally distressed.

A number of cloth-dressers of Leeds, called *croppers*, in distress from want of employment, have lately formed themselves into an association, for the purpose of emigrating either to Canada or the United States.

At a late meeting of the inhabitants of Sheffield, convened by the master cutlers, it was determined to petition the Legislature against the continuance of *State Lotteries*, as being inimical to the prosperity and best interests of the country.

Married.] Mr. J. Dunn, jun. to Miss M. A. Hicks.—Mr. P. Clark, to Miss M. Cooper: all of Hull.—Mr. T. Deuse, to Miss Robinson, both of York.—Mr. T. Cordukes, of York, to Miss E. Burden, of Lincoln.—Mr. S. Glover, to Miss Littlewood.—Mr. S. Stancliffe, to Miss E. Rhodes: all of Leeds.—Mr. J. Taylor, of Leeds, to Mrs. Stringer, widow of Richard S. esq. of Emby Wood-house.—Mr. T. Kemp, of Huddersfield, to Miss E. Barber, of Halifax.—Mr. J. Smith, to Miss M. A. Johnson.—Mr. T. Haley, to Miss Haigh: all of Huddersfield.—Mr. J. Berry, of Huddersfield, to Miss C. Theakstone, of Ripon.—Mr. W. A. Preston, of Burnley, to Miss S. Lawson, of Halifax.—Mr. R. Dalton, to Mrs. F. Sheppard, both of Beverley.—Mr. G. Gass, to Miss E. Moore, both of Knaresborough.—Beaumont Taylor, esq. of Huddersfield, to Miss D. Kellner, of Laverock-hall, Dalton.—Mr. S. Dolson, of Woodlestford, to Miss H. Harrison, of Loft-house.—Edwin Smith, esq. of Rounday, to Miss E. Ridsdale, of Wakefield.

Died.] At Hull, 34, Mr. W. Clappison, suddenly.—In Parliament-street, 80, Mrs. F. Cooper.—42, Mr. T. Leonard, jun.

—48, Mrs. Vollans.—53, Mrs. S. Cook.—52, Mrs. W. Biglin.—67, Mrs. M. Wilmoughby.—48, Mr. Snell, of Caistor.—In Whitefriar gate, 39, Mr. E. Wilkinson.—53, Mr. W. Emery, deservedly respected.

At Leeds, 51, Mr. Cooper, of the firm of French, Cooper, and Co. of that town, merchants, deservedly lamented.—Miss S. Gascoigne.—34, Mrs. J. Hall.—In St. James's-street, 71, Mr. R. Kendall.—In Albion-street, Mary Horsfall, one of the Society of Friends.—Sarah Hird, widow of Dr. H. a member of the Society of Friends.—Mrs. Beard, regretted.

At York, in Micklegate, 79, William Gage, esq. deservedly respected.

At Wakefield, 64, Mr. J. Hold-worth, of the firm of Miles, Heywood, and Co.

At Halifax, Mrs. Pearson.—Mrs. W. Walker.

At Pontefract, Mr. B. Jorsett.

At Bridlington, Mr. W. Wintringham.—23, Mrs. Bird.—75, Mr. R. Smith.

At Dewsbury, Mr. J. Hemingway.

At Ripon, 55, Mrs. Appleton.

At Beverley, 74, Mrs. Hunter, widow of William H. esq.—52, Mrs. E. Lake.

At Stokesly, 78, Mr. M. Greenside.—At Cleckheaton, 41, Mr. J. Law.—At Wentworth Lodge, 56, Mr. J. Cobb.—At Nun-Appleton, 63, Mrs. Etty, deservedly lamented.—At Anlaby, 85, George Bodley, esq. of Lombard-street, London, regretted.—At Cottingham, at an advanced age, Capt. Davis, R. N.—70, the Rev. T. Maunsey, vicar of Brayton.

At Leeds, in the 83d year of his age, Wm. Hey, esq. F. R. S. Alderman of this borough, and late senior surgeon to the Leeds General Infirmary. His surgical skill is well known to have been consummate; it was founded on accurate anatomical science, and perfected by the extent of his practice. His "*Observations on Surgery*," and his "*Treatise on the Blood*," are works of sterling merit; they are the best on their subjects, and will long attest his proficiency in every branch of his profession. The noblest institution of the town, the General Infirmary, was raised, in a great measure, by his benevolent exertions, and has grown almost to perfection under his auspices: for nearly half a century, he regularly and assiduously supported it by his talents.

LANCASHIRE.

The Calendar of the late Lancaster Assizes contained the names of 112 prisoners. Sentence of death was passed upon FORTY-FOUR, viz. twenty-two convicted of burglary; four for stealing in dwelling-houses to the value of 40s.; four for highway robbery; five for horse-stealing; one for uttering counterfeit coin; one for shooting with intent to do bodily harm; five for uttering forged bank notes; one for a rape; and one for highway robbery

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and burglary. The seven latter convicts were left for execution.

Married.] Mr. J. S. Balls, to Miss C. Andrews.—Mr. J. Ashworth, to Miss A. Bayley.—Mr. S. Mather, to Miss E. Howarth: all of Manchester.—Mr. J. Lowe, of Manchester, to Miss E. Newton, of Ardwick.—Mr. H. Hargreaves, of Manchester, to Miss M. Higson, of Heaton Norris.—Mr. J. Downes, of Manchester, to Miss P. Williams, of Chester.—Mr. D. Richardson, to Miss J. Biggar, of Seymour-street.—Mr. J. Ewing, to Miss A. Parr, of Great George-square.—Mr. W. P. Fream, to Miss A. T. Dobb: all of Liverpool.—Capt. Cray, of Liverpool, to Miss S. L. Parry, of Chester.—Mr. E. Cox, of Liverpool, to Miss Walker, of Micklegate, York.—Mr. J. Wheelton, of Liverpool, to Miss M. Winfield, of Chester.—Mr. J. Towne, of Toxteth park, to Miss H. Bennion, of Southley.—Mr. E. A. Lucas, of Pendleton, to Miss E. Haslam, of Salford.—Mr. T. R. Bridson, of Moor Platt, to Miss S. Matthews, of Caton.—Mr. W. Baxter, jun. to Mrs. Atkinson, both of Poulton by the Sands.—Mr. W. Whitehead, of Longaigh, to Miss Bentley, of Haughton-hall.

Died.] At Liverpool, in Blundell-street, 60, Mr. J. Payne.—In Sweeting-street, Mr. J. Harrison.—39, Mr. T. Hutchinson.—In Rodney-street, E. Joseph, esq. of Springfield-house, West Derby, president of the Jewish congregation, highly and deservedly esteemed.—In Hunter-street, 38, Mrs. F. E. McKinney.—In Duke-street, Miss T. Richards.—In Soho-street, 50, Mrs. Hamner.

At St. Helen's, 54, Mr. W. Glover.—At Bardsea, 26, Mr. J. Neale.—At West Derby, 51, Mr. E. Harrison.—At Davy Hulme Hall, 74, Henry Norris, esq. a magistrate for this county.—At Wavertree, 79, Capt. J. Tweed.

At Manchester, in King-street, Mrs. J. Walker.—In Exchange-street, 44, Mr. H. Wilson, deservedly regretted.—At Greenhill, 73, Samuel Jones, esq. late banker.

At Blackburn, 57, Mr. J. Hauby, printer of the "Blackburn Mail."

At Wigan, 24, the Rev. T. Tate, Catholic priest, deservedly esteemed for his ministerial character and private benevolence.

At Warrington, 68, Mrs. M. Lea.

At Preston, 63, Mr. J. Greenall.

CHESHIRE.

Messrs. BAGULEY, DRUMMOND, and JOHNSON, three persons who had been imprisoned, and treated with questionable severity, under the late wanton suspension of the Habeas Corpus act, and who were prevented from seeking redress at law by the extraordinary Bill of Indemnity, were brought to trial at the late Chester Assizes, on the ground that they had conspired, at a public meeting near

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Stockport,

Stockport, of the injustice which they had suffered, in no measured language; and had also urged the people who were assembled to petition Parliament, "to seek redress by force, if their petitions were, as heretofore, treated with contempt." A Mr. Seller, a brewer of Chester, was foreman of the special jury, Mr. Serjeant Copley presided as judge, and Mr. Williams, who was counsel for the defendants, made an able and eloquent defence, but they were instantly found guilty; and on the following day, after very energetic speeches, in which they disclaimed any appeal to mercy, the learned Serjeant sentenced them to **TWO YEARS'** imprisonment, and to give security for three years! The case of these men has excited through the nation a very general sympathy, because much allowance was due to feelings exasperated by severe personal sufferings, for which they were deprived of redress; and great respect is due to the orators of any body of petitioners, whose right of petition would be useless if the grounds could not be freely discussed. At the same time, it cannot be doubted that on this occasion the bounds of discretion were exceeded, *if the witnesses merit any credit*; but, in our opinion, it would have been politic, as well as magnanimous, if the threatened ministers had treated the whole with contempt, or, at most, had held Johnson to bail for his good behaviour.

The provincial papers describe the distress of the people as at its height in the district from Stockport to Manchester. On this important subject, we re-advise the Government to assess farms in proportion to their size, and to lend 10 millions to the landed proprietors, to enable them to build 50,000 farm-houses, on parcels from 30 to 50 acres each; and then, and **THEN ONLY**, will this misery be removed.

Married.] Mr. Phenix, to Miss E. Williams.—Mr. E. Hamilton, to Miss Holford: all of Chester.—Mr. S. Jones, of Northgate-street, Chester, to Miss Briscoe, of Clayley.—Mr. G. Kent Pearson, of Macclesfield, to Miss J. M. Lees, of Wibley.—Mr. M. Webb, of Winstow, to Miss A. Hodgson, of Wilderspool.—Shallcross Jackson, esq. capt. 3d dragoons, of Bebington, to Miss F. Cook, of Newton-Hall.—Capt. Rylance, of the 43d infantry, to Miss M. Brooke, of Shrigley.

Died.] At Chester, 68, Mr. C. Tomlinson.—87, Mrs. Henchman, widow of Charles H. esq.—Mrs. J. Williamson.—37, Mrs. W. Barth, much respected.—74, Mr. George Bulkeley, formerly an active bookseller.—At Stockport, Mr. P. Wild, jun. generally respected.

At Congleton, Mrs. Watson, wife of Holland W. esq.

At Macclesfield, 37, Mr. S. Pindleton, lamented for his amiable qualities.

At Sandbach, Mr. J. Colclough, deservedly respected.

DERBYSHIRE.

At the late Derby Assizes, **SEVENTEEN** prisoners received sentence of death; among whom was Hannah Becking, for administering poison to Jane Grant, the younger, at Litton. The other 16 were reprieved.

A general meeting of the inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood of Chesterfield was lately held, when Petitions to both houses of Parliament, for a revision of the Penal Code, were agreed to.

Married.] Mr. R. Bromley, of Derby, to Miss Tabberer, of Tutbury.—Mr. T. Fisher, of Derby, to Miss Siddon, of Stenton.—Mr. R. Campion, of Derby, to Miss H. Burton, of Nottingham.—Mr. Wiagg, of Butterley, to Miss Bradley, of Yeldersley.—Mr. J. Jenkinson, to Mrs. Robinson, of Wittington.—Mr. J. Potter, of Wilm, to Miss Jackson, of Drypool.—Mr. J. Merry, of Brailsford, to Miss Bryar, of Markesborough.—Mr. J. Walters, to Miss A. Sutton, both of Pentridge.

Died.] At Derby, 21, Miss E. Davenport.

At Chesterfield, Mrs. Fenton, much regretted.

At Belper, 85, Mrs. Stokell.

At Winkworth, Mr. G. Pearson, jun.

At Stavely, 27, Mr. W. Hawcroft, regretted.—At Broom-house, Alfington, Mr. J. Hopkinson.—At Higham, 87, Mrs. H. Else, deservedly regretted.—At Ockbrook, 83, Mrs. Kerley, much respected.—At Halland, 89, Mr. J. Hoon.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

The Calendar of the late Nottingham Assizes contained fifty-four names,—**SEVENTEEN** were condemned, and one, aged only 22, left for execution.

Married.] Mrs. Richardson, to Miss Leavers.—Mr. J. Mabbot, to Miss S. Allen, of High Cross-street.—Mr. T. Ward, to Miss Hill.—Mr. W. Goodger, of the Poultry, to Miss S. Scott, of Warsaw-gate: all of Nottingham.—Mr. Hickling, to Miss Potts, both of Newark.—The Rev. J. Burnside, rector of Plumtree, to Miss H. A. J. Thomson, of Kilham.—Mr. W. Howe, of Clunley, to Miss A. Marshall, of Lose-hill, Castleton.—Mr. W. Falshaw, to Miss A. Wiseman, both of Kettlewell.—The Rev. T. Davis, of Atherstone, to Mrs. Nutt, of Leicester.

Died.] At Nottingham, in Angel-row, Miss E. Ward.—In Wheeler-gate, Miss M. Broadhurst, much regretted.—In Bottle-lane, 51, Mr. S. Watson.—28, Mr. S. Scarles, generally respected.—At Snettont-field, 32, Mr. Buswell, deservedly lamented.—In Mount-street, 23, Miss E. Kirk, highly esteemed.—17, Mrs. E. Hodgkinson.—Mr. J. Wise.

At Newark, 82, Mr. J. Betney.—27, Mrs.

Mrs. S. Berry.—63, Mrs. A. Bradley.—58, Mr. R. Morris.—55, Mrs. E. Norton.

At Bingham, 71, Mr. Foster, much respected.—At High Fields, 76, Mrs. Lowe, widow of Mr. Alderman L. of Nottingham.—At Car Colston, 81, Mrs. J. Raven.—At Woodborough, 63, Mr. J. Wilde, lamented.—76, Mrs. A. Flinders.—At Hesley-hall, 27, Mrs. A. M. Gicaves.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. R. Wright, of Lincoln, to Miss A. Green, of Leeds.—Mr. T. Squire, to Miss S. Lushy, both of Grimsby.

Died.] At Gainsborough, 24, Mrs. Skipwith.

At Grimsby, 31, Mr. T. Burton.

At Barton upon-Umber, Mr. R. Duty.

At Horncastle, 79, Mr. J. Richardson.—At Bolham, 59, John T. Bell, esq. town-clerk of Lincoln.—At Hibaldstowe, 60, Mr. J. England: he was present when Capt. Cooke was killed at Owyhee.

LEICESTER AND RUTLAND.

At a late meeting of the inhabitants of Leicester, to take into consideration the propriety of petitioning the legislature for a revision of the Criminal and Penal Laws, Mr. John Priestman in the chair: it was resolved,—That the Criminal and Penal Laws, as now existing, are, in many of their enactments, strongly in opposition to the present state of education and civilization, and to those feelings of enlightened humanity which now so generally prevail, and that the present state of the Penal Laws (which, to upwards of 200 offences unattended either with violence or cruelty, awards the same punishment which it pronounces against the most desperate burglaries and the most cruel and atrocious murder:) affords an almost absolute impunity to minor offenders,—in the humanity of the public,—in the repugnance of juries to find verdicts, and—in the judges to inflict the penalties of the law; and we entertain no doubt but that this impunity forms one great and prolific source of the present enormous and alarming increase of crime.

The newly recognized Earl of Huntingdon, lately took provisional possession of estates in Leicestershire and the adjacent counties.

Married.] Mr. R. Atcheson, to Miss A. Nichols, both of Leicester.—The Rev. T. Burnaby, jun. of Misterton, to Miss S. Miers, of Daventry.—Mr. A. Webster, of Forest-lane, to Mrs. Reynolds, of Loughborough.—Mr. Fosbrooke, jun. to Miss Patchett, both of Loughborough.—Mr. Bilsden, of Edmondthorpe, to Miss E. Everard, of Thrusington.—Mr. D. Burch-nall, of Cropstone, to Miss Morley, of Keyham.—Mr. Freeman, to Miss Marvin, both of Rathy.—Mr. J. Norton, to Miss Glover, both of Loughton.

Died.] At Leicester, in the High-street,

80, Mrs. E. Bull, deservedly regretted.—87, Mr. M. Staples.—85, *W. Chamberlin, esq.* many years of the respectable manufacturing firm of Chamberlin and Brewin; and, in the same week, his cousin, *Joseph Chamberlin, esq.* at the equally great age of 81, after passing their lives as intimate friends. The latter gentleman was also a manufacturer of hosiery in the well-remembered firm of Chamberlin and Burgess, from which trade he retired nearly thirty years since, with an ample fortune, to enjoy in the luxury of private life the social endearments of an interesting family. His only son, Lieut.-Col. T. Chamberlin, of the 24th infantry, is serving, at this time, with great distinction in Bengal; and one of his truly amiable daughters is married to the paymaster of the same regiment, now a resident of Leamington, in Warwickshire.

At Loughborough, 53, Mrs. E. Grimley.—65, Mr. J. Henson.

At Market Harborough, 84, Mrs. Knapp.

At Billesdon, Mr. Humphries.—At Whetstone, 33, Mrs. T. Cooper, much lamented.—At Great Wigston, 74, Miss J. Earp.

At Rothley, 61, the Rev. Anlay Macaulay, M.A. vicar of that place, author of the History of Claybrooke, and, in 1793, English preceptor to the Princess of Wales. He was son of the Rev. John Macaulay, minister of the church and parish of Cardross in Dunbartonshire; and was educated at the University of Glasgow, where he took the degree of M.A. in 1778. During his residence at the University, he wrote many essays, moral and literary, in "Ruddiman's Weekly Magazine;" and, after taking his degree, he accepted an invitation from the late Mr. Barham, of Bedford, to superintend the education of his sons; and in the town of Bedford he passed three years, and published "Essays on various subjects of Taste and Criticism, 1780," 8vo. and "Two Discourses on Sovereign Power and Liberty of Conscience; translated from the Latin of professor Noodt of Leyden, with notes and illustrations, 1781," 8vo. He then entered into orders, and took the curacy of Claybrook in Leicestershire, in 1781, where he divided his time between the duties of the pastoral care, the pursuits of literature, and the enjoyments of social life. To his unremitting local exertions, Mr. Nichols was indebted for a variety of communications in the progress of the "History of Leicestershire." In 1794 he attended a son of Sir Walter Farquhar, as tutor and travelling companion, into Germany; and, during his residence there, had the honour of instructing the present Princess of Wales in the rudiments of the English language. He was presented, in 1796, to the vicarage of Rothley, by Thomas S C 2 Babington

Babington, esq. late M.P. for the county, who had married his sister. He also published the following sermons:—"The peculiar Advantages of Sunday Schools; 1792;" "The Liturgy of the Church of England recommended; 1796;" "A Sermon, May 5, 1805, at the funeral of Emma Dickey." He had been more than thirty years engaged on a "Life of Melancthon," which he could never finish to his own satisfaction. In 1815, he made a second tour through several parts of French Flanders, Belgium, Germany, and Holland; and his historical observations and acute reflections formed several entertaining articles in a contemporary miscellany, but are unfinished. After several attacks of apoplexy, he died on the 24th of February, leaving an interesting widow, (formerly Miss Heyrick, of Leicester,) to lament his loss, and eight sons, to imitate his example. In his political sentiments he was liberal, but timid; and, in his intercourse with men of different parties, he adopted the saving maxim of Paul, of being "all things to all men."

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. W. Cook, of Stafford, to Miss E. Heatley, of Dodecote.—Mr. Beale, of Wiblington, to Miss H. Proctor, of Litchfield.—Mr. G. Perry, to Miss Moreton, of Wolverhampton.—Mr. J. Tookley, of Hockley, to Miss E. Horton, of Elliott's-hall.

Died.] At Tamworth, 66, Mrs. J. Brown, much respected.

At Ashton-under-Line, 61, Mr. J. Dean.

At Eastwood, at an advanced age, John Mare, esq.—At Bloxwich, 85, Mr. T. Summerfield, much respected.

WARWICKSHIRE.

In a recent report of the Birmingham workhouse up to Lady-day, 1819, the overseers and guardians state that the expenditure this year is 10,500*l.* less than to Lady-day, 1818, and that a reduction of debt 458*l.* has taken place. This diminished expence is attributed to the operation of a well-conducted asylum for orphan and destitute children, the profits of whose labour is advantageous to the town; and labour has been given to able-bodied paupers by erecting a mill to grind corn.

The following is a copy of the inscription on the Cup lately presented to Mr. Butterworth by his friends at Coventry:—

To Joseph Butterworth, esq.

Who with undeviating integrity, while representing

this city in Parliament,

Braved every personal consideration

arising out of popular applause.

Affording his support to measures which had for their object the preservation of the best interests of the country,

When every thing that was dear to the principles

of our glorious Constitution was menaced by rebellious insurrections;

And on all occasions advocated the individual and general interests of his constituents;

And was found the benign friend of the distressed.

Whose valuable services were most disgracefully depreciated

At the late contested election,

By a coalition as discordant as unnatural, conceived in duplicity and treachery, supported by arbitrary domination,

And

exemplified by the basest ingratitude.

But he was not left without the high regard of a multitude of friends,

Who beg to offer this testimonial of their grateful acknowledgment and

Warmest Attachment.

About this time twelvemonth, a prosecution was commenced at Warwick against a poor printer of the name of Russell, at Birmingham, for printing and selling the Political Litany; but it was terminated, as it ought, on the 1st of August, by the accusers withdrawing the record, after harrassing the printer a whole year!

Married.] George Braithwaite Lloyd, banker, to Mary Deaman, both of the Society of Friends.—Mr. J. Swan, to Miss L. Bailey: all of Birmingham.—Mr. W. Pratt, of High-street, Birmingham, to Miss Pickford, of Whitacre Inferior.—Mr. George Bell, to Miss M. Bourne, of Edgbaston.

Died.] At Birmingham, in Coleshill-street, Mr. J. Orton, jun.—42, Mr. R. Hocknill, much and deservedly respected.—31, Mrs. C. Webb.—In Bath-row, Mrs. Pennell, much regretted.

At Coventry, 30, Mr. J. N. Twigger.

At Blyth-hall, 84, Mrs. Dugdale, mother of D. S. Dugdale, esq. M. P. for this county.—At Erdington, 79, Mr. J. Carter.—At Handsworth, 69, Mrs. J. Hasluck, deservedly respected.—At Stoke, Mr. T. Cattell.

SHROPSHIRE.

At the late Shropshire assizes, John Denny, for stabbing the Rev. J. Wilde, for refusing him admission into the parish poor-house, was left for execution.

Married.] Mr. T. Howell, to Miss Ramsbotham.—The Rev. M. Claxton, to Miss Deason: all of Shrewsbury.—Mr. J. Palmer, of Shrewsbury, to Miss M. A. Jones, of Builth.—Mr. Venables, to Miss Hassall, of Whitchurch.—Mr. J. Barclay, of Ludlow, to Miss M. Kay, of Thornton Lodge.—Mr. B. Bromley, of Hencote, to Mrs. A. James, of Shrewsbury.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, in the Abbey Foregate,

Foregate, 81, Mr. S. Scoltock.—70, Mr. Bryan.

At Bridgnorth, Mr. Medicott.

At Oswestry, Mr. J. Oliver.

At Buildwas, 29, Mrs. M. Stirk.—At Child's Ercall, 81, Mrs. Woodhouse.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Amongst the petitions lately presented to the House of Commons, is a very proper and exemplary one, from the labourers in husbandry of this county, praying, "*that some means might be adopted to enable them to live by their labour, and prevent their deriving their bread from the alms of the parish.*"

Married.] A. Cameron, esq. of Worcester, to Miss M. Roberts, of Broadway.—Mr. W. Hobbs, of Foregate-street, Worcester, to Miss Arkell, of Woolstone.—Mr. A. Harris, of Outlands, Dursley, to Miss M. Best, of Kidderminster.

Died.] At Worcester, the Rev. S. Oldnall, A.M.

At Stourport, Mr. W. Coates, deservedly respected.

At Wribbenhall-house, Bewdley, Elizabeth, third daughter of the late Thomas Sheward, esq. of Seed green.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Lately, at Hereford, Mrs. Pytts, of Kyre-house, recovered 700*l.* damages against Thomas Benbow, of Hedmore, and Edward Holder, of the Whyte, for double the value of cattle which they aided and assisted her tenant in removing from an estate, to prevent their being distrained for rent due.

Married.] Mr. T. T. Davies, of Hereford, to Miss M. Wilks, of Leominster.

Died.] Mrs. M. Harris, 61, late of Leominster.

At Rolstone, J. Gilbert, esq. late of Lancillo-hall.—At Tredunnock-farm, St. Weonards, Mrs. Jones.—At Lyonshall, 81, Mrs. Cheese.—At Bengworth, 80, Mr. S. Suffield, much respected.

GLoucester and Monmouthshire.

Mr. Protheroe has returned to each individual of his committee at Bristol, the sum subscribed opposite each name, which was paid towards the expenses of his election for that city.

A *Quo Warranto* issue was lately brought into the Court of King's Bench, to try whether the right of annually electing the mayor of Monmouth was vested in the burgesses at large, or the common council. Last year Mr. Edward Lucas was nominated and elected by the corporation, and Mr. Charles Heath on the part of the burgesses. After a long trial, the jury found a verdict in favour of the popular right of the burgesses; thereby relieving Monmouth from the ignominy of a *close* corporation.

Married.] Mr. A. Snell, to Miss M. Hollandish, both of Bristol.—Cam Gyde

Heaven, esq. of Bristol, to Miss Ann Knight, late of St. John's, Newfoundland.—Mr. B. Samuel, of Bristol, to Miss M. Jenkins, of Bishton.—Mr. S. Pratten, of Bristol, to Miss M. Sidney, of Bedminster.—Mr. J. Chidcott, of High-street, Bristol, to Miss M. A. Bowering, of Clifton.—Mr. S. Isles, of Bristol, to Miss Williams, of Usk.

Died.] At Gloucester, 80, Mrs. Cheston, widow of Dr. C. M.D.—Mrs. H. Evans, —51, the Rev. W. Gwynnett Hornidge.

At Bristol, on St. Augustin's Back, 88, Mr. B. Samuel, respected.—In Dove-street, 64, Mrs. M. Williams.—In Mills-place, Milk-street, 68, Mrs. M. Mills.—36, Mr. J. Simmons.—On Sion-hill, 78, Henry Pilot, esq. late major 21st regt.—The Rev. J. Neulson, curate of St. Philip's, and lecturer of All Saints.

At Cam, 76, Mr. W. Turner.—At Stow Cottage, 70, John Glover, esq. formerly of Great Lever Works, Lancashire.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. R. Battin, to Miss A. Arnott, both of Thame.—John Tomkins, esq. to Miss A. E. Newman, of Finnerchouse.—Mr. J. Woodcock, to Miss C. Cox, both of Bletchington.

Died.] At Oxford, Mr. G. Carter.—In Holywell, Mrs. Wintle, widow of the Rev. Thomas W. rector of Brightwell.—88, Mrs. Tonge, widow of Mr. Alderman T.—In St. Giles', 82, Arabella, widow of the Rev. Dr. Wm. Dennison.

At Henley, at an advanced age, Mrs. Bartlett.

At Cowley, 66, Mrs. S. Hurst.

BUCKINGHAM and BERKSHIRE.

Married.] Edward Boys, esq. of Apple-dore, to Miss J. Morris, of Windsor.—The Rev. Fulwar W. Fowle, of Kimbury, to Miss Emily Hallett, of Denford-house.—Mr. C. P. Hardess, of Spurland's End, to Caroline, daughter of the late C. M. Hardess.

Died.] At Great Marlow, 81, John Hone, esq.

At Woburn, 61, Mr. W. East.

Mrs. Parker, 72, widow of John P. esq. of Aylesbury.—The Rev. R. Goldsbrough, 68, rector of Sanderton.—The Rev. Arthur F. Burton, vicar of Hamstead Norris.

HERTFORD and BEDFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Christian, to Miss Newby, both of Baldock.—Mr. J. Betts, of King's Langley, to Miss A. Arnott, of Brixton.—G. Brassey, esq. to Miss Emmett, of Goldings.

Died.] At Bedford, Mr. J. Small.

At Hitchin, 68, the Rev. Jas. Butterfield, vicar of Norton.—Mrs. Hinde, widow of Robert H. esq. of Preston.—At Milton-house, Edward Knight, esq.—At Standon, 113, Richard Guff.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Died.] At Northampton, 75, Mr. W. Gage, dep. registrar of the diocese of Peterborough.

At Watford, Mr. J. Butlin.

CAMBRIDGE AND HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

The Chancellor's gold medals for the best proficient in classical learning among the commencing Bachelors of Arts, Cambridge, were lately adjudged to Mr. T. Thorp, of Trinity-college, and Mr. A. M. Whale, of St. John's-college.

Married.] Mr. W. Witt, to Mrs. Hull:—Mr. J. Dennis, to Miss E. Rowe: all of Cambridge.—Mr. P. P. Bays, of Cambridge, to Miss M. Johnson, of Chesterton.—Mr. W. Hutchinson, of March, to Miss Shipperson, of Benwick Fen.

Died.] At Cambridge, Mrs. Tunwell.—Mr. J. Perkins.—81, Mr. J. Marshall, keeper of the University Library.

At Huntingdon, 84, Mr. J. Watson.

At St. Ives, 23, Mrs. E. Wright.

At Mepal, 63, Mr. T. Pitchford.—At Triplo, 93, Ambrose Bening, esq.—At Linton, 89, the Rev. E. Fisher, rector of Duxford St. Peter.

NORFOLK.

Capt. Manby has lately invented and completed a light fire cart, which was exhibited at the barracks at Yarmouth. It is provided with every necessary apparatus for extinguishing fires, to be applied by one man only, on the first alarm.

Married.] Mr. J. Day, to Miss Foulgar, both of Norwich.—Mr. Royall, to Miss M. Spratt, of Norwich.—Mr. T. Wiley, jun. of Norwich, to Miss C. Wrigley, of Nethertown.—Mr. W. Wickham, to Miss M. A. Andrews, both of Yarmouth.—Mr. West, to Miss Harnaway, both of Lynn.—At Thetford, R. H. Dec, esq. of the Commissariat, to Miss E. Ottley.

Died.] At Norwich, 71, Mr. J. S. Brown.—Mrs. E. Ticken.—In Gayton-place, Miss Hardwicke.—In King-street, 70, Timothy Thompson, esq.

At Yarmouth, 75, Mr. R. Gimingham.—51, Mrs. B. S. Lincoln.—66, Mr. Swift.

At Diss, Mrs. Strutt.—Mr. Griags.

At Lynn, 70, Mr. W. Eldridge.—Mrs. Dye.—67, Mrs. Sarah Hunt.

At Heacham-cottage, Miss M. Cobb.—At Brinton, 68, Mrs. A. M. Brereton.—At Bressingham, 76, Mrs. E. Cooper.—At Snettisham, Henry Styleman, esq.

SUFFOLK.

At the late assizes for this county, TWENTY-FIVE prisoners were capitally convicted: of whom Joshua Ranson, William Hillyard, and Henry Laws, for a burglary at Mrs. Pemble's, at Whitton; and Joseph Webb, for stealing fowls, and shooting at Mr. Baker, at Bentley, were left for execution.

The neighbourhood of Eye and Framlingham was lately visited with a violent tempest: Several buildings were much

damaged, outhouses blown down, and trees torn up by the roots.

Married.] Mr. Sheppard, to Miss M. Wilkinson, both of Ipswich.—Mr. P. Beard, of Ipswich, to Miss K. Durrant, of Coomb.—Mr. T. Shewell, of Ipswich, to Miss M. Martin, of Lewes, both of the Society of Friends.—Mr. G. Francis, of Woodbridge, to Miss M. Baggott, of Cavendish-square, London.

Died.] At Bury, in Risbygate-street, 80, Mrs. Punchard.—80, Mrs. E. Pawsey.

At Bungay, 40, Mrs. Sutton.

At Sudbury, 67, Mrs. A. Turner.

At Southwold, 51, Mrs. J. Moore.

At Bures, 54, Mr. J. Boggis.

At Halesworth, 79, the Rev. Thomas Barker, curate of Gillingham and Rushangles.—At Laxfield, 22, Miss M. Garrard.—At Needham, Mrs. Gurley, widow of Peter G. esq. of St. Vincent's.—At Finningham, 75, Mr. J. Dickerson.—At Timworth, Mr. J. Andrews.

ESSEX.

At the late assizes at Chelmsford, FORTY-NINE prisoners were sentenced to death, of whom five were left for execution.

Married.] Mr. J. Ellsden, of Colchester, to Miss A. Williams, of Hadleigh.—Mr. B. Joseclyne, of Chelmsford, to Miss M. Watkinson, of Little Waltham.—Mr. Alfred Goslett, of Maldon, to Miss S. Slyfield, of Rayleigh.—John Bentley, esq. to Miss Creek, both of Aldham.

Died.] At Colchester, 73, Mr. W. Green.—60, Mr. J. Parker.—Mr. Mattacks.

At Harwich, 57, Miss. Macdonough, wife of Capt. M.

At Saffron Walden, 67, Mrs. M. Woolfe.

At Manningtree, 75, H. Nunn, esq.

At Bocking, Mr. France.

At Dunmow, 68, the Rev. Jas. Butterfield, vicar of Norton.—At Rayne, Miss C. Woodrooffe, of Oakley.

KENT.

At the late assizes for this county, the unprecedented number of THIRTY-SIX prisoners, who had been capitally convicted, received sentence of death, all of whom, except W. Bowra, *alias* Jenner, (nineteen years of age!!) for highway robbery, and James Morgan, for stealing 101 sheep, were reprieved.

Married.] Mr. W. Fletcher, to Miss C. Horsley.—Mr. R. Dyason, to Miss M. Mutton: all of Canterbury.—Mr. J. Ford, to Miss R. Ross, both of Rochester.—John Tapley, esq. to Miss H. Woodcock; both of Sandwich.—Mr. Long, of Deal, to Miss M. Smith, of Sandwich.—Mr. J. Grayling Major, to Miss F. Wraight.—Mr. J. Cullen, to Miss S. Hart.—Mr. Inckley, to Miss S. Hammond.—Mr. D. Jones, to Miss Ware: all of Faversham.

Died.] At Canterbury, in Northgate-street, 27, Mr. W. Lepine.—In St. George's Place, 33, George Denne, esq.

At

At Dover, Capt. Hare, of the Trafalgar passage-vessel.—58, Mrs. E. Douglas.

At Rochester, Mr. J. Lovell.

At Folkestone, 65, Mr. R. Dangerfield.

At Maidstone, Mrs. Davis.—71, Mrs. Dowling.—29, Mr. T. C. Cole.

At Sandwich, Mrs. Phillips.—Miss E. Bradley.

At Margate, in Hawley-square, 28, Miss Russell, highly and deservedly esteemed and lamented.

SUSSEX.

Married.] John Newman, esq. to Miss F. Middleton.—Mr. W. Cray, to Miss Pearce: all of Chichester.—Mr. Lowden, to Miss Grantham, both of Lewes.

Died.] At Brighton, William Throckmorton, esq.—At Chichester, Lieut. Madden, of the rifle corps.—37, Mr. J. Simms.—At Hognor, Mr. R. Long.—At Arundel, Mr. Stapley.

HAMPSHIRE.

A seizure of 3,800 guineas and sovereigns was lately made on-board one of the Dover packets, concealed for exportation.

The poor of Dover, from a total absence of other employment, are now engaged by the parish-officers in pulverising oyster-shells for manure!

Married.] Mr. W. Stevens, to Miss Nichols, both of Southampton.—Lieut. J. Shields, R.N. to Miss Dickman, of Portsea.—Mr. G. Darby, to Miss S. Gilbert, both of Gosport.—Mr. J. Etheridge, of Ringwood, to Miss M. Henning, of Lymington.

Died.] At Southampton, 46, Mr. J. Hinves, respected.—James Beinvenus, esq. banker.

At Winchester, in the square, Mrs. Thomas.

At Portsmouth, in Broad-street, 61, Mrs. Teideman.

At Portsea, 71, Mr. E. Brine, deservedly respected.—Miss Rogers.—Mrs. Jane Chubb.—Mrs. E. Rogers.

At Gosport, 82, Mrs. Topham.—Miss C. Paul.

At Fareham, Mr. W. Price.

WILTSHIRE.

Within the month, the North Wilts' canal has been opened by the committee of management.

The provincial papers assert, that, in some parts of Wiltshire, farmers now hire labourers at four-pence a day.

Married.] Mr. J. Shoveller, of Melksham, to Miss F. Morsey, of Taunton.—Mr. Rumsey, of Bristol, to Miss Ferris, of Holt.

Died.] At Salisbury, 51, Anne, wife of the Rev. J. E. Good, of Endless-street.

At Trowbridge, 23, Mrs. Elizabeth Nightengale.—At Warminster, Mr. B. Buckler, deservedly regretted.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

The Hon. H. G. Bennett lately presented a petition from numerous inhabitants of

Ilchester, to the House of Commons. It stated, that the proprietor of this borough had pulled down a number of houses, and turned out about one hundred families, who at first took shelter in a temporary poor-house; but an ejectment was served on them, and one hundred and sixty-three men, women, and children, of all ages, were turned out into the streets in an inclement season of the year. Numbers of both sexes, decrepit old people, and pregnant women, were crowded into the Town-hall, and others compelled to find casual shelter. "The unroofing of houses (continued Mr. Bennett,) had been heard of, as an expedient of exclusion; but it remained for the agents of this proprietor to drive a man, his wife, and five children, from their dwelling, by filling up the upper floors with dung and filth, which oozed and dripped through the ceilings."

Married.] Mr. J. Morris, of Belvedere, to Miss Farendon, of Paragon-buildings.—John Race Godfrey, esq. to Miss Jane Octavia Woodhouse: all of Bath.—At Bath, Wm. Bowrin, esq. to Miss G. E. Gourly, of Shirehampton.—J. Winter, esq. of Martock, to Miss C. Brice, of Sherborne.—Capt. A. C. H. Lamy, of the 8th regt. Bombay native infantry, to Miss Augusta Gordon, of Stratton-on-the-Foss.

Died.] At Bath, Mrs. J. Jane.—Samuel Lott, esq. of Hinton.—In the Circus, 79, Mrs. Saunders.—Mrs. S. Hall.

At Bridgwater, Mrs. H. Holloway.—Mr. W. House, deservedly regretted.

At Taunton, 72, Mrs. M. L. Cogan.

At Frome, Mr. J. Ford, formerly wine-merchant.—The Rev. T. How, 61, rector of Huntspill.—80, Dulcibella, widow of the Rev. H. C. Mauley, vicar of Bradford and Sandford, Arundell.—At Weston, Mr. T. Collins.

DORSETSHIRE.

A new town has been commenced at Mubourn Port, as an election project, growing out of the recent contest for that borough.

Married.] Mr. J. Haines, to Miss C. Bendall, of Weymouth.

Died.] At Sherborne, 88, Mrs. King, widow of Mr. Charles K.

At Blandford, Miss S. White.

At Broadway, Mary, wife of James Balston, esq.—At Great Canford, Mrs. G. Law.

DEVONSHIRE.

At the late Exeter assizes, Sir M. Lopez, bart. was convicted of bribery and corruption at the late election for the borough of Grampond. One of the witnesses, one Alderman Hoare, deposed that the voters were paid 35l. each, and that he was one who was thus bribed!

A Landsome silver vase, weighing above one hundred ounces, has lately been presented to A. G. C. Tucker, esq. of Ashburton, by the Devon county club.

It bears the following inscription:—
“Presented to Andrew G. C. Tacker, by the Devon county club, in testimony of its grateful admiration of his splendid talents, so happily exerted in the cause of civil and religious liberty. A.D. 1839.”

Married.] Mr. J. Treadwin, to Miss M. Tacker.—Mr. H. B. Wilmott, to Miss E. Townsend: all of Exeter.—John Dymond, jun. of Exeter, to Sarah Wilkey, of Plymouth.—Mr. R. Tippet, jun. of Totnes, to Miss K. White, of Exeter.—Mr. R. Vine, to Miss B. Bond.—Mr. W. Carter, to Miss J. Buse.—Mr. W. Cole, to Miss J. Taylor: all of Bideford.—Mr. W. Prouse, of Thorverton, to Miss S. Lenden, of Bramford Speke.—Mr. T. Webber, of Halberton-court, to Miss A. Hellings, of Halcombe.

Died.] At Exeter, 32, Mrs. J. Hart.—67, Mr. T. Wills.—36, Mr. J. Palmer, respected.

At Plymouth, Mrs. Cleather, widow of T. C. esq.—Cornet Graham, of the 7th Dragoons.—92, Mrs. White.

At Exmouth, Mr. George Floyde.

At Topsham, 48, Leonard Aust, esq. of London.

At Tiverton, 65, William Bealey, esq. deservedly lamented.

At Teignmouth, 46, Joseph Halten Morris, M.D. deservedly regretted.

At Dawlish, the Rev. R. Strode, of Newnham-park.

CORNWALL.

Married.] Mr. W. Brush, of Falmouth, to Miss Bray.—Mr. Nicholas Bradford, of Lower St. Columb, to Frances, widow of Brigadier Gen. Miller.—William Hickey, esq. to Miss Frances Isabella Gilbert, of Windsor-house, Bodmin.

Died.] At Bodmin, 75, Mr. L. Roscula, deservedly regretted.

At Redruth, 75, Mr. P. Trevenna.

At Padstow, 68, Mr. J. Hodge.

WALES.

At Flint assizes, an impostor was convicted of obtaining money under false pretences, by taking fifteen shillings of a deluded farmer, who was made to believe that his name had been put into, or recorded in, a certain Well, a sort of local or parish Hell; and that, while it continued there, he could not prosper. The impostor undertook to get the man's name out of this bottomless pit or hell for fifteen shillings; and prayers, invocations, and psalm-singing, were resorted to for the purpose. He was sentenced to a year's imprisonment, as a warning to all others, who first persuade ignorant people that their names are damned in a well, and then for certain rewards undertake to get them out, by similar means to those used by this Welch impostor. The speeches of the counsel on both sides were pregnant with wit and

humour, and the address of the judge, in passing sentence, was calculated to diminish the impostures of like kind, of which the vulgar in every part of England are the miserable dupes.

Married.] Mr. Jones, of Carmarthen, to Emma, daughter of Maynard Howell, esq.—Mr. R. Davis, of Wenroe, Cardiff, to Miss Wrentmore, of Clarence-place, Kingsdown.—Hugh Owen, esq. of Machynlleth, to Miss Jane Davies, of Cenmaes, Montgomeryshire.—The Rev. John Jones, vicar of St. Asaph and Llansilin, to Miss Norris, of Llanhaiad-d-hall, Denbigh.

Died.] At Swansea, in Fisher-street, Mrs. Rees.—Mr. J. Cohen, regretted.—David Davies, esq.

At Neath, Samuel Freeman, esq.

At Cardiff, Mr. Vaughan.—Mrs. Vine.

At Llanelly, Henry Eaton, esq. deservedly regretted.

At Tenby, Mr. T. Shaw.

At Ruabon, 58, the Rev. Lloyd Jones, distinguished as a minister and a man.

At Trefgarne, Pembroke, 39, Henry Twining, esq. deservedly lamented.

SCOTLAND.

Married.] John Tate, esq. jun. of Pirn, W. S. to Harriet, daughter of the late Archibald Hepburne Mitchelson, of Middleton, esq.

Died.] At Edinburgh, Alexander Robert Peterkin, esq. of Grange, Moray.

At North Berwick, Dowager Lady Hamilton Dalrymple.

IRELAND.

Married.] C. Allen, esq. of Lower Sackville-street, Dublin, to Ellen Louisa, only daughter of J. B. Logier, esq. of Bedford-place, Russell-square.—Frederic Shaw, esq. of Bushey-park, county of Dublin, to Thomasine Emily, daughter of the late Hon. George Jocelin.—Major-Gen. Henry Eustace, to Henrietta, daughter of Count d'Alton.

Died.] At Dublin, in Great George-street, the Hon. Mrs. King, sister to the Earl of Eane.—Major-Gen. Trotter.—Nathaniel Hone, esq. Justice of the Peace for the county of Dublin, Alderman and late Lord Mayor of the city; and, on the same day, his daughter Mrs. Moore, wife of Frederic Moore, esq. barrister-at-law.

At Wexford, the Right Rev. Dr. Ryan, Catholic Bishop of Ferns.

At Moyld House, Tyrone, 79, the Rev. G. Fitzgerald, D. D. rector of Alptragh.

DEATHS ABROAD.

At Paris, Charles, 9th Lord Dormer, of Peterley House, Bucks, and Grove Park, Warwick. He was a Catholic peer, but his brother and successor is a Protestant.

At Bourdeaux, 25, Capt. V. Grimstead, late of the Coldstream Guards.

At Vienna, 40, Prince M. de Lichtenstein, Field Marshal, and Lieut.-Gen.

THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

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[5 of Vol. 47.]

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,

WHATEVER may be the opinion of literary men as to the general principles of the periodical press in the French capital, none can deny that, if the state of literature and political discussion in a country may be appreciated by the immense number of its periodical publications, France is at this moment an object of much interest with the politician, the lover of elegant literature, and the philosopher.

The following rapid sketch, though by no means so illustrative of the subject as a more detailed account would be, may be safely considered correct and impartial. The removal of the previous censorship will doubtless lead to great changes in the spirit of the journals, but the security required affords little prospect of energetic conduct.

DAILY PUBLICATIONS.

The Moniteur.—This paper appeared for the first time on the 24th of November, 1789, and has been continued, almost without interruption, until the present period. Its official character was, however, taken from it in the revolution of 1815; and, since the restoration, it has assumed the official stamp under a new form. It is now divided into two parts: the official and non-official. The principal editor is M. Sauvo; the assistant editors and correspondents are, Messrs. Amar, Tourlet, Peuchet, Guignin, Gronville, Maret, Jourdan, Desmarest, and Trouvé. The principles of the *Moniteur* deserve perhaps little notice; since, as a complete government paper, it is the instrument of good and bad actions, as chance determines. A complete set of the *Moniteur*, forming fifty-seven large folio volumes, is worth from 60*l.* to 80*l.*

Gazette de France.—This undertaking was commenced in the year 1631, by Renaudot. The present editors are, MM. Martainville, Colnet, Bellemare, Briffaut, Madame Bolly, M. de Lourdoux, Marcadier, and Destains. The *Gazette de France* is exclusively in the hands of the ultra-royalists.

The Journal de Paris.—was begun on the 1st of January, 1777, by d'Ussieux, in small quarto; it now appears in small folio, and is accompanied three times a week by a bulletin of commerce. The

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writers in this paper are, Messrs. Huart, Onrry, Sauvan, J. Pons Viennot, the Count de Segur, Anbert de Vitry, Dussan le Hoy, Fabien-Pillet, and Belmondi. The *Journal de Paris* is a ministerial publication.

Journal des Debats.—This paper was commenced in 1789. At first it was a mere report of the debates in the Chambers, as its title denotes; but it is now a regular newspaper. The *Journal des Debats* has a very considerable circulation, arising less perhaps from any real superiority in the collective talent of those who fill its columns, than to the high reputation of M. Malte Brun, the political editor. The other contributors are, Messrs. Duvicquet, de Felets, Nodier, Martin, Bontard, Bertin, Mutin, and Le Breton. The circulation of this paper once exceeded 20,000 daily: it is now less, but it is still the most extensively circulated paper printed in France. It is generally considered an independent publication.

The Quotidienne.—The first number of the *Quotidienne* appeared in 1795. The literary gentlemen engaged in it are, Messrs. Michaud, Rippert, Jeannin, Laurencin, Berchoux, Delbare, Ferdinand, Dairring, and Merle. The political principles of the *Quotidienne* are anything but constitutional.

Journal General.—Began in 1794 in quarto, published in 1814 in folio. The editors are, Messrs. Ronjoux, Moreau, Bert, Carrión, Nizas, Keratry, &c. The *Journal General* is an extremely well-conducted paper, and truly constitutional; it is, consequently, the favorite journal of the independent party, and in high repute with men of letters. Mr. Benjamin Constant has more than once enriched the columns of the *Journal General* with the productions of his brilliant and fertile imagination.

Journal du Commerce.—This paper was first published in May 1815, under the title of Independent, and was suppressed on the 11th of August, in the same year; it was then provisionally replaced by the *Echo du Soir*, and the regular series was resumed on the 26th, under the title of the *Courier*, which was suppressed in the beginning of the year 1816. The enterprising editors resumed their labours a few days afterwards, under the title of the *Constitutionnel*, which publication was suppressed in 1817. The proprietors then purchased the present title of a *Journal*.

nal which had been just discontinued. Since the month of July 1817, the *Journal du Commerce* has not been suppressed, but it has been several times suspended. The *Journal du Commerce* is indebted for its great success to the perseverance which its projectors have displayed under the most difficult circumstances. It has always been the advocate of constitutional principles, and consulted the glory and interest of the nation. The gentlemen engaged in this undertaking are, Messrs. Jay, Tissot, Thicssé, H. de la Touche, General T. Beauvais, Dumoulin, Buchot, Fehné, Boismont, de Ségur, de Sénancourt, Berville, Baillet, and Cauche.

Annales Politiques, Littéraires et Morales.—This is a well-conducted paper, rather ministerial, but modestly so: it was commenced in the latter part of the year 1815. The editors are, Messrs. Villenave, Dopping, Pierrot, and Madame Céré de Barbé.

PUBLICATIONS WHICH APPEAR THREE TIMES WEEKLY.

Journal des Maires,—a publication in quarto, almost exclusively devoted to agriculture and commerce. It is related, as a fact worthy of observation, that 27,000 copies of a number of this work were sold in the month of September, 1816.

Journal des Campagnes,—a publication in octavo, edited by M. Saint Prosper.

Le Narrateur, and *La Feuille Parisienne*,—are so little known, that they hardly deserve notice.

PUBLICATIONS PURELY LITERARY.

Journal des Savans.—From the year 1666 to 1792, this journal forms a collection of 111 volumes in quarto. It has been several times suspended, but the courage and talent of its projectors have triumphed over every opposition.

Journal d'Education.—Published by the society formed in Paris for elementary instruction: it appears monthly. The editors are, Messrs. de Jussieu and Renouard. This publication has contributed greatly to the education of the lower orders.

La Ruche d'Aquitaine.—An elegant literary miscellany, published at Bordeaux, and regularly sold in Paris.

La Ruche Provençale.—A literary work, similar to the foregoing, published at Marseilles.

La Guêpe,—a work of the same nature, published at Brest.

Le Philologue.—A periodical work, also of the same nature, published once a quarter.

Le Camp Volant, or *Journal des Spectacles*.—Published twice a week, at irregular periods, to avoid the stamp-duty on publications which appear at stated periods.

Le Courrier des Spectacles.—A similar

publication to the foregoing, is published in Paris daily.

Archives de Thalie.—This work appears at irregular periods: it is remarkable for bad taste and insipidity.

Le Courrier des Salons, ou l'Ami des Beaux Arts.—A work in octavo, at irregular periods.

Le vieux Conteur.—An agreeable miscellany, in 12mo.

Annales de Grammaires.—A monthly publication, conducted by several members of the Paris Grammatical Society.

Journal des Dames et des Modes.—This is the official record of fashion for every capital of Europe: it appears on every fifth day, accompanied with plates, illustrative of the latest fashions. It has been established twenty-two years.

L'Observateur des Modes,—appears quarterly, in an octavo volume, with music and plates.

RELIGIOUS PUBLICATIONS.

L'Ami de la Religion et du Roi.—This work is now of five years' standing, and is entirely devoted to the Jesuits. It appears every Wednesday and Saturday.

Archives du Christianisme du XIXe. siècle.—This miscellany appears every month.

Bibliothèque Religieuse.—This is a truly religious and moral publication, supported by the able pens of Gregoire and Lanjuinais. It appears at irregular periods.

L'Israélite Français.—This miscellany was first begun in 1817: it is published in octavo. Among the contributors to this excellent work we find the names of Dalember, and De Cologne, chief rabbi of the Paris synagogue.

Le Spectateur, Religieux et Politiques,—appears at irregular periods, but so closely as to form fifty-two numbers yearly.

Hermès, ou Archives Maçonniques.—This is a periodical publication, edited by a society of Freemasons.

POLITICAL AND LITERARY MISCELLANIES, PUBLISHED PERIODICALLY.

Annales de la Session de 1817 à 1819,—by St. Aubin, Benjamin Constant, &c.

Annales des Faits et des Sciences Militaires.

Annales des Lettres, des Arts, de l'Architecture, des Sciences, et de l'Industrie.

L'Antidote.—A small work of no consequence.

Archives Françaises.—A collection of facts honourable to the French character.

Archives Philosophiques, Politiques, et Littéraires.—A sound political and moral miscellany.

Ballots Politiques.—A constitutional publication.

Bibliothèque Historique.—A work of eminence, edited by Chevalier et Reynaud. The politics of this publication are soundly constitutional.

Le Bouché de Fer.—A work of the same description, but not popular.

La Boussole.—A strong opposition work, published about once a-week.

Le Censeur Européen.—By Comte and Danoer. A work of much merit and eminence. It is published in volumes, and is much read by the liberal and constitutional party.

Le Chevalier Français.—A foolish ultra publication.

Le Conversateur.—A weekly pamphlet in the service of the ultras, conducted skilfully by M. de Chateaubriand and assistants.

Le Consiliateur.—A work but little known, but professedly ultra.

Correspondance de M. Fivée.—A work of merit, but unfortunately bespeaking a writer full of vanity. It appears in small octavo volumes, at irregular periods.

Le Correspondant.—A violent ultra publication.

Le Correspondant Elcctoral.—A constitutional publication.

The following are violent opposition pamphlets, which appear weekly:

La Minerve, edited by Benjamin Constant.

L'Homme Gris, by Cugnet de Montarlot.

Lettres Normandes.

And about thirty others, of more or less merit.

The ultra publications, besides those already mentioned, are *Le Drapeau Blanc*, *Le Royaliste*, and about eight others.

Besides the publications already named, there are no less than sixty five periodical works, most of them of great merit, devoted to literature, science, and commerce.

The English newspapers in France are *Galvani's Messenger*, a badly conducted publication; and the *Pas de Calais*.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN this enlightened age, when our intercourse is increasing with nations remote from our own, and possessing different religions, languages, laws, and customs; when the ambassadors of the Mohammedan potentates of Europe, Asia, and Africa, are resident in our metropolis, all understanding the *Arabic language*; when, with a knowledge of this language, a person may travel and hold colloquial intercourse with the inhabitants of Turkey, with the greater part of Asia, and with Africa; and, lastly, when we consider the valuable and immense stores of Arabian literature, of the best periods, which still remain unexplored; is it not remarkable, under all the exciting circumstances above

enumerated, that, in this powerful and opulent country, there should not be found, with all our boasted learning and eagerness of research, three or four Englishmen capable of writing and conversing intelligibly in that beautiful and useful language? The extent of this disgraceful ignorance would be scarcely credible, were there not proofs beyond doubt, that our principal seats of learning are as deficient in this knowledge as the public in general*; and that letters, or public documents, written in that language, have been in vain sent to them
for

* There is a letter from the reigning emperor of Morocco, Muley Soliman ben Mohammed, to our revered sovereign, in the western Arabic. See appendix to Jackson's Account of Morocco, &c. page 320, which was sent to the university for translation; and, after remaining there, as doctor Buffé informed me, above two months, was returned without a translation: it was then sent to the Post-office for the same purpose, but with like ill success. Dr. Buffé, who had been the bearer of it from the emperor to the secretary of state, then called on me, and requested a translation, which I declined giving, unless I should be requested so to do by the secretary of state. This letter contained friendly overtures, and afforded a most favourable opportunity to open an advantageous negotiation with Morocco, and a mutual exchange of good offices; but, from ignorance of the language, the opportunity was lost. The late Mr. Spencer Percival having expressed to my lord Redesdale, or to Mr. Robert Mitford, late of the Audit-office, the regret he felt at not being able to procure a translation, my friend Mr. Mitford mentioned my name to his relation as a person competent to translate it. Accordingly, I received a letter from Mr. Percival, requesting a translation into English, which I delivered to that gentleman a few days afterwards; but the original Arabic letter of which I made a translation, did not reach me till several months after it had been received by the minister. In the meantime, the emperor made repeated enquiries of the bashaw of El Garb, of the governor of Tangier, and of the British consul, for a reply to this letter, which contained overtures for a mutual exchange of good offices, and courted a speedy answer;—when his Imperial Majesty was actually informed by some of the members of the divan, that the king of England had no power, but that the power was vested in the hands of the ministers of the crown: whereupon the emperor determined never to write again to a christian king in the Arabic language; and, with regard to Great Britain, I believe
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for translation. What I have long considered, as chiefly tending to diminish the desire of acquiring this language, is an opinion dogmatically asserted and diligently propagated, that the Arabic of the East and West are so different from each other as almost to form distinct languages, and to be unintelligible to the inhabitants of either of those regions respectively; but, having always doubted the truth of this assertion, I have endeavoured, from time to time, during the last ten years, to ascertain whether the Arabic language spoken in Asia be the same as spoken in Africa (westward to the shores of the Atlantic Ocean), but without success, and even without the smallest satisfactory elucidation, until the arrival in London, last winter, of the most Rev. Dr. Giarve, archbishop of Jerusalem, who has given such incontrovertible proofs of his proficiency in the Arabic language, that his opinion on this important point cannot but be decisive: accordingly, on presenting to the rev. doctor some letters from the emperor of Morocco to me, desiring that he would oblige me with his opinion whether the Arabic in those letters was the same with that spoken in Syria? the rev. doctor replied in the following perspicuous manner, which I think decides the question: "I can assure you that the language and the idiom of the Arabic in these letters from the emperor of Morocco to you, is precisely the same with that which is spoken in the East."

It is, therefore, thus ascertained that the Arabic language spoken in the

kingdom of Tuffeit, of Fez, of Morocco, and in Suse or South Barbary, is precisely the same language with that which is now spoken in Syria and Palestine in Asia, countries distant from each other nearly 3000 miles; and, from information since obtained, there appears to be no doubt that the Arabic language spoken by the Arabs in Arabia, by the Moors and Arabs in India and Madagascar, by the Moorish nations on the African shores of the Mediterranean, are one and the same language with that spoken in Morocco, subject only to certain provincial peculiarities, which by no means form impediments to the general understanding of the language, no more, or not so much so, as the provincial peculiarities of one county in England differ from another.

Unwilling to encroach too much on your valuable pages, I will leave, for the subject of my next letter, the inconceivable misconstructions and errors into which the ignorance of this elegant and useful language has led European travellers in Africa, of which I shall state some examples in a recent publication respecting Africa.

JAMES G. JACKSON,

Circus, Minories;

May 10, 1819.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your 45th volume, p. 485, and in your 46th volume, p. 402, occur two short letters concerning the treatment of Sir J. E. Smith at Cambridge. A third document has been added to this remarkable controversy by the recent publication of "A Defence of the Church and Universities of England," in which Sir J. E. Smith has undertaken a reply to various observations of professor Monk, and to the sympathetic commentaries of the Quarterly Review.

Of this new pamphlet a large portion diverges into theological and literary questions not essential to the controversy, but which certainly contribute to shed over it much of interest and amenity. Such is Sir J. E. Smith's declaration of faith at p. 60, which we shall transcribe. "I have declined subscription to the articles of the church, and this is the whole of my offence, the whole ground of my pretended ineligibility at Cambridge. The prejudices of education, perhaps, but certainly not unsupported by enquiry, and which cannot but be honest prejudices, have taught me that many things are therein asserted,

he has faithfully ever since kept his word. Some time before this letter was written, I being then in Morocco, the emperor's minister asked me, if the emperor his master were to write an Arabic letter to the sultan George Sultan El Ingleez (these were his expressions), whether there were persons capable of translating it into English, as the emperor did not wish the contents of his communication to be known to his bashaw at Tangier, nor to the British Consul, as it would necessarily be, if written in English. I replied that there were learned men at the Universities capable of translating every learned language in the known world; and, accordingly, the letter above alluded to was written in Arabic, and addressed to his majesty: and an additional proof of the desire the emperor then had to conceal its contents was, that it was written in his own handwriting, which I am competent to declare, having letters from him in my possession, and being acquainted with the emperor's handwriting.

about which the human mind is neither required nor competent to form any judgment. Many of these points are indifferent, and may or may not be as there defined; some appear to me presumptuous, intruding into the Holy of Holies the decisions of weak and contentious men. Hence, I humbly remain in suspense upon questions that make a prominent feature in creeds on either side. There are doctrines not so indifferent. Whatever seems to me to trench on the justice or goodness of God, as election and reprobation, vicarious punishment, necessity, or eternal damnation, it would surely be criminal to admit. On these subjects many wise and exemplary christians in all ages, and in the church of England itself, think, or have thought, as I do. I am not the less aware, that many, as wise and good, are of a different opinion, and understand several doctrines which shock me, in a light entirely consistent with the parity and perfection of God. Why should we judge amiss of each other for any causes like these? The possibility, or rather, I should say, the inevitability of such differences in matters so abstruse, is, doubtless, intended to train us up in forbearance and charity. They ought not to be made badges of antipathy, nor tests of a man's understanding, much less of his moral worth. It is no new opinion of mine, that Christians are not authorized to excommunicate one another, or to separate upon the points in question. Several learned divines have asserted this doctrine."

Such a profession of faith would do honour to a Savoyard vicar; but is, in my judgment, too candid. There are many intercontradictory articles among the thirty-nine; and no man can subscribe to both sides of opponent propositions without a degree of moral guilt, analogous, when the declaration is made with the pen, to forgery; when with the tongue, to perjury.

There are some curious passages of narrative also in the letter of Sir J. E. Smith; whence it appears probable, that a project was entertained at Cambridge of converting the botanical chair into a sinecure.

Some beautiful comments on the plants of Scripture, and on the plants of Virgil, give to portions of these chapters the attractive character of scientific dissertations, and agreeably bind, as with a graceful festoon of briony, the tearing bawthern of controversy.

T.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your admirable miscellany for 1797, you gave us a view of the affairs of the Bank, from the Report then laid before Parliament. Another Report, on the same important subject, has been lately made, and which is now before the public; but which, from its length, and the mode in which it is drawn up, will deter many from the reading of it, and not be clearly understood by many who take that trouble.

The committee have applied themselves to gain information on three points:

1. The state of the Bank.
2. The expediency of resuming cash payments. And
3. When the present restrictions should terminate.

With respect to the first, I believe no one ever had any doubts of the solvency of the Bank; if they had, this report will certainly dispel them.

The demands on the Bank, on the 30th of January last, were 33,894,580*l.* and they then possessed government and other securities, to the amount of 39,096,900*l.*; leaving a clear balance in their favour of 5,202,320*l.* To which must be added their capital stock, 14,656,800*l.*, making a total of 19,889,120*l.* Supposing, therefore, the capital stock at par, and the government must pay it at that rate, before they can possibly dissolve the Bank charter, the real value of Bank stock is nearly 125*l.* per cent. yet we see it sells at 250*l.*; a price which can only be accounted for by the large dividends they make, and which whether they will be enabled to continue, is another consideration, and will be hereafter noticed.

Our next enquiry must be, in what this sum of 39,096,900*l.* consists; and, in another part of this report, we find that, on or about the same period, the advance to government was 26,487,000*l.* The balance, 12,609,900*l.* remains to be accounted for.

Now, we know that the advances to the merchants are generally limited to about five millions; and; as the Bank about that period began to limit their issues, we may conclude they did not then exceed that sum, and reduces the above sum to 7,609,900*l.* not accounted for.

Are we to conclude, that it existed in coin and bullion; or in what shape did

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it exist? This leads to the second enquiry respecting cash payments.

The Bank were enabled to increase their cash and bullion from 1815 to 1817, when they had the largest quantity of coin and bullion in their coffers they ever had before. We know that, in 1792 or 1793, they had, in these precious commodities, to the amount of 8,000,000*l*. The cash at this time must, therefore, have exceeded that; but it has ever since been diminishing, arising from the Bank undertaking to pay, —first, certain notes issued prior to January 1, 1812, and then all notes prior to 1816.

To comply with these notices, they have issued to January 1, 1819:

In guineas, &c.	£1,596,256
In sovereigns, &c.	4,450,726
Since Jan. 1	790,000

Together.....6,756,900

And it appears singular, that three-fourths of the new coinage of France has been ascertained to have been made with British coin. The committee therefore highly censure the conduct of the Bank, in continuing to pay those notes in cash after the exchanges became unfavourable; and this induced the committee, in their first report, to advise Parliament to stop the issues of small sums in dividends.

The committee, in one part of their report, say, that the Bank had not full control over their issues. Do they mean to say, that government had a control over them? or what unseen power had?

The committee then proceed to enquire into their advances to government. They chiefly consist of exchequer bills, and which the Bank, in defiance of the act 5 and 6 of William and Mary, are allowed to do, by various clauses in modern acts.

To come to more recent transactions, it appears that, in the last half-year of 1818, the advances to government were 27,000,000*l*; on February 11, 1819, 21,930,000*l*.

Supposing, therefore, the advances to the merchants to be 5,000,000*l*, the Bank circulation, on the 19th of Feb. 1819, will be 27,000,000*l*. But we find that, about that period, the whole circulation was only 25,794,460*l*., and, therefore, the merchants' advance would not exceed four millions.

With these documents we may be able to discover, what assistance will enable the Bank to pay in cash. They

had issued, on account of government, 21,930,000*l*. They say, in their evidence before the committee, that the government must pay them off ten millions before they can pay: but, will that do? To enable them to pay with safety, the Bank must have in their cellars 11,000,000*l*. in coin and bullion; but how they are to get possession of this is a mystery; and it seems evident, that a sum of at least fifteen millions must be taken off the debt from government before the Bank can, with any degree of safety, proceed to pay in cash.

The committee have thought proper to advance a very extraordinary position,—that the ability of the Bank to pay in cash depends less on the actual amount of treasure they may accumulate, than on the state of the foreign exchanges. That the Bank cannot pay cash without being in possession of it, we well know; but that foreign exchanges can have such an influence over the Bank, the committee, having asserted, should have proved. If the balance is against us, gold must be had to pay it; and the only difference will be, the agents for foreigners will give more for gold or silver than the Bank can afford, and will, consequently, have the preference in the market. If this balance is now against us, it will demand the strong hand of government, by new laws, to prevent it, and not the weak efforts of the Bank.

It is suggested, but certainly not proved, that the whole amounts of English capital, vested in foreign stocks, does not exceed ten millions sterling.

The committee proceed to propose a payment in gold in May 1820, at 4*l*. 1*s*. an ounce, and in subsequent years, at a lower rate, until it comes to the standard; a proposal supported on such weak grounds, that it is evident, excuses are framed in this very report, which will enable the Bank to come to Parliament for another restrictive act next year. In short, nothing but a reduction of the issues to government can ever enable the Bank to pay in money.

Mr. Baring thinks that five or six millions will be sufficient for the Bank to keep; and Mr. Holland, his partner, asserts that a return to cash payments will not cause any disagreeable effects on circulation, but will tend to restore confidence, order, and harmony.

The committee seem studiously to avoid entering into any investigation of the real cause of delay; which, as they have

have omitted, I will undertake to do for them. And this evidently arises from its being both the interest of government, and of the Bank, that cash payments should not be made.

Government, by having an easy paymaster, on whom they can call at all times, find a convenience certainly; but it is a convenience which costs the public immense sums annually, — a convenience which such poor financiers as Percival and Vansittart only would accept, but from which a minister of any ability would soon extricate himself and the country.

But, although to the minister it is only an accommodation, to the Bank it is a source of great profit. Let us see, from the documents before us, the profits the Bank of England made last year. Their income could not be less than this:

Interest on their capital of 14,686,800 <i>l.</i> at 3 per cent.	£448,604
On 5,000,000 <i>l.</i> lent to the merchants at 5 per cent.	250,000
Charges of management paid by government	258,000
Interest on 27,000,000 <i>l.</i> advances to government, at 3 per cent.	810,000

Profit 1,756,604

Except the current expenses of the house.

With this profit, well may the Bank divide 10*l.* on a capital, which has been before shewn is really worth only 135*l.*

But let us see what their profits would amount to, if government, by a spirited measure of finance, should take this source of profit from them, and retrench the enormous sum now paid to them for the management of the national debt. Their account would then stand thus:

Interest on their capital	£440,604
On 4,000,000 <i>l.</i> lent to the merchants; for, when government withdrew their advances, the merchants would want less, and pay less	200,000
Charges of management might be reduced to	200,000
And the exchequer bills to the old peace establishment of 3,000,000 <i>l.</i>	90,000

£930,600

A difference of 828,000*l.* annually.

So that, it appears, these enormous dividends and bonuses, which the Bank has paid, have been almost wholly taken from the public purse.

It is but fair to enquire, before I con-

clude, what this operation of finance would cost government:

The sum advanced was, by last account	21,000,000
But let the 3,000,000 <i>l.</i> for annual taxes remain	3,000,000

£18,000,000

must be funded; which, at 1½ per cent. the interest, the minister must give more than he now pays on exchequer bills, the increase would be 270,000*l.* per annum. But then the advantages on the other hand will be incalculable. No more loans will then be wanted; and, in a short period, stocks would resume their proper price, money become plentiful for the operations of commerce, and confidence be restored. W. P.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I WAS led, by the praises bestowed in your last number, page 347, on *Junius with his Vizor Up*, to a perusal of that work; and I hope you will allow me to occupy a corner in your very valuable Magazine for the purpose of offering a stricture or two on a passage to be found there, which every one who has respect unto the posthumous fame of a truly great man, must think deserving of some reprehension. That I may not be suspected, however, of writing spitefully, or from any other impulse than that of reverence for the name and reputation of one, now, alas, unable to wield the pen in his own behalf, I will fully, and most readily confess, that the author of the comic satire under discussion, has afforded me, on the whole, considerable delight, and even instruction. He is evidently no common writer; no ordinary scholar. There is an astonishing richness and rapid flow of language from one end of his paniphlet to the other, thickly strewed with metaphorical figures, and adorned with every variety of classical learning.* His wit also is sparkling, and never seems to fail him. But, after making these concessions, (which are nothing more than the suggestions of truth,) I am hurt to think, that his good sense, and zeal for the interests of learning, had not held back his pen from recording, amidst a great number of other anecdotes introduced into his pages, one that is exceedingly discredit-

* In the abundant quotations he has made, and various *critiques* he has put forth throughout his pages, the author has evidently followed the example of the author of the *Pursuits of Literature*.

table to the high renown of professor Porson. There is always a tenderness due to the defenceless dead; and a forbearance ought to be exercised in regard to their failings, in proportion to the pre-eminence of the character they bore whilst living. But, in despite of these considerations, the author of *Junius with his Vizor Up*, pours out a rude and harsh invective against Porson's habits of intercourse in private life.* It is true, that in a long and highly-laboured note, he endeavours to apologize for the insertion of these strictures on the ground of a debt due to the interests of morality, and as a caution to young men who might be led, by the influence of a great name, and the contagion of example, to imitate the professor's ill-breeding. But, after all, the impression left on the mind of an ordinary reader must be this: that Porson was insufferably morose, ill-mannered, and offensive, in the company of his friends; nay, to quote the author's own words, "So offensive, as well as frequent, were his outrages, that he was altogether excommunicated from the society of numerous gentlemen and scholars, who, under other circumstances, would have rejoiced in the diffusion of his mind; and, even in more tolerant circumstances, and where the ban of interdiction had not gone forth against him, he was sometimes held to be a nuisance, and sometimes turned into a laughing-stock, and a football of contempt, &c." page 27.

Now, Mr. Editor, the best way of refuting this outrageous asperity of invective will be, I opine, to set off against it the judgments of some of those illustrious scholars who had good opportunities of knowing Porson thoroughly, and who were in almost uninterrupted habits either of correspondence or of personal intercourse with him. The author of *Junius with his Vizor Up*, has quoted Mr. Kidd's edition of *Tracts and Miscellaneous Criticisms of the late Richard Porson, esq.* and yet, in the preface to that work, the following strong contra-

* These keen, though unauthorized severities, are brought in (to use a common phrase,) *neck and shoulders*, and have nothing to do with the subject-matter of his pamphlet. The author paid a visit to Horne Tooke at Wimbledon; and this celebrated character told him, with a truly dramatic effect, the anecdote that bears so hard on Porson's character. It is too long to be inserted here, but, if worth the reader's while, he may turn to it at page 23 of the work alluded to.

diction of his own dogmatical opinion will be found: "In company, R. P. was the gentlest being I ever met with; his conversation was engaging and delightful. He possessed a heart filled with sensibility; he was at all times willing to assist his fellow-labourers; and no scholar ever consulted him, who did not leave him instructed and delighted." page 16.

It will be thought, most likely, that nothing can be much more groundless and presumptuous than our author's dissent from so competent an authority as Mr. Kidd. But I have other proofs of his rashness in assertion to produce; and of his undue, exaggerated hostility towards the memory of this great scholar. For additional proofs of the urbanity of Mr. Porson's manner, and his obliging readiness to assist other scholars, (especially younger ones,) I beg leave to refer your readers, in a general manner, to the acknowledgments which are made to this effect in professor Monk's edition of Euripides; in Mr. Blomfield's edition of *Æschylus*; in Doctor Maltby's edition of Morrell's *Thesaurus*; in Dr. C. Burney's *Tentamen*, &c.; in professor Gaisford's *Hephæstion*; and in the learned Review of the *Correspondence between Gilbert Wakefield and C. J. Fox*, in the 4th number of the *Museum Criticum*; which, as is well known, was written and contributed by a celebrated Greek scholar in the University of Cambridge. I am fearful of trespassing too much at one time on your valuable pages; but, should you, Mr. editor, be pleased to encourage this communication, I will take the liberty, on a future occasion, of specifying and quoting particularly some of those unimpeachable authorities to which I have now only generally alluded; and furthermore, I will offer a few incidental remarks upon other criticisms and anecdotes, which the learned and ingenious author of *Junius with his Vizor Up*, has introduced into his work. Meanwhile, let me hope that he will not be offended, if I recommend to his attention and observance the following remark of a noble and eloquent philosopher: "Men ought to find the difference between saltiness and bitterness. Certainly, he that hath a satirical vein, as he maketh others afraid of his wit, so he had need be afraid of others' memory."—*Lord Bacon's Essays*, p. 401.

CANTABRIGIENSIS.

Portland-street; May 7.

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN giving a summary of the Christian Code, to execute the work right, three divisions should be made:—What the law commands; how it enjoins the performance; and in what light the breach of the law is considered. In every point, to distinguish these, to define particulars, to enter into a detail of offences, neglects, and punishments, would occupy a volume of a new Whole Duty of Man: this would be a system. All I profess to give, is a summary, a concise summary, of the Christian law. The Christian promises, hopes, and rewards, are established through the great Lawgiver, in rightly executing this code; the loss of the promised bliss is the chief punishment: yet are there worldly modes of punishing every breach of the Christian law; and, I have no doubt, if thirteen Christians, of as many different churches, who had no point of faith in common but the Bible, were to sit as judge and jury upon an offence committed by a brother, that they would clearly agree in the law, the performance, and the penalty, here on earth. Religious morality is tried by the very conscience; it looks to the very issues of the heart, that it may stifle the first breath of evil; and it inculcates all good, because God is its origin. "The law of the Lord is perfect,—converting the soul."—19 Psalm

Political Morality.

"Let every soul be subject to the higher powers: for there is no power but of God. The powers that be, are ordained of God. Whosoever, therefore, resisteth the power, resisteth the ordinance of God." *Rom.*—"The life of the founder shews the performance, and particularly when he paid tribute at the time he proved it unnecessary: add also Paul's conscientious reproof of himself for speaking evil of the ruler of the people, 23 *Acts*. The punishment is here left to the law of the land; and "they that resist shall receive to themselves condemnation."

Domestic Morality.

Marriage is most sacred. "Let every man have his own wife, and let every woman have her own husband." 1 *Cor.* 7, 5, and *Eph.* c. 5.—Divorces are forbidden, except upon the adultery of either of the parties.

Alike clear are the obligations of parents and children, brethren, masters, and servants. "Children, obey your parents in the Lord; for this is right."—

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"Honour thy father and mother."—

"And, ye parents, provoke not your children to wrath; but bring them up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord."—"Let brotherly love continue."

"Be kindly affectioned with brotherly love."—And, forgiveness is inculcated "until seventy times seven."—"Servants, be obedient to them that are your masters."—"Not with eye-service, as men-pleasers; but as the servants of Christ, doing the will of God from the heart."—"And, ye masters, do the same things unto them; forbearing threatenings; knowing that your master also is in Heaven [and here is Christian equality]; neither is there respect of persons with him." *Eph.* 6.

See the sermon on the Mount, for blessings on "the pure in spirit, the meek, the merciful, the peace-makers," &c. in contradistinction to the proud, pompous, ambitious, vain-glorious, warlike, and victorious. The method of practice must be from the heart, and the punishment, exclusion from the city of God:—"There shall in no wise enter into it any thing that defileth, neither whatsoever worketh abomination, or maketh a lie." *Rev.* 21, 27.

Moral Virtues.

Wisdom, prudence, fortitude, patience, and gentleness, are strongly inculcated in one sentence:—"Be ye wise as serpents, and harmless as doves."

Charity, mercy, universal love, benevolence, is the grand principle of the Christian Code. The Christian is even taught practically to play, "Forgive us our trespasses as we forgive them that trespass against us." It forms a distinct law:—"A new commandment I give unto you, that ye love one another." A test of being Christ's disciples:—"As ye would that men should do to you, do you also to them likewise." And this universal love is preferred before the highest gifts and graces.

The law enjoins temperance in all things:—"Take no thought for your life, what ye shall eat, or what ye shall drink; nor yet for your body, what ye shall put on."

How complete is the following:—"Whatsoever things are true, honest, just, pure, lovely, of good report; if there be any virtue, and if there be any praise, think on these things."

Paul inculcates honest trades, *Titus* 3, 14, "καλον εργον." And not only moral virtues are distinctly enjoined, but the very method of practice is shown:—"He that giveth, let him do it

with simplicity: He that ruleth, with diligence. He that sheweth mercy, with cheerfulness; in honor preferring one another: nor slothful in business." 12 Rom.

Observe also the Christian punishment:—"Not to keep company, if any man that is called a brother be a fornicator, or covetous, or an idolator, or a railer, or a drunkard, or an extortioner; with such a one,—no, not to eat." 1 Cor. 5, 11.—"Anathema, Maranathu," says Paul, "we condemn,—Christ will punish."

To prevent, to cure, to hinder, the progress of evil, is the Christian endeavour; while he fears to tear out by the roots, to destroy, and to annihilate, lest he, with the tares, injure the wheat: which points will be more fully considered in my next letter. C. Lucas.

April 19.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the Rev. T. F. Dibden's "Typographical Antiquities," published in 1812, in 3 vols. 4to. mention is made of only three editions of the "Voyages and Travails" of Sir John Maundevile, viz.

One "printed by Wynken de Worde, in 1499."

One "imprinted in the cyte of London in the Flete-street, at the sygne of the Sonnem, 1503."

And one "printed by Rich. Pynson, 4to. without date; an ancient and almost unknown edition."

I conclude, therefore, he had not seen, or did not know, of there being any other extant; but I have one, which is also without date, a small 4to. and is printed by Thomas Este, of whom I learn the following particulars from Mr. John Nichols' Anecdotes:

"Thomas Este lived in—Aldersgate-street, at the sign of the Black-horse, and was employed by Bude and Toller, to whom Queen Elizabeth, in the 15th of her reign, granted a patent; and they printed music and other books, from 1569 until after 1600."

My edition, therefore, was probably printed between these periods; it is in black-letter, and has a great number of wood-cuts of the rudest possible workmanship. It is bound-up in vellum, with the following tracts, which, perhaps, some of your correspondents, versed in bibliography, may be able to say whether they are rare or curious.

"The discoverie of the large, rich, and beautiful empire of Guiana, with a relation of the great and golden cite of Manoa, (which the Spanyards call El Dorado;) and the provinces of Emeira, Arromala,

Amapaca, and other countries, with their rivers adjoining. Performed in the yeare 1595, by Sir W. Raleigh, knight, captaine of her majesties guard, lo. warden of the stanneries, and her highnesse lieutenant-general of the countie of Cornwall. Imprinted at London by Robert Robinson, 1596."

"*Nova Britannia*.—Offering most excellent fruites by planting in Virginia. Exciting all such as he well effected to further the same. London, printed by Sammel Machem, and are to be sold at his shop in Paul's Church-yard, at the signe of the Bul-head, 1609."

This is in black-letter, but has no author's name. The dedication is "To the Right Worshipful Sr Thomas Smith, of London, kut. one of his majesties counsell for Virginia, &c." and is signed with the initials R. I.

"Virginia richly valued, by the description of the maine land of Florida, her next neighbour: out of the four yeeres continuall travell and discoverie, for above one thousand miles east and west of Don Fanando de Soto, and sixe hundred able men of his companie, &c.—Written by a Portugall gentleman of Elnas, employed in all the action, and translated out of Portuguese, by Richard Hakluyt.—At London: printed by Felix Kyngston, for Matthew Lownes, and are to be sold at the signe of the Bishop's-head, in Paul's Church-yard, 1609."

"*A good Spedd to Virginia: Essay 42, 4.*—He shall not faile nor be discouraged, 'till he have set judgement in the earth, and the isles shall wait for his law.—London: printed by Felix Kyngston, for William Welbie; and are to be sold at his shop, at the signe of the Grey-bound, in Paul's Church-yard, 1609."

This is in black-letter, and has no author's name. The dedication is signed with the initials, R. G. and dated "from mine house, at the north end of Sithe's-lane, London, April 28, anno 1609."

NORVICENSIS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ALLOW me to enquire, if any of your correspondents are able to give me any information about the island of Bulama, situate on the western coast of Africa, which I saw mentioned in your Number for April, in the biography of Capt. P. Beaver. I suppose it to be the same with that called Bulam, which was attempted to be colonized some years back; as I see in the printed proposal, the name of Mr. P. Beaver amongst the governors. If any one can say in whose possession the island now is, and what the situation and product, they will oblige,

A CONSTANT READER.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.
SIR,

A LETTER having appeared in the *Monthly Magazine* for February, on the subject of *Gout*, which I consider of dangerous tendency, I beg leave, through the same channel, to offer a few remarks upon it. I am the more induced to do this, because the letter has been copied into the *Bath* (and I dare say other) papers, in a way which must impress it with some degree of weight and countenance. This circumstance has given the subject, to an inhabitant of *Bath*, an additional local interest; and brought it peculiarly within the cognizance of those who concern themselves at all about the ease and the health of the numerous sufferers from gout who resort to that city.

It is the design of the anonymous writer of this letter to prove (and this he seems to think that he has very satisfactorily done,) that excess of every kind may be indulged in gout, save only excess in wine; and that, with this caveat, we may "eat, drink, and be merry," without fear. This will, doubtless, be hailed as glad tidings by many a bonance-doing debaucher; and, although the medical practice of the day is in no danger from such crude and oft-refuted speculations, yet, as the arguments employed are specious enough to an inexperienced person, and as I have reason to think, that there are those who have taken this welcome counsellor at his word, it will be but an act of humanity to endeavour to prevent any further mischief, by giving a few counter-statements, leaving to the reader the privilege of commenting upon them in his own way.

The arguments adduced by the writer in question, in support of his position, are—That good eating is not productive of the disease, because tradesmen, farmers, &c. never have the disease, unless inherited from wine-drinking parents; that to their temperance in wine-drinking, is to be attributed the almost total exemption of females from gout; that want of exercise is not the cause of gout, is proved by the sedentary poor never having the disease; and that exercise and a spare diet will not prevent the disease, because the peasantry in the cyder counties are frequently afflicted with it. To the first of these arguments it may be replied, that the testimony of every medical writer, since the days of Hippocrates, is against it;

and if any one, who has not an opportunity of consulting these authorities, doubt their veracity, let him ask his medical attendant what the opinion is which his experience will furnish. My own assures me, that the gouty invalid who shall presume upon this statement of your correspondent, will soon have cause to repent of his temerity. Two of the most deplorable cases of gout I ever witnessed, were, in patients who had seldom tasted wine; nor was it likely that their fathers should have done so before them. One of these, a farmer, now residing in the Isle of Wight, although advanced in life, has recovered his health, as well as the vigorous use of stiffened and contracted limbs, by resolutely struggling against the disease, and by a diet of vegetable food and water.

That women, when exposed to the proper causes, are not subject to gout, is an assertion which the physicians of *Bath* (who of all others have perhaps the most to do with gout), from Oliver and Cheyne to those of the present day, will abundantly testify against. The females of Great Britain, amongst many imprudencies, which draw after them their attendant, and commonly severe, penalties, do not by any means give into those habits which foster the gout. They are remarkably temperate through almost all ranks: they take as much exercise as many of the other sex, and are less exposed to the cares of life. But it is to general temperance, not temperance in wine only, that they may ascribe their freedom from gout. Women are, besides, by Nature constituted less susceptible of disorders of high inflammatory action: there is a greater laxity of structure, and the tone and tension of the system are not so high as in the opposite sex; and it is worthy of remark, that gout, when it does occur in females, becomes irregular at an earlier period, and is also more early fatal. Neither is the absence of gout in the lowest order of females, who are much addicted to drinking spirits, any proof that wine alone is capable of generating the disease. Something more than mere excess in drinking, be the liquor what it may, is necessary to the production of gout: it requires the joint operation of many causes to bring the disease into action, the chief of which are, excess in eating and drinking, and intemperance; neither of which will perhaps avail singly to produce the disease, unless there

be a strong inherited predisposition. It is thus that gout is rarely found in armies during the activity of a campaign, although their occasional excesses are very great. It is thus also (and this may serve as an answer to the third argument quoted,) that, amongst the most sedentary and inactive of the poorer classes, as tailors, shoemakers, &c. gout is almost never found. The joint operation of the assistant cause is in both cases wanting. If, then, fishwives, &c. who daily swallow large potations of spirituous liquors, are found to be exempt from this disease, it is not for want of wine, but because the arthritic tendency, if I may so term it, is counteracted by the great labour which they necessarily undergo. It is almost impossible for excess even of wine to produce gout without the auxiliary aid of indolent habits; and it is almost as impossible for the man of pleasure not to give way to such habits. It is not a morning's walk or ride of a few miles which can produce an exemption from the disease, or merit the name of exercise; but, that active and continued labour to which man was sentenced at his fall, to which three-fourths of his species are compelled to adhere for their daily bread; and to an exemption from which does gout, together with a host of other diseases, owe their existence. Labour,—severe, unremitting labour,—is the only thing which can prevent the ill effects of ingurgitation.

———— labor omnia vincit

Improbis, et duris urgens in rebus egestas.

But that women, when exposed to the exciting causes of the disease, may have it even in a large proportion, without the aid of wine or cyder, the following testimony of an eminent continental physician will sufficiently prove:—"The washerwomen among us (says Dr. Ackermann, of Altdorf,) are far more subject to gouty complaints than in other places. Many houses are unprovided with a wash-house, secured against the immediate influence of the atmosphere, and capable of being heated: hence, in the coldest days of winter, these poor people are obliged to wash in the open court, in the most cutting cold. They are exposed alternately to cold and hot water. While the upper part of the body perspires from steam, the lower extremities are frozen. They endeavour to counteract these inconveniences by coffee, brandy, and the like. The result is, that it is scarcely possible to find a washerwoman above

forty-five who is not a sufferer from gout, though the irregular kind is by far the more common of the two."

The fourth and last argument of your correspondent is equally untenable with either of his others. Without referring to the experience of every medical practitioner of the present day, many remarkable and instructive examples stand on record to shew, that exercise and a spare diet will prevent gout, and even eradicate it, in its most inveterate form; and that those who have long considered their disease as hopeless, need not despair, if they will but have the courage to give this method a fair trial. I have already alluded to an instance of this kind in the Isle-of-Wight farmer. Dr. Cadogan, who wrote on this disease in 1771, asserts, that he freed himself from gout, together with many other deplorable afflictions, which had reduced him to the lowest ebb of life, by exercise and a spare diet. Cornaro cured himself of gout, and lived to the age of a hundred years, by the same plan. Musgrave relates an instance of a gentleman, whom misfortune had reduced to poverty, and compelled to take up the trade of brick-making: with this employment, and a scanty diet, he soon lost the gout, with which he had been much afflicted, and became healthy and strong. Van Swieten relates the case of a clergyman enjoying a rich living, who had long been a martyr to the gout; but, having the good fortune to be taken prisoner by the Barbary pirates, and compelled to work at the galies for two years, he lost at once his gout and a cumbersome load of fat, and lived many years after without any return of the disease. The case of Wood, the miller of Billericay, may be known to many of your readers; but, as others may be unacquainted with it, and as it is in every sense peculiarly instructive, I shall take the liberty of transcribing a portion of the narrative from the Medical Transactions, as related by Sir George Baker:—"Thomas Wood, born on the 30th of November, 1719, of parents who were apt to be intemperate in their manner of living, was subject to various disorders, particularly the rheumatism, until he attained the age of thirteen years. He then had the small-pox in a favorable way, and from that time became healthy, and continued to have no complaints to the age of about forty-three years. From his attaining the state of manhood to this period, but especially during the latter

latter part of the time, he indulged himself, even to excess, in fat meat, of which he used to eat voraciously three times a day; together with large quantities of butter and cheese. Nor was he more cautious with respect to strong ale, which was his common drink.

"About his fortieth year he began to grow very fat; but, finding that he had a good appetite, and digested his food without difficulty, and that his sleep was undisturbed, he made no alteration in his diet. It was in his forty-fourth year that he first began to be disturbed in his sleep, and to complain of the heartburn, of frequent sickness at his stomach, pains in his bowels, head-ache, and vertigo. He was now sometimes costive, at other times in the opposite extreme; had almost a constant thirst, a great lowness of spirits, violent rheumatism, and frequent attacks of the gout. He had likewise two epileptic fits; but the symptom which appeared to him to be the most formidable, was a sense of suffocation, which often came on him, particularly after his meals.

"Under such a complication of diseases, every day increasing, he continued till the month of August, 1761. At this time, the Rev. Mr. Powley, a worthy clergyman in the neighbourhood, observing his very ill state of health, and the extreme corpulence of his person, recommended to him an exact regimen, and pointed out the *Life of Cornaro*, as a book likely to suggest to him a salutary course of living. This book convinced him that intemperance was the principal cause of all his complaints; he therefore determined to try whether, the cause being removed, the effects might not cease. However, he thought it prudent not to make a total change in his diet suddenly, and at once; accordingly, he at first confined himself to one pint only of his ale every day, and used animal food sparingly. This method he soon found to answer to his satisfaction; for he felt easier and lighter, and his spirits became less oppressed. These good effects encouraged him to proceed in his experiment; and, therefore, after he had pursued the regimen before-mentioned, during two months, he deducted from his allowance half the former quantity of ale, and was still more sparing of gross animal food. In this course he continued till the 4th of Jan. 1765, since which time he has entirely left off all malt liquor; and in the following month he began to drink only water, and to eat

none except the lighter meats. Under this degree of abstinence, although some of his complaints were relieved, yet some of them remained in full force. The rheumatism tormented him; and still he had, now and then, slight fits of the gout. On the 4th of June following he began the use of the cold bath, and continued it twice or thrice a-week, until October, 1767. About the same time he began the exercise of the dumb-bell; in which he perseveres to this day. Water was his only drink from the same period, which he limits to two glasses and a half. He also, about the same period, left off butter and cheese; and the 21st of July, in the same year, was the last time of his eating any animal flesh. Since that date, his diet has been principally confined to pudding made of *sra-biscuit*. He allows himself very little sleep; generally going to bed at eight o'clock in the evening, sometimes earlier, and generally rising about one in the morning, but being very rarely in bed after two.

"Under this strict course of abstinence he still continues to live; and he expresses, in the highest terms, the great pleasure and tranquillity of mind which he enjoys in consequence of it. The poor diet to which he has accustomed himself, is now as agreeable to his palate as his former food used to be; and he has the additional satisfaction to find his health established, his spirits lively, his sleep no longer disturbed by frightful dreams, and his strength of muscles so far improved, that he can carry a quarter of a ton weight, which he in vain attempted when he was about the age of thirty. His voice, which was entirely lost for several years, is now become clear and strong. In short, to use his own expression, he is metamorphosed from a monster to a person of moderate size; from the condition of an unhealthy, decrepid, old man, to perfect health, and to the vigour and activity of youth."

With respect to the frequency of gout amongst the peasantry of the cyder counties, even admitting the reality of this frequency (but such cases are commonly very different from pure gout), it is not to be ascribed wholly to the cyder, but to the impregnation of lead which this liquor receives from the vessels in which it is made, and which subjects cyder-drinkers to many other diseases besides gout; especially to paralytic affections, and to a dreadful disease, which, from its frequency in
that

that county, has been called the Devonshire colic. But, to these diseases, are all those who are exposed to the noxious influence of lead, in any way, equally liable; especially painters, amongst whom the same inflammatory and ill-formed gouty affections of the joints are frequently found.

I am ready to admit, that both wine and cyder will, especially in certain constitutions, aggravate the gout where it already exists; and hasten on its earlier attacks more rapidly than excess in other liquors. Had Veritas contented himself with stating this fact, he would have done much good, instead of much harm. But to argue from it as he has done, betrays an utter unacquaintance with the subject; and to put forth such conclusions, dressed out in the garb of legitimate induction, is both dangerous and cruel. It is one duty of medical professors, to keep a watchful eye on the influence which public opinion has on public health; and, when they see the well-being of the one in danger from the aberrations of the other, to lift up the warning voice, and to combat false doctrines and mistaken prejudices, not by individual and arbitrary opinion, but by temperate reasoning, and by opposing real facts to assumed ones.

I have waited to see if any other of your correspondents should think it worth while to notice this subject; and assure you, that if they had so done, I should not have troubled you with the present communication.

J. G. MANSFORD.

Bath; March 10.

For the Monthly Magazine.
THE GERMAN STUDENT.

No. VIII.

GELLERT.

CHRISTIAN FEARNO GELLERT was born the 4th of July, 1715, at Haynichen, in Saxony, where his father, who had twelve other children, was pastor. He was sent to school at Meissen, and in 1734 to college at Leipzig, where he studied theology. In 1738 he returned home regularly ordained, and attempted to officiate in his father's church; but an excess of natural timidity so overcame his powers of utterance, that he was obliged to re-descend the pulpit, and could not afterwards be prevailed on to renew the effort. In 1739 he undertook the office of preceptor to Messrs. Lattichau, and assisted occasionally in some periodic work.

In 1746 he began to edit one himself, entitled "Materials to form the Heart and Understanding." Herein appeared corrected copies of his first essays and poems, and a series of maturer compositions: "The Swedish Countess," a novel; "The Sisters," a play; and "The Prude," another dramatic sketch; were so first evulgate.

In 1746 he collected his "Fables," which had an astonishing success; and form, perhaps, the first native work of the Germans which became decidedly and nationally popular. The manner is more diffuse and less picturesque than that of Lafontaine, but is free from the impertinent wit of Gay. A specimen may amuse.

The Nightingale and the Cuckoo.

Her vernal song a nightingale began,
Hoping to please, the pride of creatures,
Man.

Boys, who were playing in a meadow near,
Pursued their bustling sport with heedless ear.

Meanwhile a cuckoo, from a neighbouring tree,

Exclaims "Cuckoo:" the boys repeat with glee.

They laugh, they point at him, they join his song,

And ten times over his short tune prolong.

The cuckoo turns to Philomela's rest,

"You must allow they like my singing best."

Soon came Dametas, with his lovely bride.
The cuckoo calls. They pass with sulky pride.

Not long the nightingale felt envy's pang,
So sweet, so shrill, so variously she sang,
That Phillis took a seat upon the bank,
And look'd aloof, with glistening eye, her thank.

"Now, prater, (said the nightingale,) perceive

How pure the recompense my lays receive;
The still approval of one silent tear
Is more than vulgar shouts that rend the ear."

In general, the fables of Gellert much resemble those of Hagedorn: they both turn willingly to Abstemius for topics, and have both versified his eighteenth fable, *De vidua et asino viridi*. But Gellert has more feeling, more a manner of his own, and acted more on the sympathies of his countrymen. It is related that, soon after the publication of the Fables, a boor came to Leipzig with a load of billet-wood for firing, enquired for Gellert's lodgings; and, having ascertained that he had found the author of the Fables, delivered to him the wood, of which he begged his acceptance, saying, it was all he had to bestow, but

it would be a lasting satisfaction to him to have spent a week in riving wood for Gellert. At the taking of Leipzig, in 1758, a lieutenant of Prussian hussars called on Gellert, and gave protection against soldiers being quartered at the house, by leaving his own pistols there, and occupying the apartment only nominally.

Gellert had gradually, in some degree, overcome his early bashfulness, and accepted in 1758 the chair of Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Leipzig. His lectures had great popularity; and the elector of Saxony once sent to Gellert, to deliver three of the more impressive at his residence. A pension was conferred in return; on which the author, whose health was at best feeble, retired from active duty. A hypochondriac disorder, of which he had early symptoms, clouded his latter years in almost perpetual gloom: some amusement, however, he derived from versifying hymns and pious odes.

On the 5th of December, 1769, he died, lamenting that the final hour of change should be postponed so long. A sculptured monument was erected to his honour in the church attached to the cemetery of Grimmer, a suburb of Leipzig. The complete collection of his works, in five octavo volumes, appeared but a few months before his decease.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
IN a late letter from an esteemed friend, who has spent much time in France, I have the following remarks on the much-agitated public question of the manufacture of Bank-notes, which appear to me entitled to consideration. "Let the Bank employ the combined talents of the first artists in the different departments required to form a note. The paper I would recommend, is that species used for the bank-notes of France, having a water-mark, if I may say so, thicker than the rest of the paper; so that it may be seen at once, without holding it to the light. The copper-plate engraver, the wood-cut artist, the steel-die stamp-engraver, and the type-founder, (in steel or silver types,) should contrive that each have a conspicuous place in the note. Let the notes be re-issued; and let the Bank add stamps on the back, on the re-issue, with any private mark, noting such re-issue. A forgery of such elaborate notes would require many hands, and those of the

highest talent; whereas, our common Bank-notes are imitated closely, and with facility, by the meanest artists. All machinery is, however, in my opinion, bad. The new and highest quality of turning-lathes will engrave any flourish, any continuation of curves, which can be done in a corner by one man."

My correspondent has given many years' of attention to this subject.

April 17.

J. L.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
THE circumstance that gave rise to the introduction of Bills of Exchange in the mercantile world, was the banishment from France, in the reign of Philip Augustus, and Philip the Long, of the Jews, who, it is well known, took refuge in Lombardy. On their leaving the kingdom, they had committed to the care of some persons, in whom they could place confidence, such of their property as they could not carry with them. Having fixed their abode in that happy region, they furnished various foreign merchants and travellers, whom they had commissioned to fetch away their fortunes, with secret letters, which were accepted, and paid, in France, by those who had the care of their effects. Thus, the merit of the invention of exchanges belongs to those fugitive Jews exclusively. They had discovered the means of substituting impalpable riches for palpable ones; the former being transmissible to all parts, without leaving behind them any traces indicative of the way they have taken. This exchange of paper for money had originated another kind of commerce, which is called Banking, or exchange-business. Gold, silver, and other metals, had previously been chosen to facilitate the barter of every article of trade. But money circulates rather slowly, and the quantity of coin is not sufficient to represent even the tenth part of the value of the products of agriculture and industry. To obviate the inconvenience of a troublesome conveyance of currency, and the insufficiency of its quantity, recourse was had to certain signs representing the same. Thus paper became a sign that represented money. It may, not improperly, be said, that the aggregate of the precious metals was thereby multiplied, since paper produced the same effect that the opening of new mines would have occasioned; namely, the increase of the price of raw materials and labour. These artificial riches caused

caused yet another evil. It was necessary to pay the interest of the loans which had been contracted; and, in order to do this, the people were loaded with new taxes: that is to say, with a view to render commerce flourishing, to secure the power of the state against foreign enemies, and to make conquests, it was requisite to burthen the agriculturist, to weaken the population, and to lay the first foundations towards the ruin of states and empires.

Credit is either public or private. On it depends the greater or lesser issue of paper. The simplest kind of it, are bills. The exchange is said to be at par, when the holder of a bill receives for it just as much gold or silver in quality and weight as the buyer of the bill gave for it; or, in other words, when, at the place where the payment of the bill is to be made, you receive as much money of equal intrinsic value with that expressed therein. This proportion, or *equipoise*, is considered the par of the exchange; but it is difficult to find an exact proportion in the same. The exchange is high, when the taker pays more than the value expressed in the bill; and it is low, when he pays less for it. The exchange, in fact, rises and falls from various causes, which all depend on the number of those who either demand or offer bills. It stands, therefore, in a relative connexion with the sums of money due from one country to the other, or with the reciprocal debts or claims of a state. Sometimes one city, or one country, offers to another a certain for an uncertain value: thus, London offers to Paris a pound-sterling for an undetermined amount of francs; and the pound-sterling will be worth more or less, according to the sums which London or Paris have to pay to one another. That undetermined amount, however, has its limits, within which it must abide; but which are not, in reality, the equal course of exchange. It only fluctuates between them; and such fluctuations afford to the merchant sufficient scope for speculations. The variety of business he has to do with foreign countries, will enable him to seize the fittest opportunity for remitting his funds thither, or for drawing them thence; and, in the constant assimilation of the different exchanges, may be discovered the whole secret. If the question were simply to remit direct, the comparison would be superfluous; but, frequently, something may be gained by taking a circuitous route. Whosoever is mindful of taking advantage of the

inequality of the exchange, will contrive to get his dependencies, in such places where they are worth little, remitted home through another, where he can obtain more for them. These exchange operations are of greater importance than is generally imagined, and may be effected with ease in countries where the interest of money is low. As a corroboration of this assertion, I will adduce the following anecdote.

A single banker secured Queen Elizabeth against all the designs of Spain, that had fitted-out the soi-disant invincible armada. When the queen was apprized of the danger that menaced her, she had no ships capable to be opposed to the Spanish fleet: a part of those which were lying in the ports and docks, could only be used after a twelvemonth, and a great anxiety prevailed. This banker, however, being well acquainted with the state of the Spanish finances, knew the Spanish fleet could not set sail but through the medium of bills, which were to be drawn on the Genoese bank. He, therefore, conceived the idea to buy-up all the paper or bills that could be met with in every commercial town of Europe, and to deposit it in the bank of Genoa, that, by his large remittances, he might have the said bank so in his power as to incapacitate it, whenever he chose, from giving any aid to the Spaniards. Being well aware that it only required to let these remittances lie so long at Genoa till the season should obstruct the sailing of the fleet, he calculated, that these exchange operations would cost about 40,000*l.* sterling; and he proposed to the queen, to extricate her, at this price, from every dilemma. The proposal was accepted, and carried into effect with so much secrecy, that Philip's hands were tied, and he could not send out the fleet till the following year.

After all that has been said above, it is obvious, that the fluctuation of the exchange proceeds from either of the following causes, viz.

1. From the superfluity or scarcity of ready money.
2. From the measure of confidence and credit.
3. From the speculations and arrangements of bankers.
4. From war or peace.
5. From extraordinary disbursements.
6. From the actual difference in the coin.
7. And lastly, from the state of commerce.

I cannot refrain from mentioning a singular

singular error of Mun's, in his *Treatise on Commerce*, where he pretends, that it is advantageous to a nation when the course of exchange is against it. "If (says he,) 100*l.* sterling are worth only 90*l.* at Amsterdam, and the Dutch send 500*l.* in goods to London, and the English 400,000*l.* to Amsterdam, the money due there to the English will amount to 44,000*l.* more than will be due to the Dutch in London."

But Mun should have considered, that, if the exchange is such as he assumes it, Dutch goods valued in London at 500,000*l.* sterling, would be worth 555,555*l.* sterling, and 400,000*l.* sterling of English goods, only 360,000*l.* sterling at Amsterdam; consequently, the sum due to the Dutch amounts to 95,555*l.* sterling more than would be the case, were the exchange equally high. This may serve as a further illustration of the importance of understanding the exchanges in their reciprocal bearings.

Hachuey.

J. B. D.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
"WE would have the Convocation, (says the *Courier* of April 13,) no longer the shrunk and shapeless skeleton of what it was, but an active and vigorous body, watching over the interests of our church. If we are told, that it would again become, as in the end of the reign of Anne, and in the beginning of George the First, intolerant, and dangerous to our civil liberty, we reply, that the prerogative of the crown might then be applied to dissolve it. But we see no reason to apprehend such consequences. What danger results from the Annual Meeting of the Church of Scotland? Why should not England have her Convocation, as well as Scotland her General Assembly?"

To this well-timed and expedient proposal, it is highly desirable to draw the national attention. How many ecclesiastic abuses would instantly disappear, if the authority, by which alone they can be remedied, were in permanent activity! For purposes of police, it is important that sectaries should register their births and their marriages before clergy of the established church; because the registers of dissenters are frequently dispersed, and not annually checked by copies under episcopal guard. Yet the religious services, provided for nomination and for marriage, are unhappily such, as to wound, unnecessarily, the consciences of persons submitting to

them. A more comprehensive communion-service again would open the corporations of municipal towns to many classes of non-conformists, and thus facilitate a more equitable assessment of the burdensome expense of acting as sheriff or mayor. The churches of England and Scotland so nearly agree in doctrine, that their ordinations might be rendered reciprocally penetrative. In short, a convocation, wisely inspired, might redress more grievances in one year, than Parliament redresses in seven.

CONCIONARIUS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

THE GHOST OF CICERO; OR THE
GERMAN RETORT.

[From the German.]

SCENE—*Venice.*

Prince and Tutor.

TUTOR.—Well, prince, you have now completed the tour of Italy, and what is your opinion of the country?

Prince.—Indeed, sir, I have been delighted with the beauty of the scenery, charmed with the splendid exhibitions of the arts, and with the sublime remains of antiquity; but, I must confess, the effeminacy of their manners, their vanity, and their bigotry, leave me little to regret on quitting Italy.

Tutor.—But have you not felt indignant at seeing that national vanity exhibiting itself in the contempt with which they treat the German character? On all their theatres, the German is ever represented as a dull, heavy, stupid, animal; a butt, for the ribaldry of the mob, and the wit of the *cognoscenti*.

Prince.—It certainly has always disgusted me.

Tutor.—As a German, and feeling for the honour of my country, I have felt it acutely. I could have forgiven them this national vanity on their public theatres; but here, in Venice, where the theatres are private, I had hoped to have been spared these degrading reflections on my native country.

Prince.—Courtesy to strangers, if not liberality of sentiment, might have withheld them.

Tutor.—However, I do not mean to quit Venice without giving them the retort courteous.

Prince.—But remember, sir, Italians are vindictive.

Tutor.—Never fear, I have taken my measures. I have sent cards to all the principal families in Venice, inviting them this evening to the exhibition of a German play. A German play! they exclaim: something insufferably dull! Whoever met with wit in a German! We shall, however, have all the principal families to

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witness

witness it; and I shall take occasion to lower their national vanity, to repay them in their own coin, and teach them to pay a little more respect to the German character.

Prince.—But they may reply with their stilettos.

Tutor.—Be under no apprehension. Our equipages are all ready. We shall be out of their territories before they can meditate revenge, or the assassin whet his dagger. But come, my dear prince, the company begin to assemble, and we must be ready.

The Theatre, with the Venetian Nobility and Gentry assembled.

SCENE—A village in Germany.

Midnight.

[Enter a German traveller, in a surtout, with strong boots, and habited so as to appear to bid defiance to the inclemencies of weather, or the fatigues of travelling.]

Traveller.—Holloa, there! holloa! This appears to be an inn: I must see if I can rouse these good people. I need a little refreshment and repose, after a long day's journey. Holloa, there! holloa! [Knocks loudly at the door.]—Well, I suppose I must wait a little before they will be able to come down. However, a traveller need never be at a loss for employment.—

[Takes a book out of his pocket, and sits down under a lamp hanging from the house, to read. At this time, a tall thin figure, habited in white, appears at the back of the stage, who, approaching the traveller silently, peeps over his shoulder at the book he is reading, and immediately starts back with the strongest expressions of surprise and astonishment. The traveller, without seeing the figure, puts up his book.]

Traveller.—Well, I perceive these good souls are all fast asleep: I must try to arouse them by some other means. Let me see,—what is the hour?—[Takes out his watch.]

Traveller.—'Tis just two o'clock.

[The figure again approaches the traveller, without being perceived, and, looking over his shoulder at the watch, recedes a few paces, and again expresses his surprise.]

Traveller.—Well, I must find some shelter after my long journey. Let me see, my good people, if this will rouse you.—[Takes out a pocket pistol, and fires it off. At the report of the pistol, the figure behind him immediately starts several paces, and appears struck with terror and astonishment. The traveller, at that time turning, for the first time perceives the figure, whom he contemplates with some surprise. The figure approaches him respectfully.]

Courteous stranger, you no doubt are surprised at meeting with a being in this lone village, and at this hour; but your surprise will be greater, when I acquaint you who I am. Know, gentle stranger, that I am the ghost of Cicero, the Roman

orator. It is permitted to the spirits in the Elysian fields occasionally to revisit earth. Having permission this night to pass the portals of Elysium, I wished to see Germania,—the theatre of Caesar's exploits, and the foundation of his military renown.

Traveller.—Well, Cicero, and what do you think of Germania now?

Cicero.—O! I'm astonished. The appearance of opulence in the cities, of comfort in the villages; the cultivation of the country; the beauty of the roads; and, if I may judge from what I have witnessed to-night, the intelligence and amenity of her inhabitants; fills me with amazement. How is it that these blue-eyed, rude barbarians, as they were denominated in my time, should have arisen to so high a point of civilization? By what means has Teutonia emerged from a state so rude and savage, to rank so high, as she must now, in the scale of nations?

Traveller.—By the diffusion of knowledge, and the assertion of principles of civil and religious liberty; in which Germany has borne a conspicuous part.

Cicero.—In what way?

Traveller.—At a period when your native Rome, under the dominion of the Roman Pontiff, held all Europe under a state of bondage more galling and oppressive than was ever experienced from imperial Rome in the plenitude of her power, the intrepidity and zeal of a German first exposed her errors, and defied her power. In what has been denominated, in our time, the Reformation, Germany took the lead. German scholars vindicated with their pens, and German princes protected with their swords, the sacred cause; till, at length, the flame spread throughout Europe, to enlighten and bless mankind.

Cicero.—Noble nation! How much must Europe be indebted to you! But, kind stranger, I observed with astonishment that you were reading my Works, my orations in the Roman Forum. I was struck with the beauty of the copy: it was worthy an imperial library. None of the scribes of Rome, in my time, were capable of writing in such a letter. Permit me to enquire, courteous stranger, how a traveller of your appearance should be in possession of so splendid a copy?

Traveller.—O! it is not at all astonishing. By the invention of an art denominated Printing, thousands, and tens of thousands, of such copies are multiplied with the greatest facility, and at a very moderate expense; so that not only your Works, but all the remains of antiquity, Greek as well as Roman, are by these means circulated, and may be read in all countries, and by all classes.

Cicero.—Surprising discovery! What an astonishing art! And to whom is the world

world indebted for this admirable invention?

Traveller.—To the GERMANS!

Cicero.—The Germans again! What an astonishing people! But, kind stranger, I shall weary you with enquiries; you took from your pocket a piece of mechanism, which appeared to indicate correctly the watches of the night. Is it intended for that purpose, and adapted for all hours?

Traveller.—O yes: it is denominated a Watch, and by them we find the hour at any time of the day or night.

Cicero.—And is it useful for any other purpose?

Traveller.—Only to indicate the time; but, when constructed upon a larger scale, and with greater accuracy, they are called Chronometers, and are of essential service in navigation. By them the mariner launches into the boundless ocean, crosses seas which your gallees would scarcely have ventured to enter, sails from one extremity of the earth to the other; and hence has discovered worlds of which the ancients never had a conception.

Cicero.—And to whom is the world indebted for this discovery.

Traveller.—To the GERMANS!

Cicero.—Still the Germans! wonderful people! But, intelligent stranger, every thing I have seen to-night surprises me; but the small machine you took from your pocket perfectly astonishes me. Permit me to enquire how, with that small tube, on so serene a night as this, you should be able to draw down the thunder from the clouds, and the lightning from the skies?

Traveller.—The report, to be sure, Cicero, is similar to thunder, and the vivid flash like the lightning; but we do not venture to infringe the prerogative of thunder-bearing Jove. It is caused by a detonating substance called Gunpowder, which, being ignited by a spark, instantaneously explodes; as you witnessed.

Cicero.—And to what uses is it applied?

Traveller.—It is a most powerful agent in all mechanical labours. By it we excavate rocks, enter the bowels of the earth, make roads, cross mountains, batter down towns, and kill men. Had Hannibal been acquainted with this powerful engine, he would have found much less difficulty in crossing the Alps.

Cicero.—It does appear a surprising composition; when in considerable quantities, it must resemble a volcanic explosion, and be highly destructive to life.

Traveller.—Most certainly. And it is now our principal weapon in war. By means of cylinders, of large dimensions, which we call Cannon, battles are determined, and wars brought to an issue, in a much shorter time than formerly; and defences, which Cæsar would have deemed impregnable, and which your battering-

rams would have assailed in vain, are now levelled with the dust in a few hours.

Cicero.—Wonderful art! and by whom was it invented?

Traveller.—By a GERMAN!

Cicero.—Admirable people! How astonished would Cæsar be, were he to revisit Germany, to witness the surprising progress of a nation once so rude, and see arts invented by them, to which the great Archimedes must have confessed his inferiority, and imperial Rome would have been proud to acknowledge. But, courteous stranger, if such has been the advancement of the Belgæ, to what a height must imperial Rome have arrived. From the proud eminence she had attained, marching with equal steps, her citizens must be demigods.

Traveller.—I can gratify your curiosity, Cicero, if you wish to see a citizen of Rome.

Cicero.—I should be highly gratified.

[Enter an Italian custodial, who begins to sing an Italian barcarola. Cicero regards him with expressions of contempt.]

Cicero.—What! this a citizen of Rome! Rome, the queen of nations, and the mistress of the world! Are her citizens degraded to this? However, kind stranger, if the imperial city is so degenerated, I should hope the bold peasantry, and hardy mountaineers, whence Cæsar drew his legions to conquer the world, are undebased,—that they maintain the same character of hardihood in enterprise, of fortitude in danger, and invincible courage in battle.

Traveller.—I can gratify you here also, Cicero, if you wish to see them.

Cicero.—Most certainly.

[Enter a Savoyard, leading a dancing bear, his wife playing on a hurdy-gurdy, with several ragged children and dancing dogs. The woman sings.]

But, as we found our living hard,
We wander far to get our bread;
The song and the dance be our reward,
We be the merry Savoyard.

[During this, the Venetian Nobility begin to withdraw, until the whole have quitted the Theatre.]

Cicero.—Enough! enough! I thank you, worthy German, for your intelligence and urbanity. Much have I been gratified, and much have I been disgusted, with what I have seen to-night. The immense march of mind, the diffusion of knowledge, and the astonishing arts, I have witnessed, will excite in me a strong desire again to revisit this earth. But, when next I obtain permission from the rigid Minos to pass the bounds of Elysium, it shall not be to see the degradation of my native country. I shall wish to visit England, another scene of Cæsar's triumphs; and highly shall I be gratified to witness

the same progression in civilization and the liberal arts, and to be received with the same courtesy and amenity which I have experienced from you, kind stranger. L.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

TWO or three infallible signs of arrogance or consummate vanity merit notice in your pages, as a means of exposing and correcting them.

1. The publishing of the names of the mover and seconder of a series of resolutions of any meeting, the resolutions themselves being often very trifling, or very silly.

2. The inserting the name of the clergyman in notices of marriages, often, with all his empty dignities.

3. The printing the initial of the pronoun or noun, which refers to the chief magistrate or head servant of the commonwealth, with a capital letter; a rule which is applied to God only, when the noun is used.

4. The noticing in the newspapers the removals and journeyings, from place to place, of individuals, who, if so indulged, ought to be made to pay at least twice as much as they now pay.

5. The making the notice of a death in a family the medium for puffing off its surviving branches.

Other cases could be added; but additions might enable the offending parties to keep one another in countenance.

Q.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

QON the 14th December, there being a wedding to be celebrated at the church at Bida, I determined to go and see the ceremony. The bride repaired to the bridegroom's house, of which she was about to become the future mistress, which was situated full six English miles distant from the church. From that place, the wedding-party set off in a sort of regular procession. The bridegroom was a young farmer; the bride, a good-looking young woman, about twenty-two years old. According to the custom of those who can afford it, they were dressed in black. A very large party assembled, some on horseback, and more riding in the waggons and carts belonging to the farmers. When the party set off, they were preceded by a number of lads on horseback, who rode as hard as they could drive towards the church, at Bida, and then back, as often as they could. The priest and bridegroom rode side by side in the first waggon; next came the bride

and bridemaid, the bride wearing a glittering crown (certainly not of gold) upon her head, and a magnificent stomacher on her bosom, about as splendid as the wardrobe of a country theatre in England might supply. She held her head erect, and seemed highly delighted with these glittering ornaments, which are provided by the priest, and paid for at a dear rate; it being esteemed no small honor, in the eyes of those rustics, to boast of their mother having been a crowned bride. The whole party, according to the custom of the island, partook of a cold collation before they started; and the brandy bottle was not neglected. I had almost forgot to state, that there were many young women, of whom scarcely one was tolerably handsome, who were called auxiliary bride-maids, and wore upon their heads tinsel crowns, in imitation of the bride. The dress of the rustics, though something resembling, is much less becoming than that of the Frieslanders; and this strange jumble of black uncouth garments, and tawdry ornaments, had a bad effect; and some of the visitors appeared in a state neither tipsy nor sober.

The bride was met at Bida by the priest's wife, who took the bride and bridemaids to her house, and arranged the procession to church in regular order. The auxiliary bridemaids were no fewer than fifty-six in number, who walked two-and-two, before the bride and bridegroom. There was a seat prepared opposite to the communion-table for this couple, covered with white cloth, and decked with ribands. The priest took his place at the altar, and married them according to the rites of the Lutheran church, the young couple kneeling as he pronounced his benediction. There was something picturesque in this part of the ceremony; and, at a distance, the crown of tinsel, and the embroidered velvet stomacher, made rather a splendid appearance. I had now a full view of this part of the wedding-costume, which, in shape, is like a pair of stays, and is put on in the same way.

After the marriage ceremony was ended, the priest offered a long prayer for the prosperity of the happy couple; and, whilst he was pronouncing this, four men held a square piece of printed cotton over their heads, each holding one of the corners. This prayer being ended, the marriage ceremony closed, and two fiddlers approached towards the communion-

communion-table and began playing; and the bridesmaids, two and-two, went out trippingly to a kind of minuet step. Next followed the musicians; and, immediately after them, the new-married couple, who went to the priest's house again, where they partook of some refreshment, and a glass of brandy each: by which time the good priest was so overcome, he could scarcely speak in an audible voice. Nothing was heard but singing, dancing, and boisterous mirth. The party broke up at Bida, those who had not been personally invited taking their leave very affectionately, kissing both the bride and bridegroom: the remainder returned to the bridegroom's house, where they were feasted and regaled with rein-deer's flesh, brought from Lapland, pickled herrings, and such fare as a farmer's house afforded.

Where no great degree of refinement was known, the kind of conduct and conversation pursued by the company assembled, may be conceived better than described; and, before the revel ended, scarcely a single person was sober, male or female. It should, however, be observed, that this scene took place in a remote island in the Baltic; and that no inference is intended to be conveyed, by these remarks, derogatory to the character of the Swedish nation.

A VOYAGER.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ANTHOLOGIE FRANÇAISE.

No. I.

[We propose to interchange this article with that of *L'APPE ITALIANA* and the *GERMAN STUDENT*, till we have presented to our readers the finest and most curious productions of the three languages.]

THE FEAR OF DEATH.

MONTAIGNE.

WHY should we fear to lose that, which, being lost, cannot be regretted? And, since we are menaced by death under so many forms, is it not a greater evil to fear them all, than to suffer one of them? Of what importance is it when it happens, since it is inevitable? When Socrates was informed that the thirty tyrants had condemned him to death, he replied, "*And Nature them.*" What folly it is to torment ourselves respecting the instant that is to relieve us from all our afflictions. It is equal weakness to lament that we shall not live a hundred years to come, as it is to lament that we did not exist a hundred years since. A long life, and a short life, are rendered equal by death; for the

long and the short do not appertain to what does not exist. Aristotle relates, that there are little animals on the river Hypanis, that live but one day: that which dies at the hour of eight in the morning, dies in its youth; that which dies at five in the evening, dies in the decrepitude of old age. Which of us would not think it ridiculous that happiness or unhappiness of such short duration should be considered as a matter of any importance? The longest and the shortest in the life of man, when compared with eternity, or with the duration of planets, mountains, rivers, trees, or even with that of some animals, is not less ridiculous.

Nature commands it. "Leave (she says) this world as you entered into it: the same passage which you made from death to life, without emotion and without fear, will lead again from life to death. Your death is one of the parts of the order of the universe: it is a part of the life of the world. Shall I change for you this beautiful structure of things? It is the condition of your creation: it is a part of you,—is death: in endeavouring to fly from it, you avoid yourself. Death touches much more rudely, and more essentially, the dying, than the dead. If you have profited by life, you have been well repaid for it; leave it, then, satisfied. If you have not known how to employ it; if it has been useless to you; why should the loss of it trouble you? What do you wish with it again?

Life in itself is neither a good nor an evil: it is the place of good and evil, according to the mode in which it is employed; and, if you have lived one day, you have lived wholly: one day is like very day. There is no other light,—no other night. This sun, this moon, these stars, this disposition of things,—is the same that your grandfathers have enjoyed, and the same which will be contemplated by your latest descendants. And, to state the worst, the distribution and acts of my comedy are exhibited within a single year. If you have contemplated the changing of the four seasons, you will find that they embrace the infancy, the adolescence, the manhood, and the old age, of the world. It has played its part: it knows no other trick, but to recommence; and it will for ever be the same.

Give place to others, as others have to you. Equality is the first principle of equity. Who can complain at being included in what all are included? You will continue to live in vain: you will not

not shorten the time which you have to pass in death: it is as nothing. You will be as long in that state, as if you had died in your infancy.

Death is less to be feared than nothing,—if there were any thing less than nothing. It does not concern you, either dead or alive: alive, because you are; dead, because you are no more.

The utility of living is not in the space of life, but in the usage that is made of it. He may have lived long, whose life has been of but short duration. Attend to it, while you enjoy it: it depends on your will, not on the number of years, whether or not you have had enough of life. Do you think that you will never arrive where you are incessantly going? There is no road that has not a termination; and, if company can solace you, does not the world itself take the same course with you? Thousands of men, thousands of animals, and other creatures, die in the same instant as that in which you die. You have seen many who have arduously sought death;—being thereby relieved from great miseries. But you have never seen one that has found it an evil. It is a great instance of simplicity, to condemn a thing which you have no knowledge of, either from your own experience, or that of others. Why do you complain of me, and of destiny? Have we injured you? Should you govern us, or we you?

Chiron refused immortality when he was informed of its conditions, even by the god of time and of duration, Saturn, his father. Imagine, indeed, how much less endurable, and more grievous, would eternal life be to man, than that which I have given to him. If you could not die, you would curse me incessantly for having deprived you of the power of death. I have from the first mingled somewhat of bitterness with life, in order to prevent you, considering the pleasures that may thence be derived, from embracing it with too much avidity, and want of discretion. In order to lead you to assume this degree of moderation, neither to fly from life, nor to rush to death, which I demand of you, I have tempered them both with sweetness and with bitterness. The water, the earth, the air, and fire, and the other parts of this my structure, are not more instruments of life than of death. Why do you fear your last day? It does not contribute more to your death than each of the preceding. Every day has conducted you

towards death: on the last you have there arrived." Such are the good instructions of Nature.

MORAL CHARACTER OF WOMAN.

DIDEROT.

It is especially when under the influence of the passion of love, or of jealousy; in the transports of maternal tenderness; when under the sway of superstition; and in the manner in which they partake of popular emotions; that women excite our astonishment and admiration,—beautiful as the seraphim of Klopstock, terrible as the demons of Milton. The distractions of a busy and contentious life, interrupt and repress the passions of men: but a woman broods in silence and retirement over those which occupy her mind. It is a fixed point, on which her idle life, or the trifling nature of her occupations, tends to keep her view incessantly attached. This point extends itself without bounds; and, to plunge into madness the woman under the influence of an intense emotion, it is only necessary that she attain the solitude she seeks. A man never sat at Delphi on the sacred tripod: a woman alone could deliver the Pythian oracle. The mind of a woman alone could raise itself to such a point as seriously to perceive the approach of a god; and, with raised and dishevelled hair, and panting with emotion, to cry, *I perceive him—I perceive him—there—the god!* and then to utter appropriate terms.

It was St. Theresa who said of demons, *Let them be wretched!—they do not love!*—Quietism is hypocrisy in perverse man, and true religion in the tender woman. There was, however, a man of such virtue, and of such rare simplicity of character, that an amiable woman could, without fear, forget herself by his side, and pour out her effusions of love for God; but this man was Fenelon. It was a woman that walked, barefooted, in the streets of Alexandria, with dishevelled hair, a torch in one hand, and a vessel of water in the other, and who cried,—*I will burn the heavens with this torch, and extinguish hell with this water, that man may love his God for himself alone.* This is a part not to be acted but by a woman.

But this impetuous imagination, this spirit, that would be thought to be incoercible, a word is sufficient to depress them. A physician said to the women of Bourdeaux, who were tormented with

with vaporous affections, that they were menaced with a dreadful convulsive disease: immediately they became cured. A physician exposed the burning iron to the eyes of a troop of epileptic young girls; and they were immediately cured.

But let us consider woman in the ordinary state of life. The moment is arrived that is to deliver her from the despotism of her parents; her imagination views in the future a state full of delightful chimeras; her heart throbs with secret joy. Enjoy thyself while thou canst, unhappy creature! Time would have gradually lessened the tyranny which you endured: time will unceasingly increase the tyranny to which you are about to be submitted.

In almost all countries, have cruel civil laws been united with the severe laws of Nature against women. They have been treated like imbecile children. There is no sort of vexation which, amongst polished people, has not been exercised towards women with impunity by man. The only reprisal she can take is followed by domestic trouble, and punished by more or less of marked contempt, according as the manners of the nation have more or less diverged from justice and virtue. There is no sort of vexation, which the savage does not exercise towards his female companion. Woman is unhappy in our cities, but more unhappy still in the wilds and the forest.

Women! how sincerely I lament with you. There was but one way to make amends for all your evils; and, had I been a law-giver, this, perhaps, you would have obtained. Freed from all servitude, you should have been sacred wherever you appeared.

When we write of woman, our pen should be dipped in the rainbow, and the dust of the wings of the butterfly should be thrown over the lines: like the little dog of the pilgrim, we should, at each step, let pearls fall before our feet: But, where is this beheld?

A few words should be said on the influence of the society of women on men of letters. We readily perceive how much time was spent by Rousseau and Marmontel in their sweet and rapacious company. They can teach us to give to the most dry and intricate subjects, a degree of interest and elucidation that, without them, we should seek in vain. We incessantly address ourselves to them; we wish to be heard by them; we fear to fatigue or to weary them; and we, therefore, acquire a

peculiar facility of expression, which passes from conversation to our writings. When they have genius, I believe the character of it to be more original in them than in men.

INFLUENCE OF ADVENTITIOUS APPEARANCES.

MONTESQUIEU.

Letter from Rica, a Persian, at Paris, to his friend Ibben, at Smyrna.

The people of Paris have a degree of curiosity that is quite extravagant. When I arrived here, I was gazed at as if I had been sent from Heaven; old men, boys, women, and children, all were eager to see me. If I went out, all the windows were crowded with people; if I went to the Thuilleries, I immediately saw a circle formed about me: the women even made a rainbow, spangled with a thousand colours, around me. If I went to the theatres, a hundred spy-glasses were immediately directed to my person; indeed, no man was ever so much looked at as I. I smiled sometimes to hear these people, who had hardly been out of their chambers, say among themselves, "I must confess that he has much of the Persian air—a most extraordinary thing!" I found my portraits everywhere; I saw myself multiplied in all the shops; over every chimney-piece: so much they feared not to have seen me.

So many honors were not without troubles. I did not believe that I was so rare and curious a man; and, although I may have a very good opinion of myself, I should never have imagined, that I could have disturbed the peace of a great city where I was not known. I resolved, therefore, to quit the Persian dress, and to assume the European, to see if there would remain anything so admirable in my countenance. This attempt taught me my real worth; when free from all extraneous ornaments, I saw myself appreciated to the nicest point. I had reason to complain of my tailor, who deprived me, in an instant, of the public attention and esteem; for I immediately experienced a frightful state of neglect. I sometimes sat in company for an hour without being looked at, or having had an opportunity given me to open my mouth; but, if some one, by chance, informed the company that I was a Persian, I immediately heard a buzz about me—"Ah! the gentleman is a Persian!"—"That's an odd thing: how can one be a Persian?"

MORAL GOOD AND EVIL.

That which is good or evil only to a single individual, and which may be the contrary with respect to the rest of mankind, cannot be regarded in general as good or evil.

In order that anything may be considered as good by a whole society, it is necessary that it should tend to the advantage of that society; and in order that it may be regarded as evil, it is necessary that it should tend to its ruin: This is the grand characteristic of moral good and evil.

The faculties of a single individual are not, in the general order of things, sufficient to supply that individual with all his wants: thence the necessity to form societies. What is meant by a society, is a body which subsists by the union of different members, and confounds particular interests in general interest: This is the foundation of morality.

But, because the common good demands great particular sacrifices, and cannot be distributed equally amongst all men; religion, which corrects the vices of human things, furnishes indemnities worthy of the envy of those who injure others.

But, as these respectable motives are not sufficient to restrain the passions of men, it has been further necessary to institute certain rules for the public good, founded, to the shame of human nature, on the odious fear of punishment: This is the origin of laws.

It has been asked, Whether the greater number of vices do not contribute to the public good, as well as the most pure virtues? How would commerce flourish without vanity, avarice, &c.

In one sense, that is certainly true; but it must be granted, that the good produced by vice is always mingled with great evils. It is the laws which arrest the progress of these disorders, and it is reason and virtue which subjugate them, restrain them with certain bounds, and render them useful to society.

Virtue, indeed, does not satisfy all our passions without reserve; but, if we had no vice, we should not have these passions to satisfy; and we should do, from a sense of duty, what we now do, from ambition, pride, avarice, &c. It is then ridiculous not to perceive, that it is vice which prevents us from being happy by virtue. If virtue be so insufficient for the constitution of the happiness of men, it is because men are also vicious; and, if vices tend to good, it is because they are mingled with virtues.

When vice tends to produce some great advantage in society, in order to obtain admiration, it assumes the appearance of virtue, because this is the true means, the natural means, of good; but that which vice effects, is not its object. Thus, the distinctive character of virtue exists, and thus nothing can efface it.

What, then, can some men pretend, who confound these things, or who deny their reality? What can prevent them from seeing that there are some qualities which necessarily tend to the good of society, and others to its destruction? The former are beneficial in all civilized societies, and are consequently estimable with respect to the whole earth,—those are called virtues. The latter, odious passions, directed to the ruin of society, are consequently criminal towards human nature in general, and are termed vices.

VAUVENARGUES.

(To be continued.)

*For the Monthly Magazine.**Some ACCOUNT of the AUTOMATON CHESS PLAYER.*

THIS celebrated piece of mechanism, according to the Repertory, was the invention of Wolfgang de Kempelen, a Hungarian gentleman, at Vienna, in 1769. The room where it is at present exhibited (in Spring Gardens,) has an inner apartment, within which appears the figure of a Turk, as large as life, dressed after the Turkish fashion, sitting behind a chest of three feet and a half in length, two feet in breadth, and two feet and a half in height, to which it is attached by the wooden seat on which it sits. The chest is placed upon four castors; and, together with the figure, may be easily moved to any part of the room. On the plain surface formed by the top of the chest, in the centre, is a raised immovable chess-board of handsome dimensions, upon which the figure has its eyes fixed; its right arm and hand being extended on the chest, and its left arm somewhat raised, as if in the attitude of holding a Turkish pipe, which originally was placed in its hand.

The exhibitor begins by wheeling the chest to the entrance of the apartment within which it stands, and in face of the spectators. He then opens certain doors contrived in the chest, two in front, and two at the back, at the same time pulling out a long shallow drawer at the bottom of the chest, made to contain the chessmen, a cushion for the arm of the figure to rest upon, and some counters. Two
lower

lessor doors, and a green cloth screen, contrived in the body of the figure, and its lower parts, are likewise opened, and the Turkish robe which covers them is raised; so that the construction both of the figure and chest internally is displayed. In this state the automaton is moved round for the examination of the spectators; and to banish all suspicion from the most sceptical mind, that any living subject is concealed within any part of it, the exhibitor introduces a lighted candle into the body of the chest and figure, by which the interior of each is, in a great measure, rendered transparent, and the most secret corner is shewn. Here it may be observed, that the same precaution to remove suspicion is used, if requested, at the close as at the commencement of a game of chess with the automaton.

The chest is divided, by a partition, into two unequal chambers. That to the right of the figure is the narrowest, and occupies scarcely one-third of the body of the chest. It is filled with little wheels, levers, cylinders, and other machinery used in clock-work. That to the left contains a few wheels, some small barrels with springs, and two quarters of a circle placed horizontally. The body and lower parts of the figure contain certain tubes, which seem to be conductors to the machinery. After a sufficient time, during which each spectator may satisfy his scruples and his curiosity, the exhibitor re-closes the doors of the chest and figure, and the drawer at bottom; makes some arrangements in the body of the figure; winds-up the works with a key inserted into a small opening on the side of the chest; places a cushion under the left arm of the figure, which now rests upon it; and invites any individual present to play a game of chess.

In playing a game, the automaton makes choice of the white pieces, and always has the first move. These are small advantages towards winning the game, which are cheerfully conceded. It plays with the left hand, the right arm and hand being constantly extended on the chest, behind which it is seated. This slight incongruity proceeded from absence of mind in the inventor, who did not perceive his mistake till the machinery of the automaton was too far completed to admit of the mistake being rectified. At the commencement of a game, the automaton moves its head, as if taking a view of the board; the same motion occurs at the close of a game.

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In making a move, it slowly raises its left arm from the cushion placed under it, and directs it towards the square of the piece to be moved. Its hand and fingers open on touching the piece, which it takes up, and conveys to any proposed square. The arm then returns with a natural motion to the cushion, upon which it usually rests. In taking a piece, the automaton makes the same motions of the arm and hand to lay hold of the piece, which it conveys from the board; and then, returning to its own piece, it takes it up, and places it on the vacant square. These motions are performed with perfect correctness; and the dexterity with which the arm acts, especially in the delicate operation of castling, seems to be the result of spontaneous feeling, bending at the shoulder, elbow, and knuckles, and cautiously avoiding to touch any other piece than that which is to be moved, nor ever making a false move.

After a move made by its antagonist, the automaton remains for a few moments only inactive, as if meditating its next move; upon which the motions of the left arm and hand follow. On giving check to the king, it moves its head as a signal. When a false move is made by its antagonist, which frequently occurs through curiosity to observe in what manner the automaton will act, (as, for instance, if a knight be made to move like a castle,) the automaton taps impatiently on the chest with its right hand, replaces the knight on its former square, and, not permitting its antagonist to recover his move, proceeds immediately to move one of its own pieces: thus appearing to punish him for his inattention. The little advantage in play which is hereby gained, makes the automaton more a match for its antagonist; and seems to have been contemplated by the inventor as an additional resource towards winning the game.

It is of importance that the person matched against the automaton, should be attentive, in moving a piece, to place it precisely in the centre of its square otherwise the figure, in attempting to lay hold of the piece, may miss its hold, or even sustain some injury in the delicate mechanism of the fingers. When the person has made a move, no alteration in it can take place: and if a piece be touched, it must be played somewhere. This rule is strictly observed by the automaton. If its antagonist hesitates to move for a considerable time, it taps smartly on the top of the chest with the right

right hand, which is constantly extended upon it, as if testifying impatience at his delay.

During the time that the automaton is in motion, a low sound of clock-work running down is heard, which ceases soon after its arm returns to the cushion; and then, its antagonist may make his move. The works are wound-up at intervals, after ten or twelve moves, by the exhibitor, who is usually employed in walking up and down the apartment in which the automaton is shewn; approaching however the chest, from time to time, especially on its right side.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN answer to the queries of your correspondent J. W. in your number for April, respecting the peculiar use of the preposition *in*, as relates to the phrase *In so far as*, I beg leave to say, that I have no hesitation in pronouncing it an absolute Germanism, introduced into the English by some literal translator from the German; and that, leaving out the preposition in question, it is a pure Scotticism. According to the best and most elegant English writers I know of, the phrase should stand, *As far as*; and this appears alone to accord with the genius of our language.

J. B. D.

5, Cambridge-place, Hackney-road;
April 23.

For the Monthly Magazine.

REGULATIONS of the BENEVOLENT SOCIETY, for the RELIEF of the SICK and AFFLICTED POOR within the TOWN of COLCHESTER.

1. **THAT** a committee, consisting of the present stewards and twelve other members (subscribers of one guinea and upwards per year,) be appointed, for carrying on the business of this society; and that such committee do meet once a-month, and oftener, if they shall deem it necessary.

2. That such committee shall appoint from themselves a sub-committee for the consideration of the cases of vagrants, and which committee shall consist of five members, and shall be chosen from persons residing near the centre of the town. This committee shall determine whether any, and what, relief shall be given to such vagrants; or, if they shall appear to be impostors, shall have power to take such legal measures as they shall judge proper to expose and punish the same.

3. That a proper person, residing somewhere near the centre of the town, shall be appointed to register the cases of all persons to whom recommendatory tickets shall be given by any member of the society.

4. That the person thus to be appointed, shall, upon the receipt of such ticket from any travelling begger, after making all necessary inquiries, take the same to some one member of the committee appointed for the consideration of such cases, to whom he shall report the circumstances attending the case, and from whom he shall receive directions whether any, and what, relief shall be afforded.

5. That the person thus to be appointed shall, in the afternoon of every day, deliver all the tickets which he shall have received, recommending the cases of any of the inhabitants of the town, to the stewards appointed by this society for the respective district in which the persons so recommended shall reside.

6. That every subscriber of 10s. 6d. per year and upwards, shall be supplied with tickets of recommendation, which they shall be at liberty to deliver to all persons applying to them for relief, and which tickets, upon being delivered to the person to be appointed to receive the same, as stated in rule 3, shall entitle the case of the bearer to immediate attention, as directed by the rules 4, 7, and 8.

7. That upon the receipt of any such recommendatory tickets, the stewards shall make all necessary inquiry into the circumstances of the case, and shall, in all those cases which are urgent, afford such immediate relief as to them shall appear necessary; and shall make a full report of all the circumstances attending such cases to the committee at their next meeting, when the proportion of the relief to be afforded shall be finally determined on.

8. That in cases of extreme distress, either arising from sickness or from casualties, where a greater degree of assistance is required than the funds of the society can afford, and where the truth of the case is proved to the entire satisfaction of the committee, they shall furnish the person in distress with the form of a petition suited to the case, addressed to the inhabitants of the town, and to which the committee shall annex a certificate and recommendation in such terms as they shall think it deserves; which petition shall be returned to the committee at their next meeting, in order that

that it may open what sum has been collected; and the committee shall then determine whether the same shall be allowed to be any longer circulated.

This society relieved, it appears, no less than 2263 cases in 1816. Of course, however, all such expedients are but palliatives; and it is evident, the radical cure is, to increase the number of farms, and draw the superfluous population from the towns.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
AMID the numerous exactions to which so many of the ingenious, industrious, and highly-deserving working mechanics of this country are subjected, and under which they are now struggling for a poor and scanty pittance only of the commonest necessities of life, there is not another, I hope, so singularly injurious as that which I am about to notice. It is an impost that evinced apathy, inattention, or want of knowledge and reflection, in its proposer, and one that passed the venerable walls of St. Stephen's with inquiry (if it had any,) extremely incautious and superficial, respecting either its justice or its equity.

It is the then-doubled plate-licence to which I allude; and particularly as it affects the class of individuals, watch-makers. I always read your very interesting and valuable pages with great satisfaction; but have often wished to find that some one with superior ability would there have depicted this exaction in the colouring it deserves; and thereby have roused, from a torpid despondence, the great many now suffering under its oppression, and haply rouse them into some exertion for redress. If the mite I contribute should fortunately call forward any one, such benevolent contribution to awake endeavours, energetic as the occasion, would be welcomed with gratitude by thousands.

It may with truth be asserted, that of the whole collected list of these mechanics now settled in business throughout the kingdom, a part of those in London, and in some large towns excepted, (where perhaps the few, from the impoverishment of the many, may be a little benefitted,) there are not more than three in ten that receive any real profit from the sale of plate; and that three of the remaining seven, have not more advantage from it (at the utmost,) than will pay their licence; and, it may also be added, that of the

remaining four, there are two that do not realize a gain equal to the first or the original price of a licence; and, that the still more pitiable remaining two, do not actually sell plate in the gross amount even to that first original price.

It cannot, it may not, be contemplated for a moment, that, with watchmakers, the licence should attach on the full amount of the watch; that would be a direct tax on mechanic labour, on wheels, pinions, screws, &c. As well might the cobbler be charged with licence for soaling these poor fellows' shoes, or the taylor for patching the elbows of their coats; or, a more deplorable, but a true comparative, the gardener for forking-up the potatoes on which many of their families in great measure subsist. The depressed state of this trade is, perhaps, as great as that of any; but how much is it aggravated by an impost levied with such seeming inattention, (if I may use the expression,) that it operates only to fill up the measure of their difficulties and distress.

Let it be admitted, that silver watch-cases average about two oz., and suppose a country watchmaker to sell a dozen watches annually. He has then sold twenty-four ounces. A gold watch is entirely out of the question with more than half of these; and so, indeed, is a dozen silver ones: half-a-dozen is, perhaps, more than the average number now sold; and this may be believed, if the hundreds, the thousands, in the hands of pawnbrokers, are thought of, and the numbers laid-by, to save the necessary expence of keeping them going. But, it may be stated, that many of these watchmakers sell spoons, rings, &c. It will not, however, (granting this,) certainly be estimating these articles too low, to say, for each individual, three dozen of tea-spoons, eighteen ounces; three pair of table-spoons, fifteen ounces; three or four pair of sugar-bows, three or four ounces; and half-a-dozen ounces more in smaller articles; making a total of between sixty and seventy ounces, equal to three pounds ten shillings, at one shilling per ounce profit; add also, as sold, half-a-dozen wedding-rings, six or eight dwt.; and, if you please, I admit a gold watch in one ounce fifteen dwt., cases of either old or new standard; and add two or three gold seals and keys, and as many brooches and pairs of ear-rings. These latter, however, it should be observed, are most of them manufactured with three-fifths of their weight alloy; and to

which, perhaps, the plate-licence was never intended to attach; but, it is necessary to state, that the sale of such articles, and of other little appendages to the trade, bore but little more proportion now than as five to a hundred to their sale a few years ago. I will now, nevertheless, put for weight of gold a profit of twenty-two shillings more; making, in all, ninety-two shillings annually, or the present price of this licence. For workmanship, even in every of these articles, I think, ought to be as exempt from licence as in the formation of a table or a chair: this statement will apply to the three in seven only, as I have observed above. I shall not trouble you with the remaining four; their united voices, if it were possible to collect them, would fully confirm my statement. And now let me say, however humble this picture may shew, that the colouring is as good as truth can make it.

It ought also to be observed, that no one of these mechanics can put his work into metal cases always; his customer prefers silver, and therefore he must have a licence (if living in a village,) even for a single watch in cases of two ounces of silver only, or be soon amerced, by some informer) in a penal sum that would ruin him. Thus, therefore, all the attention and application of his youth, the days and years of a diligent apprenticeship, cheered by the hope of sometime being a useful and respectable member of society, are not to be improved or avail him, without submitting to this vexatious exaction of four pounds twelve shillings, to licence the sale of a few ounces of silver, and that often in two or three pairs of watch-cases only; while the great maker, or retailer in London, meets an extensive sale for many at from twenty to a hundred pounds price, as others likewise do for the sale of many hundreds or thousands of ounces of plate of every description; and thousands of pounds' worth of jewellery, paying only the same amount for this so shamefully disproportioned permit. If I should put the minimum of sale at five, and the maximum of sale at 100, the proportion is as one to twenty; but, putting the maximum at 500 :: 1 : 100, is much nearer the truth. More might be said respecting its equity; but, permit a few lines on its justice, which shall finish my observations.

The repeal of the Income Tax gave the ministers this double exaction; but if that tax was so inquisitorial and

grievous; if that, in numerous instances, took the just remuneration of labour and industry from many, leaving, oftentimes, insufficient for their most crying wants, how much is the effect of this licence aggravated, when it is certain, that it often attaches to persons so poor, that even the whole list of the then examiners, the assessors, the inspectors, the collectors, the clerks, and the commissioners of that tax, after every enquiry, were pleased to exempt from any payment of it; and there are now a vast majority of other watchmakers housekeepers, in but small gradations of circumstances better than those then exempted, who, in form of plate-licence, are obliged thus far to pay from their pitiful earnings what the state is loser by the relief of the men of thousands and of tens of thousands per annum; and thus are accelerated the privations, the poverty, and the distresses of these mechanics, in the inverse ratio of the boon granted, in many instances, to the great, and, in this respect, the too-much favoured and fortunate subject. M. T.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,

AMONG the many important subjects that the aspect of public affairs has forced into consideration, that of the consequences of the wide-spreading use of machinery has certainly not had that share of enquiry to which its importance justly entitles it. It has, undoubtedly, promoted a wide extent of foreign commerce; it has enabled those who monopolized its advantages, to contribute immense sums to the public treasury; it has spread luxury and splendour throughout the land; and raised numerous palaces to adorn our national paradise, and gratify our national vanity:—Would to God that the evils in its train were not a frightful counterbalance to all its advantages; and, that the general welfare and happiness were not sacrificed at the shrine of wealth and cupidity!

This preamble suggested itself to my reflections, in consequence of the perusal of the Parliamentary Report on the *Leicester Petition*, by which it appears that—

“The workmen engaged in the trade have suffered the severest privations and distress, and are totally unable to maintain themselves and their families by the utmost exertions of their industry; the average rate of their earnings not exceeding from six shillings to seven shillings per week, on labour of fifteen hours a-day; that,

that, consequently, they are now very generally reduced to pauperism; to the enormous increase of the poor's-rates in all the parishes, both of town and country, where the manufacture is carried on, to the great injury of the middle classes of society, and to the destruction of that spirit of independence for which these mechanics were formerly conspicuous."

This Report is important and valuable, inasmuch as it is the first public document which has taken this view of the subject. It is luddism sanctioned by the best authority. For the first time, have the masters themselves admitted the evil tendency of reducing prices with the intention of increasing an already over-glutted supply. The best evidence has, no doubt, been obtained which could be had; and the unanimous opinion of masters, servants, and legislators, is, that the system, in this instance, is pernicious and fatal. This conclusion has no other alternative than that of being either right or wrong: if it is wrong, then must the workmen submit to labour fifteen hours a-day for the scanty pittance of six or seven shillings per week, and the parish must keep the family in wretched existence as dependant and degraded paupers; but, if it is right, how imperious is the call upon every friend to humanity, to contribute his share towards removing the present insatiation. Admit the newly-acknowledged principle in one single instance, and it will be equally applicable to every other. Only change the terms, and the argument once established remains irrefutable. The frame-knitters are injured, and the community not benefitted by the cut-up work,—*ergo*, the single-frame knitters are injured by the double-frames, and the hand-knitters by the single looms: where can the line be drawn between utility and mischief? As long as any market can be kept open that will consume all the goods the established machinery can produce, so long may this mechanical influx be both a private and public advantage; but, if more are thus made than can be sold, then must the accumulation paralyze every effort of honest industry, and condemn the sufferer to want and dependance.

The Committee, apparently alarmed at their bold innovation, recommend the trial to be made for three years: but how shall a statement be then made of the results? Do they mean to recommend frame-breaking; or do they anticipate their re-establishment at the expiration of that time? Are they disposed to follow up their new system, or dare they advise

their suffering countrymen to look forward in bitter anguish to their chains being then rivetted past redemption? The grand source of delusion in this, and all similar enquiries, is, (as I believe) the depending too much upon general assertion, and wanting either the means, the inclination, or the ability, to investigate particulars. There are few persons, however, who, by fixing their attention to one point, by concentrating, for a time, their ideas and their reading, may not be enabled to form a closer and more accurate opinion than they had conceived it possible for themselves to do. The following plain and simple statement will exemplify my position; and, being both within the reach of all capacities to understand, and beyond the reach of sophistry to overthrow, will, I hope, be as conclusive to others as it is to myself.

England, Scotland, and Ireland,	contains inhabitants, say	15,000,000
Suppose two-thirds of these to wear stockings		10,000,000
And consume two pair each per annum		20,000,000
Or say deduct one-fourth to meet the argument fairly		15,000,000
15,000,000 of pairs at one shilling per pair knitting		£750,000

And suppose each woman or girl to knit two pair per week, or 104 pairs per year; this would give employment, and something like subsistence, to upwards of	144,000 persons
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Whereas one-half of the population of the districts where stocking-looms are principally used, will probably not exceed the odd 44,000.

Nottingham contains	34,000
Leicester	23,000
Tewksbury	3,000
Suppose elsewhere	26,000
	88,000

So that, to say nothing of all the demand for foreign markets, the home consumption alone would employ 100,000 females, who are now shut out by machinery; and these items being mostly below the high-water mark, the total might perhaps be doubled, without much violation of probability.

In corroboration of my opinion, I copy for you an extract on the subject from Professor Pictet; it may show, that whether we think or not, foreigners will think for us, and viewing the case through

through the medium of a little distance and impartiality, they are more likely to form a just conclusion.

"When the admiration which arises from the sight of master-pieces of mechanical ingenuity, when this impression has a little subsided, and we reflect on the consequences of the introduction of these machines into human society, we are more alarmed than rejoiced at it. The question becomes more complicated the more we reflect upon it; and, in order to see our way a little clearly, we must draw up, as it were, an inventory of the good and evil, to discover on which side is the balance. We will endeavour to draw up a summary statement of the account, beginning with the advantages procured by those motions which substitute physical or mechanical power for the hand of man."

"1. These machines supply the consumers on better terms, with certain necessary articles; they multiply those of enjoyment, and sometimes of luxury or superfluity.

"2. They enrich the inventors, or those who put in practice these inventions in the countries where privileges or patents are in fashion.

"3. The national wealth being principally composed of that of individuals, ought to increase in the same proportion. The exportation of the goods, which are manufactured in quantities far too great for home consumption, becomes an abundant source of commercial riches. This is the creditor-side of our account. Let us proceed to the debtor side.

"1. Every machine which abridges and perfects a manual work, takes it out of the hands of those who manufactured it; and paralyzes them until the uncertain, and always more or less distant epoch, when they shall find a new employment; which will probably be taken from them by a new machine, as soon as an inventor shall find his advantage in it. Here then is a source of uneasiness, inquietude, and poverty, opened in the nation, simultaneously with the source of wealth to the inventor, and those who shall trade with his productions.

"2. The articles previously manufactured, of the kind of those which the machine makes more perfect, becoming of less value, experience, in the magazines of the wholesale and retail dealer, a considerable depreciation, which causes him a great loss.

"3. The advantages of obtaining, at a lower price, certain articles of necessity or enjoyment, which are produced by mechanical action, is more than balanced for the poorer classes, by the general fall of the price of labour, the constant effect of the employment of machines. The workman, who gains little or nothing, is unable to purchase even that which is cheap.

"4. The work of machinery being an advantageous substitute for manual skill, furnishes, to the proprietor, the temptation, and the unhappy power, to employ children as supplementary machines; they are taken from their education at the age most proper for education; and, to the great detriment of their constitution, both physically and morally considered, they are converted, for their short lives, into pieces of mechanism, and into social machines of a very wretched description.

"5. The rapid, and sometimes enormous production of the machine, and the low price at which it works, induce a considerable exportation of these productions to the neighbouring nations. The latter persuade themselves, that the money which they voluntarily employ in acquiring these foreign productions, is a tribute levied on their own industry; their self-love is interested in attempting imitations; they foolishly suffer themselves to be inoculated with the disease of machinery; and the governments, far from endeavouring to cure it, generally promote it, by attempting to relieve the patient by the prohibitive system.

"6. This system is established, with its fatal train of consequences. The arbitrary conversion of the most ordinary, and the most legitimate transactions of commerce, into misdemeanors and crimes:—the demoralization of the inhabitants on two contiguous frontiers, by smuggling, the necessary and inevitable consequence of the temptations that are held out to it:—an underhand war between nation and nation, in the midst of peace and war, maintained by a real and numerous army, the impelling motive of which can never be honour, and it is almost always cupidity:—constraint, and hinderances without end, in commercial, literary, and scientific communications, in travels or voyages, calculated to extend knowledge and the benefits of civilization:—lastly, great inconvenience to governments, to support, artificially, this struggle of an industry, which has taken a false direction, and which they persist in substituting for such, or such a natural species of industry which would be favoured by the soil, the climate, the localities, and preceding habits, which had formed that commercial track, which cannot be abandoned without more or less inconvenience.

"Let us now examine our account. On the one side, a nation grows rich, or seems to grow rich: on the other side, a mass of evils of various kinds overflow a society. On which side is the balance? Certainly on the side which is unfavourable to the general happiness, which is the natural avowed object of every association.

"But let us examine a little closer the apparent gain,—the pretended prosperity of the nation using machines.

"The

the wealth produced by manufactures is commensurate; but, in the hands of an inconsiderable number of individuals comparatively to the whole mass; the man enriched by the machine, employs his gains in multiplying the sources of his fortune, and the value of the manual labour of the poor workman declines in the same proportion: hence the rupture of the equilibrium between the two extreme classes of society increases more and more; the first sees its treasures increase,—the latter, its numbers and its misery. These two professions, so divergent, have a term which must inspire terror.

“And, if in the nation thus enriched, a radical defect in the legislation imposes on one part of the population the necessity of maintaining the other; then, to the causes of increasing poverty in the latter, which we have just pointed out, is added the fatal and anti-laborious influence of all these measures; which, preparing succour for indigence, whatever be its source, concur with idleness and the want of education, and of resources ready prepared, really to propagate this indigence when it is intended only to relieve it; then, in short, in proportion as the nation thinks it grows rich, the tax imposed on those riches increases in perhaps a still greater proportion; and the rich and the poor both suffer: the former without saying so, or saying so only in whispers; the latter demanding succour with an importunity which resembles menaces.

“That we may not be accused either of exaggeration, or of bringing forward an imaginary theory, we shall support it by a fact, which is acknowledged and deplored in England. It is the rapid augmentation of the poor-rates in proportion as the pretended national wealth has increased. The following is a statement of it at six different periods. The first interval is nearly a century; the others are of eight, eighteen, seven, and six years, in the period when the employment of machinery was the most active.

“Account of the poor-rates of England, from the year

1685	£665,369,
1776 interval of ninety one years,	1,720,316
1784 . . . eight years	2,167,749
1802 . . . eighteen ditto	5,313,000
1809 . . . seven ditto	7,000,000
1815 . . . six ditto	8,164,496

“Number of persons relieved permanently on the average of three years, 1813, 14, 15:

Out of the workhouse	425,678
In the workhouse	93,141
Occasionally relieved	423,158

Total number of paupers . . . 939,977
So far M. Pictet.

That, with the increase of machinery, pauperism has increased in the same proportion, no one will deny: Why then

argue against palpable facts? Admitting that this may be only one cause in the general effect, still let it have its due attention. We may, like the silly ostrich, hide our heads, and fancy ourselves free from danger; but the fatal javelin is already poised, and the heart of the community may soon be wounded, to the total extinction of virtue, of liberty, and of social life.

JAMES LUCKCOCK.

Birmingham; April 29.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

SHOULD you not consider your valuable pages already sufficiently occupied with the subject, be pleased to state, in reply to your correspondent, G. G. C. (p. 11,) that a rule for finding the dominical letter for any year of any century, was published nearly seventy years ago, in Turner's Mathematical Exercises. It is given in a paper entitled “Memorial Verses, adapted to the Gregorian Account, or New Style, by Mr. John Canton, M.A. and F.R.S.” and is thus expressed:

“Divide the centuries by 4, and twice what does remain
Take from 6; and then add to the number you gain
The odd years and their 4th; which, dividing by 7,
What is left take from 7, and the letter is given.”

This rule, though it may not incline the reader to entertain a very exalted opinion of Mr. C.'s talent for versification, is concisely and perspicuously enunciated; and, with respect to the case with which it may be recollected, and its facility of application, is superior to that of G. G. C.; (which, it may be observed by the way, is similar to one given under the art. *Dominical Letter*, in that useful repository of knowledge, Dr. Gregory's Cyclopaedia.) and scarcely inferior to the very compendious formula of your learned correspondent, ΑΣΤΡΟΦΙΛΟΣ.

For example, let it be required to find the dominical letter for the year 1842. Here 18, the centuries, divided by 4, leaves 2; the double of which, taken from 6, leaves 2; to which adding 42, the odd years, and 10, their 4th part, (rejecting fractions,) the sum is 54. This sum, divided by 7, leaves 6; which, taken from 7, leaves 1, the index of B. the dominical letter required.

It is proper to observe, that the intercalary day in leap-years is denoted in the

the calendar by the same letter* as the preceding one; and, therefore, all the Sundays in the year after that day have another letter. The letter for this latter period, viz. from the beginning of March to the end of the year, is obtained by the rule; and that used from the beginning of the year to the end of February, is the next in order in the alphabet; except the former be G, in which case the latter will be A.

The number that results from dividing the centuries by 4, and taking the double of the remainder from 6, being 2 for the current century, from the general rule of Mr. C. has been formed the following:

Rule for finding the Dominical Letter for any year of the 19th Century.

Reject the centuries, and divide
Th' odd years, their 4th, and 2 beside,
By 7; what's left from 7 being ta'en,
The letter's index will remain.

The theorem respecting the tangents common to each two of three unequal circles having their intersections in a right line, which appeared in your last volume (p. 105.) is noticed by Mr. Barlow, in his *Mathematical Dictionary*, art. *Tangent*; and a geometrical demonstration of that remarkable property, by Mr. J. H. Swale, is given in the *Gentleman's Mathematical Companion* for the year 1806.

Alton Park.

JOHN SMITH.

For the Monthly Magazine.

SKETCHES written after an EXCURSION
to PARIS in the AUTUMN of 1818.
No. VII.

(Continued from page 221.)

WE dined at the *Table d'Hôte*, for the sake of seeing new traits of French manners. The company consisted of six or seven Frenchmen, two English, and my own party of four. The landlord, as the chairman, did not, as in England, take his seat at the head of the table, but at the middle of one of the sides, in which position he had easier access to every guest. I afterwards found this to be the custom in France. The master of the house, or the husband and wife, sit at the middle of one of the sides of the table; and, in consequence, have more command in

serving and carrying the dishes, and maintain closer contact with the company in conversation, than they could enjoy at the top or bottom of the table.

Four of the Frenchmen were as fat men as I ever saw. In their table-talk they were scientific *gourmands*; and, in practice, complete gluttons. A succession of dishes or courses followed in the French fashion: first the soup, then several varieties of the inhabitants of the water, air, and earth; of all which the French, in particular, partook with voracious appetites. The vegetables came last, and were few in quantity and variety, and those few were spoiled by savoury cooking. Of puddings and pastry there were none: in lieu, they had enormous melons, nine or twelve inches in diameter, which were eaten with the beef, and other meats, in great quantities, just as potatoes are eaten in England; and I verily believe, some of the Frenchmen ate not less than two or three pounds. They were eaten with pepper and salt, and served at once, as bread and vegetables. Wine, a poor sort of claret, was drunk in half-pint tumblers; and some of the party drank five or six, apparently as a thing of course. The whole repast was finished by a fine dessert of grapes, peaches, nectarines, and other fruits; glasses of brandy were passed round; and a cup of *café noir*, or strong coffee, without sugar or milk, was the signal for leaving the table. Such a dinner, in a splendid hotel, cost us but four francs and a half a-piece; or, about four shillings sterling. A more sumptuous and profuse entertainment could not be partaken by a carnivorous feeder; but nothing could have been less to my taste. I made my dinner of fruits and bread; for the chief cooked vegetable consisted of the full-grown seed of French beans, called *haricots*, which I found miserably insipid; and the potatoes here; as in Paris, were of the shape and size of my thumb, fried in gravy, and therefore spoiled, to an English palate.

This dinner, as well as many others which I witnessed in France, proved the fallacy of the vulgar English error in regard to the meagreness of French diet. I never saw greater profusion at private tables, nor even at public entertainments, in England, than is seen at most tables in France; and I have seldom beheld more voracious feeders than the generality of the French. A dinner continues above an hour, and often above two, during which time there is a constant

* Instead of rotations of the first seven letters of the alphabet, which were formerly in use, the initial letters of the days of the week are now, generally, introduced into our Almanachs; excepting the Sunday letter itself, which is still retained.

stant succession of courses, and the company partake, more or less, of all. It is true, the dishes do not consist of solid, roasted and boiled meats, as in England, but chiefly of what with us are considered delicacies, while they are dressed with more flavour: yet the appetite is thereby excited, and the French, in consequence, make up in the number and variety of their viands for what they want in substance. Nor do they drink less wine than the English. It is true, they do not sit to the bottle after dinner, yet they drink an equal quantity in brimming goblets during the meal; and they hob-a-nob, and drink to each other, in a fashion which we often consider as wholly our own.

During the dinner at this *Table d'Hôte*, the French made a party by themselves, and addressed no attentions or courtesy to the English. This, I learnt, is their general habit. They regard our visits as intrusive, and our holiday spirits as insolent triumph. I felt much annoyed at suffering this exclusion; and, unable to endure the implied imputation of being an enemy of France because the French had determined to be free, I seized on an occasion, when they were formally *hob-a-nobbing*, and filling my tumbler, I arose, and demanded to be admitted of their fraternity; stating emphatically, "that neither of them were more zealous friends of the liberties, prosperity, and independence, of France, than myself; and that I was not one of those who thought the enjoyment of such blessings ought to be monopolized by any country; or that their enjoyment by one country was incompatible with their enjoyment by another." I said this in wretched bad French, but made myself intelligible; and the whole party united in exclamations of pleasure, and each and all presented their glasses, and complimented the bravery, the honesty, and freedom, of the English.

One capacious little Frenchman, who, during the dinner, had been exulting in the prospect that England would be embroiled with the United States, owing to General Jackson having made an example of a couple of incendiaries; and who evidently conceived that he was mortifying me by his observations, became now more communicative. My ear could not follow his volubility, but I discovered that he was a Bonapartist, and an inveterate hater of the English; to whose persevering jealousy, he ascribed all the calamities and crimes

of the revolution. He knew, he said, that there were two parties in England, but that both united in doing injury to France; and, though I had expressed myself liberally, he feared I laboured under many errors respecting France, which he wished he had an opportunity of correcting. I thanked him; but told him, it was useless to correct the errors of one who had so little influence, and that I feared mankind would continue in this age, as in all preceding ones, to be the dupes of their passions, self-love, and prejudices; and repent, as usual, when repentance was too late.

After dinner, we went, by appointment, to the house of a merchant, whose amiable and engaging daughter, and an accomplished female friend, sang various French airs, accompanied by the piano-forte and guitar. The novelty of the performance delighted us; and we discovered, in every trait of this family, social feelings, which raised our opinion of the moral character of the French. We then partook of a pleasant walk on the picturesque banks of the Seine; saw multitudes of well-dressed persons, and entertained our new friends with anecdotes of England. They afterwards conducted us to the evening mall, where we found crowds of the inhabitants of Rouen promenading, as the people of London were wont to do in St. James's park, about thirty years since; and in the manner in which all social and polished masses of population ought to congregate. I honoured the people for their wisdom and their amiableness; and I lamented that no town in Britain could present a spectacle of equally interesting intercourse. This promenade continued till after the day had closed; and we then retired with regret to our hotel, to prepare for our journey on the following morning to Paris.

At five o'clock, therefore, we remounted the diligence on our destination to the French metropolis. The road, near Rouen, lay over some verdant hills, and I never enjoyed a more extensive prospect in a richer country.

We arrived at Louviers about half-past eight, and breakfasted at a shabby inn, or dirty public-house; but the coffee was rich, and the rolls, though a yard long, were light and excellent. While it was preparing, we strolled about the main streets, and saw many large establishments for the manufacture of woollen-cloth, for which this place is the Bradford, or Frome, of France.

I handled some of it, and found it much finer than our finest broad-cloths, and also much stouter than any which I have felt for many years in England, where everything suffers to enable the people to gratify their mischievous love of war. I saw groupes of the manufacturers, passing to and from their breakfasts; and, as drunkenness is not a French vice, and is not encouraged to promote the revenue, they were, for the most part, better dressed, and had a more steady appearance, than the same classes in England. Louviers, I was told, employs many thousands of both sexes; and I saw some quadrangular buildings, which bespoke the extensive concerns and opulence of the owners. Their age referred their origin to the period of the revolution; but several of them were evidently of the brilliant epoch of NAPOLEON.

We had a Priest in our party: no one spoke to him, and he spoke to no one; which, I learnt, is the condition of this profession in most parts of France. After breakfast he muttered some pious ejaculation, as a sort of thanks, raising his eyes, at the same time, upward, towards the ceiling. On this, two young Frenchmen made a grimace, or mutual shrug; and one of them asked him, pertly, "Whether he conceived there was a God at the Antipodes?" "Doubtless," replied the priest. "Then," rejoined the other, "why do you roll your eyes upward when you address Heaven; for, *doubtless*, as you say, God is equally present at the Antipodes; and, consequently, as much under our feet as over our heads?" The priest looked gravely; but, after a moment's hesitation, observed, "We obey the usages of our ancient church." "I dare say you do," said the wit, "but your church, of unerring truth, makes capital blunders in philosophy; it talks of heaven above, or of *ascending* into heaven—and of hell beneath, or of *descending* into hell,—yet we have since discovered that the earth is round, and is a planet, turning on its axis: consequently, it is certain that Heaven is as much on one side of the earth as the other, and as much below as above; and that, if Hell is beneath the feet of the inhabitants, it must be in the centre of the balls, and there must be as many devils as planets, living like maggots in nut-kernels!" At this last point, some of the party began to laugh; but one lady exclaimed, "For shame, Monsieur; remember the holy garb: is it not

impious to compare the devil to a maggot?" The renewed allusion to this odd simile produced a fresh burst of laughter from several of the party: but the English felt the untimeliness of the joke; and, for my part, I looked at the reverend gentleman with respectful sympathy. He listened with meekness, and, after sighing deeply, was preparing to reply, when the landlady came briskly into the room, and announced her demand of a franc a-piece for the breakfast; and the loud cracking of the postillion's whip obliged us to resume our several places in the diligence. I was anxious to become better acquainted with the modest priest, but his seat was in the first body; it, however, pleased me to observe, that his facetious antagonist rode in the dickey; for he seemed inclined to impose the pains of martyrdom on the worthy son of the Church, before he could arrive at his journey's end.

Soon after we left Louviers, we beheld those vineyards, and those "*vine-covered hills*," in which France transcends Britain, and all her northern neighbours. We passed several of them before our attention was drawn to them. They had the appearance of plantations of currant or raspberry trees; but were not so bushy as the former, nor so lofty as the latter. The finest bunches usually touch the ground, where, by its contact, they ripen the earliest. Their appearance added, by numerous associations, to the interest of this country; and, altogether, I never enjoyed a ride more than the stages from Louviers to Mantes, between the hours of nine and three. The day was intensely hot, and not a cloud obscured the sunshine. The country consisted of a tract of gently-swelling hills, through the valleys of which flowed the majestic Seine. Every part of the surface was cultivated; and, though detached houses did not indicate separate farms, I was told they were sufficiently numerous to provide for the population. The revolution had, in this respect, performed for France what, it is to be hoped, the legislature will, in due time, perform for England. If the labour of the industrious manufacturers of Louviers should be superseded by machinery, or rendered unnecessary by fashion, or other circumstances, I was assured, that the manufacturing population would not be scattered as vagrants over the earth, nor treated as nuisances in workhouses, or as culprits in gaols. On the contrary, I was told, they would have no difficulty in providing for themselves

selves in small parcels of land, which may be hired in every part of the country. A mistaken spirit has not, it seems, excited the French land-owners to mortgage all their lands, to enable unprincipled statesmen to carry on wars against the liberties and independence of other nations; and, as they are not engaged in civil discords with the rest of the population, to make them pay the said mortgage in rack-rents, they have no motive for depopulating and desolating the country, that they may exact higher rents from overgrown monopolists.

At Mantes, we found a *Table d'Hôte* prepared for the passengers in the diligence; and here, as at Rouen, I was astonished at the profusion and variety of the viands. Of simple vegetables there were none; but, understanding that two of our party ate no meat-soups, the landlady proposed to prepare some *soup au lait*, or milk-soup. Accordingly, we waited for the *soup du lait*, which, from its high-sounding title, promised an agreeable novelty; but our mortification was extreme when she produced two basins of boiled bread-and-milk! The omelets and dessert, however, made amends for other deficiencies; and we had by this time learnt to imitate the French in drinking goblets of wine. The dinner was less splendid than the one at Rouen; but the dishes appeared to be equally well-cooked, and the whole was clean and attentively served. It cost three francs, or 2s. 6d. a head; and four francs, or 3s. 4d. for two bottles of wine. The house was equal to a second-rate English inn, but very ancient; and its style of furniture and carpentry was very uncouth. Mantes itself is a wretched place, and reminded me of certain towns in Buckinghamshire and Northamptonshire, which are without trade, energy, capital, and improvement; but the country around it is rich and romantic, and every hill exhibited a rich display of vineyards and corn-fields.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR correspondent, at page 126, enquires whether Toland published his intended History of the Druids. It is comprehended in the first of two volumes of tracts, entitled "A Collection of several Pieces of Mr. John Toland; London, 1726." To this book is prefixed a life of Toland, wherein his other works, except his "Account of the Courts of Prussia and Hanover," are

enumerated: they well deserve to be collected, not more for the intellect than for the learning they display; and it would perhaps be most graceful, if the press of Dublin, rather than that of London, were to undertake the enterprise, as Toland was a native of Ireland, and disputes with Berkeley the rank of being the greatest of her philosophers.

Toland's "Pantheisticon" had vast influence in our own times over the formation and structure of the German Lodges of Illuminees. These Lodges have now triumphed, and have given to their country a "Christianity not Mysterious," of which Pantheism is the theology. Toland has thus acquired the rank of a practical reformer of the Christian church. His "Socinianism truly Stated" first appeared in 1705

For the Monthly Magazine.

MENTAL AFFLICTIONS suffered by the CREW of the MEDUSA FRENCH IRIGATE, which was WRECKED in JULY 1816, on the COAST of AFRICA; written by M. SEVIGNY, the SURGEON.

(Concluded from page 299)

THE excessive heat of the tropics powerfully aggravated our insanity. It is impossible to imagine how the circulation is accelerated, when one is exposed to the sun under the equator. I had intolerable head-achs: I could scarcely master my motions; and, to make use of a common expression, *my blood was boiling in my veins*. My companions were all attacked with this irritation; and every one wanted to give vent to his rage and despair.

The day being pretty fine, tranquillity reigned among us; some few were still delirious, but not furious. A mechanic called Linormand, who came on purpose from Paris to make one of the expedition, thinking himself still in the capital, said to one Lavallette, "*Allez chez le marchand devin, que vous voyez au coin, pour preparer un litre; je vous suis*;" he then threw himself into the sea, thinking to get to the house he imagined in view. Night came on, but I felt my situation less than during the two preceding; and I was less tormented with the crowd of visions that troubled my mind. However, I was always fancying myself on-board the frigate. The sun now shone on us for the third time, presenting on one side the boundless ocean, and on the other the burning atmosphere of the desert of Sahara; though there was now no hope but in putting the speediest end to an existence whose

last moments could be only a succession of the cruelest sufferings. Above all, the want of provisions forced us to complain. When I was most cruelly affected with hunger, my imagination was disturbed the most, and I believe the least obstacle would have rendered me furious. These pains were not permanent, but returned from time to time more or less violent.

The ensuing night brought new confusion on our unhappy raft: our desperation at seeing no succour arrive, was the cause. The people gave themselves up to blind fury, and madly attempted to throw all the officers in the sea. Finally, a third fit of despair deprived us of thirteen more of our comrades; so that, for the five last days, we were reduced from one hundred and fifty to fifteen living on the raft. The history of these five days I now write.

Till this moment, the distraction of thoughts had, in a manner, thrown a veil over the horror of our situation; and in these scenes of fury and murder, our character was totally changed. The only passions that animated us were mistrust, selfishness, and brutality; we looked with indifference on the body of an unfortunate companion who had fallen under such accumulated misfortunes.

It is scarcely possible to imagine the moral revolution occasioned by despair and want; and, as a modern author well says, "When we enjoy the superfluities of life, it is easy to look at misfortune with the wrong end of the spy-glass, which removes objects to a great distance, so that you can no longer distinguish its frightful attendants but in miniature." Let us pursue our narrative. During the last days we passed on the raft, a return of reason came to enlighten us on our situation, and render our sufferings more sensible. This state was quite similar to that of a person seized with a violent ataxic fever; all of a sudden he recovers his tranquillity, but death, which follows almost immediately, alone instructs him respecting the cause of this deceitful calm. I have no longer to relate the furious actions dictated by dark despair, but the unhappy state of fifteen exhausted creatures, reduced to frightful misery. Our gloomy thoughts were fixed on the little wine that was left, and we contemplated with horror the ravages which despair and want had made among us. "You are much altered!" says one of my companions, seizing my hand, and

melting into tears. Eight days' torments had rendered us no longer like ourselves.

At length, seeing ourselves so reduced, we summoned up all our strength, and raised a kind of stage to rest ourselves upon. On this new theatre we resolved to wait death in a becoming manner. We passed some days in this situation, each concealing his despair from his nearest companion. Misunderstanding, however, again took place on the tenth day after being on-board the raft. After a distribution of wine, several of our companions conceived the idea of destroying themselves, after finishing the little wine that remained: "When people are as wretched as we," said they, "they have nothing to wish for but death." We made the strongest remonstrances to them; but their diseased brains could only fix on the rash project they had conceived; a new contest was, therefore, on the point of commencing, but at length they yielded to our remonstrances. Many of us, after receiving our small portion of wine, fell into a state of intoxication, and often a great misunderstanding arose. At other times we were pretty quiet, and sometimes our natural spirits inspired a smile, in spite of the horrors of our situation. Says one, "if the brig is sent in search of us, let us pray God to give her the eyes of Argus;" alluding to the name of the vessel which we supposed was coming in search of us. One day I awoke M. Coudin, who was lying near me: "You have done me an injury," (said he;) I fancied myself near a mountain, where I was quenching my thirst." "Hold your tongue!" spontaneously exclaimed all our companions; for nothing was more afflicting to us than the idea of others being able to satisfy every want of Nature.

The 17th in the morning, thirteen days after being forsaken, while each was enjoying the delights of his poor portion of wine, a captain of infantry perceived a vessel in the horizon, and announced it with a shout of joy. For some moments we were suspended between hope and fear. Some said, "they saw the ship draw nearer;" others, "that it was sailing away." Unfortunately, these last were not mistaken, for the brig soon disappeared. From excess of joy, we now fell back into a state of despair. For my part, I was so accustomed to the idea of death, that I saw it approach with indifference. I had remarked many others terminate their existence with-
out

out great outward signs of pain: they first became quite delirious, and nothing could appease them; after that, they fell into a state of imbecility, and ended their existence like a lamp that goes out for want of oil. A boy of twelve years old, unable to support these privations, sunk under them, on the eighth day after our being forsaken. All spoke of this fine boy as deserving a better fate; his angelic face, his melodious voice, and his tender years, inspired us with the tenderest compassion for so young a victim, devoted to so frightful and untimely a death. Our oldest soldiers, and indeed every one, eagerly assisted him, as far as circumstances permitted. But, alas! it was all in vain; neither the wine, nor every other consolation, could save him; and he expired in Mons. Coudin's arms. As long as he was able to move, he was continually running from one side of the raft to the other, calling out for his mother, for water, and for food.

About six o'clock on the 17th, one of our companions, looking out, on a sudden stretching his hands forwards, and scarcely able to breathe, cried out, "*Here's the brig almost along-side;*" and, in fact, she was actually very near. We threw ourselves on each others' necks with frantic transports, while tears trickled down our withered cheeks. She soon bore upon us within pistol-shot, sent a boat, and presently took us all on-board!

We had scarcely escaped, when some of us became delirious again: a military officer was going to leap into the sea,

as he said, "to take up his pocket-book," and would certainly have done so but for those about him; others were affected in the same manner, but in a less degree.

Fifteen days after our deliverance, I felt the species of mental derangement which is produced by great misfortunes; my mind was in a continual agitation, and during the night I often awoke, thinking myself still on the raft; and many of my companions experienced the same effects. One François became deaf, and remained for a long time in a state of idiotism. Another frequently lost his recollection; and my own memory, remarkably good before this event, was weakened by it in a sensible manner.

At the moment in which I am recalling the dreadful scenes to which I have been witness, they present themselves to my imagination like a frightful dream. All those horrible scenes from which I so miraculously escaped, seem now as only a point in my existence. Restored to health, my mind sometimes recalls the visions that tormented it during the fever that consumed it. In those dreadful moments we were certainly attacked with a cerebral fever, in consequence of excessive mental irritation. And even now, sometimes in the night, after having met with any disappointment, and when the wind is high, my mind recalls the fatal raft. I see a furious ocean ready to swallow me up, hands uplifted to strike me, and the whole train of human passions let loose: revenge, fury, hatred, treachery, and despair, surrounding me!

BIBLIOTHEQUE ROYALE AT PARIS.

We proceed to lay before our Readers other rare Documents from this vast Repository of Historical and Biographical Curiosities.

LETTERS copied from the ORIGINALS in the HAND-WRITING of MARY, QUEEN of SCOTS, and other WRITERS, her RELATIVES, illustrative of her HISTORY.

(Continued from page 230.)

Mary, Queen Dowager of Scotland, mother of Mary Queen of Scots, to the Duchesse de Guise, (wife of François de Lorraine, second Duc de Guise,) her sister-in-law.

[Bethune Collection, No. 9126, fol. 14.]

MY SISTER,—I would not allow the bearer to go away without writing a line to you, to entreat you to have me in your thoughts, and let me hear from

you frequently; and tell me if you have not begun to have more children: I don't think I should be sorry to take them for my own. As to writing to you, I send regularly to my brothers, who will communicate what I write. With this consideration I end now, entreating for our lord as much wealth and happiness as you desire.

Lislehome, the 17th of December, (1558-1561.)

Your humble and good sister,

MARY.

(Direction).—None. The cover does not remain.—(No seal.)

Mary,

Mary Queen of Scots, to the Duchesse de Guise, her aunt.

[Bethune Collection, No. 9126, fol. 9.]

MY AUNT,—I have received two of your letters pretty closely upon each other; the one by Mauvissieres, in which you shew me the displeasure which you feel. How many proofs have I not had of your good wishes, in which you are not superior to me, who do not love you less sincerely. I require much language to tell you, how I have changed my part in a short time, being now reconciled, and at ease, with my own mind, in continual troubles and vexations, as you must already have heard from my ambassador's secretary; who, I hear, is already arrived in Paris, before the setting out of that other servant; which will prevent my saying anything else, and also, not to wound the conceit of Mauvissieres, who can relate to you all that I have told him. As for the rest, by what you have written, and what my ambassador writes also, the great offers of M. de Nemours to you, which I find very advantageous to my cousins, your children; and, since it pleases you to communicate what is so important to you, I would not dissimulate anything, although my judgment is unable to advise you: quite the contrary, if I saw or feared anything to the prejudice of you or yours; but, since it appears to me, that you have nothing but good to look for, and to be one of the happiest in the world, I desire it, and the more, as I wish for happiness for, to whom you ought to attach yourself, and to whom I beg you to give my commendations Kiss also the darling's hands, and beg her to excuse me; for, until I am rid of this burthen,* I will not write to her, which will not be more than six weeks. I now pray God that he may render happy and constant Lislebourg, this . . . of May.

Your very affect
obedient niece,
M

(On the back)—To my aunt, Madame a Duchesse de Guise.

(Seal)—Worn away.

Mary Queen of Scots, probably written to "Duc de Nemours."

[Bethune Collection, No. 9126, vol. 5.]

MY COUSIN,—Being permitted now

* This appears to have been written in 1566, when her Majesty's pregnancy was announced,

to do what I have long desired, to pay my duty to the king and queen, and all my good friends and relations,—in the number of whom I have always considered you one of the principal,—I would not fail to send this to you, to entreat you to receive the bearer well, who will tell you the motive of his journey, and the state of my affairs, as well here as in my unhappy country; and, as I know him to be faithful, and fear lest any inconvenience should result from my letters, I will not make them longer, but leave it to him to communicate everything to you more fully. I entreat you to write to me, and I pray God to make you as happy as I wish; and, after having kissed your hands, I conclude. Windefield, this 9th of June.*

Your very affectionate
and good cousin,

MARY.

Mary 'Queen of Scots, to the "Duc de Nemours."

[Bethune MSS. No. 9126.]

MY COUSIN,—Though I know that my letters can only serve to give you to those who receive them, for the little entertainment that I can give; yet I would not omit the opportunity of sending, by the present bearer, M. de Poygni, to recommend myself to your good favour, as well as my affairs, the state of which he can communicate to you more surely, and better, than I can do by letter; which I will not finish until I have thanked you for the favour and courtesy which you have shewn to an afflicted widow, who has the honour to be your ally, and to have ever loved you as much as it is possible for one friend to love another. Not because I know that the relationship of the late M. de Martigues has contributed to it; but, as I cannot help feeling a sense of obligation to him, I will not do less in writing to you, than request you to continue your favours to his daughter, who is my godchild; and, in return, after having recommended myself heartily to your favour, I pray God to give you, my cousin, health, and a long and happy life.

From Chatsworth, this 20th of July.†
Your very affectionate and good cousin,
MARY.

* This letter appears to have been written in 1569.

† This letter, being dated from Chatsworth, must have been written between the years 1573 and 1577.

Mary

Mary Queen of Scots, to the "Duchesse de Nevers."

[Bethune MSS. No. 8702.]

MY COUSIN,—As you have expressed to my ambassador, the Bishop of Glasgow, the remembrance of our former friendship, and the desire that you feel to hear from me, I would not fail to thank you, by this short letter, for the great pleasure which you have given me. I entreat, therefore, that our old good understanding may be revived; and that, in writing to me, you will love me as I promise to love you; and for this time, not having much leisure, I will not weary you with a longer letter than just to request my affectionate remembrances to my cousin, your husband, M. de Nevers; and I pray God to give you, my cousin, in health, a long and happy life.

From Sheffield, this last of February, (1577-1584.)

Your very affectionate cousin
and old friend,
MARY.

Mary Queen of Scots, to the "Duchesse de Nemours," her aunt.

[Bethune Collection, No. 9126, fol. 1.]

MY AUNT,—I was very sorry to hear, by my chancellor, the present bearer, that, at his departure, you were ill; otherwise, I had hoped to hear from you and my cousin, M. de Nemours: but I request that it may be by the first opportunity; and, in the mean time, that you will continue me in your good favour, as one who respects you, and desires to obey you like a good niece. Accordingly, I entreat you to give audit to the bearer; who, by the same means, can tell you all that relates to me here, and especially about my health, which, for this year past, has been very indifferent, but begins now to mend; and, not to weary you, without a better subject, I pray God to give you, my aunt, in health, a very long and happy life.

From Sheffield, this 26th of May, (1577-1584.)

Your very obedient
and affectionate good niece,
MARY.

Mary Queen of Scots, to the "Duchesse de Nemours," her aunt.

[Bethune MSS. No. 8702.]

MY AUNT,—It is a long time since I recommended myself to your good favour, not because I do not desire to continue in it, but because I am so restricted, that the number of my letters, and the size of my packets, have been

complained of, saying I write to too many persons, and have no claim to so great an acquaintance. This is, perhaps, because I do not ask them to open all my letters, and keep back what they please: but, in my opinion, they are angry that I am still living, and that, as long as I am so, you will protect me, and testify the innocence of a poor princess, captive and in adversity, as much as any niece in this world; which I entreat you to do, and to let me sometimes hear from you, and my uncle, M. de Nemours, to whom I beg you will permit me to recommend myself very affectionately, and to all your children, my cousins; and, having kissed hands, I pray God to give you, my aunt, in health, a long and very happy life.

From Sheffield, this 6th of November (1581-2).

Your very affectionate
and obedient good niece,
MARY.

Mary Queen of Scots, to the "Duchesse de Nemours," her aunt.

[Bethune MSS. No. 9126.]

MY AUNT,—If you have ever thought that I was not anxious to hear from you, and to continue in your good favour, you have wronged the honour and respect which I owe you, and shall feel all my life: I entreat you, for the future, to believe this, and that it will always be a great pleasure to me to hear of your good health, and that of my cousin, M. de Nemours, and your grand-children, my cousins, whom I hold as dear as own brothers of my cousins of Guise. You may easily judge whether poor prisoners are not happy in being remembered by their old friends and relations, notwithstanding that it is not permitted them to write at every opportunity as they wish, and even that I am now pressed for time to write, before the departure of M. de la Mothe from London. I will not then say anything more to you now, except that, with my own misfortunes, I participate in those which you have on your side of the water. May God put an end to them and I will put an end to the present, after having kissed hands to you and M. de Nemours, and entreating you to shew favour to the bearer for love of me; and I pray God, my aunt, to give you a very long and happy life.

From Sheffield, this 22d of January.*

Your very obedient and affectionate
good niece,
MARY.

* This letter must have been written between the years 1574 and 1577.

Mary

Mary Queen of Scots, to the Duc de Nemours.

[*Belknap MSS. No. 9126.*]

MY COUSIN,—Since by your letters you assure me, that the trouble of writing to me is not greater than the least of those which you have, I shall not fear, in future, in writing to you frequently, to give you a subject for answering me when your convenience will permit; as much for the pleasure of discharging my duty towards you by this means, because I have no other in which I can acknowledge the many obligations which I am under, and the kind offers which you make to me in your letters, as for the hope of being thus kept in your remembrance, and not erased from the number of your good friends and relations, such as I will be all my life, notwithstanding my present insignificance, which makes me fear that I shall never have an opportunity of proving my affection in anything important, which I regret exceedingly; and, particularly, because I do not find that my wishes, for some means of thanking you, which

I made in my last letters, have yet promised you any good fortune, at least not that I hear of; for never does good fortune attend you without my rejoicing, or bad without my complaining, as if it were my own. If I have no reason to fear that you will consider it presumption to require a share in what concerns you, I shall be happy to hear from you when nothing else happens to prevent your devoting a quarter of an hour in a month to me, and the receipt of your letter will not give me less pleasure than the knowledge of the happiness which you desire in all that may happen to me; for which, however, my fortune must change entirely; thus, I rather expect ill than good, from what I am deliberating. God will send me which he pleases, and to you, if it pleases him, great contentment, with a happy life, as I know that my favor is unprofitable and of little consequence.

This 22d of January, (1581-2.)

Your very good cousin,

MARY.

CORNUCOPIA.

KOTZEBUE.

IS not the death of genius deservedly more considered than the decease of sovereigns or the defeat of armies? The hydra-heads of legitimacy sprout anew from the fallen carcasses of its recent assertors. But public opinion survives their several disappearances; and the carnage of Mount Saint-Jean may cease to pass, not merely for a glory, but for an advantage, to the cause which it was undertaken to secure. The French nation, under its new form, has again asserted the inherent power of a people to choose its own government. Might recognized, becomes right. Apparently, the very precautions of the foreign guarantees, secure to a constitution usurped beyond their intentions, the stable and collective assent of the commonwealth of Europe. Nothing endures in the ear of praise but legitimate motives of action; and the efforts of power, or the parade of sophistry, little retard the natural progress of the general mind to the habitual pursuit of the general interest.

Kotzebue has fallen. Why has he fallen? Because his life was supposed to retard the amelioration of human society. This cannot but be an error.

Whatever the eloquence, whatever the reasoning, of an individual; his eloquence can be rivalled, his reasoning surpassed, by a better-intentioned man. Still his extraordinary fall proves this important fact—that, among the educated youth of Europe, sovereigns have lost a dangerous importance, which talent has inherited. The charcoal-makers (*carbonari*) of Italy, like the conspirators of Brussels, may attach to titular rank a presumption of significance; but the enquiring and reading world cares only for the heralds of opinion. Authors, not kings, have henceforth to tremble. The writer who deserts his pupils, who apostatizes from the cause to which he had attracted sectaries, worshippers, fanatics; this is the man now considered as the traitor to duty, as the impediment to improvement, as the sophist of prejudice, as the corrupter of youth, as the hireling of villainy, as the deceiver of ignorance, as the proloner of tyranny. There is retribution in this. Authors have repeatedly thrown the lives of kings to dogs. Let us all take care. The deepest wound which Mr. Burke received in the course of his literary life, arose from that pamphlet of Mr. Fox, in which the opinions he had in-

fused

fused into a young pupil were contrasted with those which he advocated in his age. It may be natural in youth to pursue excessive liberality, and natural in late life to adopt excessive restriction; but the change always shakes the reputation of the individual for wisdom, for probity, for tolerance, for consistency, for integrity.

PASSAGE OF JUVENAL.

In the second satire of Juvenal occur the lines:

*Esse aliquos manes, et subterranea regna,
Nec pueri credunt, nisi qui nondum ære
lavantur.*

Now to what does this *ære* allude? I suspect to a barber's basin, and would render accordingly:

That there are ghosts, and realms beneath
the grave,

No boy believes, who has begun to shave.
Gifford and Marsh must have understood
the allusion otherwise.

FEMALE GUILT AND FORTITUDE.

Nearly a century since, a wealthy inhabitant of Amsterdam was so unfortunate as to form a connexion with a noted courtesan named Catteau. From that moment, he neglected his business, ill-treated his wife, wasted his property, and took to those courses which lead to ruin and infamy.

At the instigation of the courtesan, he trepanned his wife into an uninhabited house, situated in a remote part of the city, where there were vaults which communicated with a canal; there the wretches murdered her; and, throwing the body into the water, hoped to escape detection.

They were however deceived. The friends of the wife were apprehensive that she was made away with; they communicated their suspicions to the burgo-masters; a strict search was made; the body was discovered; and such circumstantial evidence procured, as justified the arrest of the husband and his mistress.

The man shewed signs of guilt; and, when the instruments of torture were applied, he made a full confession of everything that had occurred: of course, completely criminating the vile woman who had assisted in the murder.

On the contrary, the female stoutly denied every allegation; declared her own innocence; and said the man was insane, or had been driven, by torture, to criminate her falsely.

They were confronted with each other;

when the man deliberately repeated his confession in her presence, and exhorted her to repent of her crime, and endeavour to save her soul. She looked at him with ineffable contempt; and, to the disgust and astonishment of her judges, persisted in asserting her innocence, and demanded her acquittal.

She was then put to the torture, the ordinary and extraordinary; and, although every joint of her legs and arms was dislocated, she steadily persisted in her declarations of innocence.

By the ancient law of Holland, before prisoners could be put to death, they were required to confess their guilt, and the justice of their sentence; the man, having obeyed both requisitions, escaped torture, and was beheaded on the scaffold facing the stadt-house.

The female, Catteau, survived her sufferings, and was imprisoned, during life, in the spen-house: she was of course a cripple, scarcely able to walk or help herself; but her firmness never forsook her, nor was she ever brought to confess her guilt.

After her death, her body was given to the surgeons; and her skeleton is yet to be seen in the anatomy-chamber in the Nieuwe Markt, at Amsterdam.

ZHTHMATA DIANOHTIKA.

Such is the somewhat pedantic title of an excellent essay on the Intellectual Powers of Man, which was lately read in the Literary and Philosophical Society of Liverpool, and has since been printed at the request of the audience. The author successively analyzes sensation, memory, association, dissociation, reason; and concludes by shewing the great influence of intellectual enquiries on human happiness. The chapter on dissociation was peculiarly wanted, as the disciples of the Hartleyan school of metaphysics, are too apt to forget that certain ideas are associated by sensation, that is, by external nature, which are not dissociable, but everlastingly concatenated; and that certain other ideas are associated in the mind only, that is, by an internal process; and that all these are dissociable, and very liable to change. Now Hartley's definition of rational assent, which is sophistical in the extreme, makes no difference between concatenated and dissociable ideas, but considers them as alike capable of being associated with the word truth. Hence, no Hartleyan can tell the difference between truth and falsehood.

CHINESE EMPIRE.

Extent in square miles, 1,297,999; in acres, 830,719,360; total of inhabitants, 333,000,000; revenues in English pounds, 12,140,625. Number on a square mile 256, which is immense, being about $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres to a person. Taxes per person, eight-pence-half-penny.

Such are the facts which give the following comparison:—One person in England paid as much in taxes as 180 in China, before the abolition of the income-tax.

Industry is carried to the greatest height in China; there, neither idle people nor beggars are to be found, and all sorts of grain are planted, and not sown; by which alone as much seed is saved as would serve for the consumption of Britain and Ireland.

In China every one is occupied. They even cover rocks with earth, and cultivate them. In short, neither line, space, nor matter, are wasted, and the taxes are nearly nothing. Yet the great multitude are so poor and miserable, that they eat what would scarcely serve dogs and cats in England; and the law permits them stifling their children, to prevent them from dying with hunger.

MONASTERIES.

Monasteries had long existed in Egypt for the worshippers of Serapis, when saint Anthony undertook the introduction of them among Christians. The first monasteries were for the laity, mere old men's hospitals, in which widowers of equal rank and common tastes could club their resources, and live together more nobly and more amusedly, than if they had continued separate. The pope Siricius I. who acceded in 384, first inflicted an indelible and clerical character upon monks; thus confiscating, for the benefit of the ecclesiastical order, establishments founded by a more comprehensive beneficence. Why should we not have Protestant monasteries on the original plan? Why should there not be a monastery of artists, into which, at fifty, when the sight begins to decline, a decaying painter might retire, and find himself surrounded with noble works of art, and with society formed in the profession? Why should there not be a monastery for men of letters, into which, at fifty, the retiring student might remove, and find a more copious library, and a more social refectory, than at home? Such establishments would soon collect testamentary donations from the successive

inmates; and, if assisted at first by public subscriptions, would probably be able to preserve themselves in a state of growing magnificence. The clergy would do well to convert their colleges into such monasteries; by allowing fellows to marry in their youth, and to return to college in their old age, if separated from the partner of their days. Military monasteries, government has in some degree founded at Greenwich and Chelsea, but the organization might be ameliorated.

RESPONSIBILITY OF JUDGES IN HOLLAND.

A servant girl was erroneously convicted at Middelburg of robbing her master; the property was found locked-up in her box; her mistress had placed it there. She was flogged, brand-marked, and confined to hard labour in the rasp-house. Whilst she was suffering her sentence, the guilt of her mistress was detected. The celebrated Ploos Van Amstel was her advocate. The mistress was condemned to the severest scourging, a double-brand, and hard labour for life. The sentence was reversed, a heavy fine inflicted on the tribunal, and given to the innocent sufferer as an indemnification.

At Delft, another servant woman was accused of being accessory to the robbery of her master's house on a Sunday, when the family were gone to church. She was condemned on circumstantial evidence, and suffered the severe punishment allotted to servants who rob their masters. Her conduct, whilst confined, was so exemplary, and she had stood so fair previous to the imputed offence, that her master not only interceded to shorten her imprisonment, but received her again into his service. Sometime had elapsed after her release, when a circumstance occurred which led to the detection of the real criminal, and consequently to the complete vindication of her innocence.

It happened as she was walking through the butchers' market, at Delft, one of the butchers, tapping her on the shoulder, whispered in her ear "My God! what a creature is a naked woman." Instantly she recollected having used those very words on the fatal Sunday prior to the commission of the robbery for which she had suffered. Whilst the family were at church she changed her clothes; and, whilst she was in the state of her mother Eve in paradise before her fall, surveying her own figure, she used the exclamation the butcher had repeated.

With

With a palpitating heart she hastened to her master, and told him what had occurred. He was a magistrate; and found, upon inquiry, that the suspected person had suddenly got up in the world, subsequent to the robbery; and the measures of the police were so well arranged, that a search was made at one and the same time in his own house, and that of his nearest kindred, whereby various articles that had been stolen from her master's house at the time the maid had been accused, were found and taken away.

It seems that the robber had concealed himself in the turf-solder or garret, where the turf was stowed away,

adjoining which was her chamber; and whilst the poor girl was dressing, the villain effected the robbery, and got off unperceived.

He was broken alive upon the rack; and the city gave a handsome portion to the sufferer, by way of compensation for the wrongs she had undergone.

In cases of murder, where the circumstantial evidence is very strong against the accused, but where there is no positive evidence, the sentence is suspended, and the prisoner confined till his guilt or innocence can be established; or the question is terminated by his death in captivity.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM,

Consisting of Copies of Original Papers in that National Depository.

Matrimonial Exactions in the Dioceses of St. Asaph and Bangor.

IT is the custom, in the said dyosses, that every man and woman, when they shall be married, shall yield unto the curate the xth parte of all ther goods, as wel the woman as the man, or else to fyne therefor; and this as often as a man or a woman shall happen to marrye. As, yf a man chaunce to bury his wife, or the woman her husband, aboute Mydsomer, and then payeth all his tythes belongeinge to harveste, as of haye and corne, and then incontynent after harveste happen to marye, both the man and the woman shall paye the 10th agayne, notwithstandinge their late tythinge at harveste. And, besides all this, they shall paye a certain some for their bodies the daye of their maryage; but whoso lyste to lyve in adultery, then his fyne is but two shillings by the yeare to the ordenary, the which causeth matrymonye to be little set by, and much refused, in these partes. It is said lyke customs to be used in some places in the dyosses of St. David and Landaff.

Hh. 368.

Soliloquy of Anarillis, in the Pastor Fido of Guarini; act 3, scene 4.

Se il peccare è sì dolce,
E il non peccar sì necessario! Oh troppo
Imperietta natura
Che repugni alle leggi!
Oh troppo dura legge
Che la natura offende!

Translated in the following ways by Mr. George Bally, fellow of King's College, Cambridge.

To sin, how pleasing, and how sweet a thing,
And yet the pleasure not exceeds the sting!
O cruel Nature! thus to make us stray,
And then resign us to the law a prey;

A law more cruel, with tyrannic force,
T' infringe on Nature's right, and stop her course.

Again:

If sin's so sweet, and yet so sharp the sting,
How shall we state so intricate a thing?
Or Nature we must imperfection deem,
That, law opposing, swims against the stream;
Or law is cruelty, that errs thro' spite,
And Nature oft condemns, tho' Nature's right.

Again:

If thus to sin be sweet to sense,
And yet to sin incur offence;
Or sovereign Nature has her flaws,
That makes us culprits in the cause;
Or laws unjust, to punish deeds,
Where Nature strongly charter pleads.

From the French.

Doubtless or Nature's faulty in her frame,
That prompts an act which laws severely blame;
Or sure that law's with too much rigour fraught,
That punishes an act which Nature taught.

Cole, xxvi.

Mortuaries.

In the year 1703, according to ancient custom, which had been neglected in the civil commotions, and which was renewed upon the evidence of Mr. Edward Negus, the parish lawyer of Wivelingham, in Cambridgeshire, mortuaries began to be paid in this manner. Debts first paid: for 48l. moveables, 10s.; for 30l., 6s. 8d.; for 6l. 13s. 4d., 3s. 4d.; if under, nothing. None due from child, boarder, or traveller.

Cole, xix. 3.

Anecdote of King James I.

The king being at Royston, the Spanish ambassadors, the Marquis de la Inojosa and Don Carlos de Colonna,

were on the road at Buntingford, to congratulate his majesty on the safe arrival of the prince from Spain, then with his father at Royston; but his majesty, being not well satisfied with the court of Spain, sent word to the ambassadors, that Royston, being a place of ill reception, he desired they would have their audience forthwith, and return at night to Buntingford; but as the French ambassador, on the same occasion, had both sniped and lodged at Royston the week before, they were disposed to take it amiss; however, they went to Royston, notwithstanding the message, and were graciously received.

Cole, xix.

Cranmer.

After Cranmer and his German doctors had done all the mischief they could well do, they had wit enough to see that these privy councillors, with the good duke of Somerset, as they affect to call him, at their head, would absolutely have starved them, by gorging themselves with what never belonged to them, or was never intended for them, had not this blessed reign soon determined, by the *death of a child*, whom they had filled with their principles; and they might even soon have packed off to Germany, with their wives, brats, and *patriarch at their head*, had not this event happened; as the hungry courtiers and nobility would soon have not made it worth their while to have preached in this kingdom, where the church revenues would all have been alienated and devoured. *Cole, vol. 41.*

Statue at Ghent.

On one of the oldest bridges in the town of Ghent, in Flanders, is the statue in brass of a young man, with his hands lifted up, ready to cut his father's head off, who kneels before him; but, by a particular providence, the blade of the sword, while lifted up, broke off, and left only the handle in the hands of the son. A picture of this story hangs over the door of the small theatre, in the grand building of the *Maison de Ville*, with this inscription under it:

Ac Gaudt le en Fandt paepe sac Pere se
Taete desnu

Mais se neppe rompe si Grace de Dieu
MCCCLxxi.

In a little octavo book, printed at Leeds, entitled *A Tour through Holland, Flanders, and part of France, in the year 1772*, at page 83, is this account of these statues: "These two men were father and son, both condemned to die for some crime, when the life of one

was granted on condition he would be the other's executioner, and left to themselves to determine which. After many debates, both for sometime refused the dreadful office; the son was at length prevailed on to behead his father; who accordingly knelt down, and, as the other's sword was elevated to give the blow, it broke in the midst, which so astonished the spectators, that they carried the criminals back to the judges, who pardoned them both."

This tour is written by a truly honest quaker, and was printed by piecemeal in the Leeds Journal; his name is Cornelius Cayley, and gives a very fair and candid account of the Roman Catholic religion and its professors.—*Cole ii. 89.*

Celts.

There are vast numbers of different shaped celts engraved in the fifth vol. of the *Archæologia* of the Antiquarian Society, with a dissertation on them by Mr. Lort, who leaves us as much in the dark about their real use as we were before. Dr. Stukely, in his fanciful figure of a British druid, before his first chapter of Stonehenge, a temple restored to the British druids, seems to have pointed out the use of the loop which is on one side of every one of them; he makes the celt hang by that loop to the girdle of the druid, who possibly might use the celt for different purposes, either to cut wood or chisel stone; to use it as a knife; or, by fixing their staff or pole into the hollow part of it, make use of it as an instrument of defence or offence. Dr. Stukely's notion of the celt's being an instrument of the druids wherewith they cut the mintoe, can by no means be allowed, as they occur too often; sometimes thirty or forty at a time, which rather denotes them a warlike instrument.

Mr. Rowland, in his *Mona Antiqua*, p. 86, has given the draughts of four of these celts, in a very imperfect manner. He says, "they are often found in Anglesey, and supposes them to be used as a sling fastened to a pole to annoy the enemy, which is the most probable design of the loop on one side only." For Mr. Carver, in his *Travels in North America*, proves, that such a way of fighting was in use among one of the tribes of those savages, "who used no other weapon than a stone of a middling size, curiously wrought, which they fasten by a string about a yard and a half long to their right arms, a little above the elbow. Their stones they conveniently carry in their hands, till they reach

reach their enemies, and then, swinging them with great dexterity as they ride full speed, never fail of doing execution."

Cole, xxiv. 287.

Sir John Cheek, kn.

was a great favourite of king Edward the Sixth, to whom he was tutor for the Latin tongue; he was honoured with the order of knighthood, and made a privy-councillor by him. After the death of this monarch, he was one of the council who would rather have had lady Jane's title to the crown succeeded than queen Mary's; upon which account, when the last was settled on the throne, he was committed to custody on the 27th July, 1553, and stripped of all his honours and preferments, and among the rest of his provostship here, (in King's College, Cambridge,) yet on the 3d of Sept. following he was set at liberty. He afterwards travelled into Germany, where he was kindly entertained at Strasburg, chosen public professor of the Greek tongue, and continued in good esteem for about two years, when, going into the Low Countries to meet his wife, who was then come to him out of England, on the 15th May 1556, he was, in his return from Brussels to Antwerp, waylaid by the prevost-marshal of King Philip, (notwithstanding sureties given to him to the contrary by the lord Paget and sir John Macon, through the intercession of his old friend, John Peckenham, abbot of Westminster,) to queen Mary; and was, together with sir Peter Carew, then

in company with him, beaten from their horses, tied hand-and-foot to the bottom of a cart, and so conveyed and hood-winked to the next haven, where they were shipped under hatches, conveyed to the Tower of London, and there kept close prisoners till he made a public abjuration of his former religion, when he was restored to his liberty.

Cole, vol. 1.

Barons' Coronets.

In *Fern's Blazon of Gentry*, printed 1586, p. 166, are two coats or shields, one of Clifford earl of Cumberland; and close to it, that of Edmund lord Sheffield of Butterwick; the first has an earl's coronet over it, the other has nothing above it to distinguish it from the coats of two knight's shields, which are close to it.

In 1666, when *Dugdale* published his *Origines Judiciales* for the first time, barons' coronets did not seem to be settled, at least not long before; for, in a painted window in the Middle Temple-hall, are several noblemen's coats with their proper coronets over them. Among the rest, Edw. Hyde earl of Clarendon, who had not long enjoyed that title: this has an earl's coronet over it. *Wm. Knolles viscount Wallingford*, has a viscount's coronet over his; and close to them, are several barons' coats, without any coronet at all over their shields, as Edward lord Stafford, Edw. lord Windsor, John lord Darey, &c.

Cole, xxiii. 183.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

SONNET TO SPRING.

By T. GRIMES.

COME, lovely nymph, with all thy varied bloom,

Auspicious pow'r! that decks th' enamell'd plain;

Disperse afar stern Winter's dreary gloom,

As sprightly Flora greets thy gentle reign.

The glassy lake, tho' bound in icy chains,

At thy approach, effulgent goddess, glows;

And Fancy, rous'd from slumber and repose,

Plumes her gay pinion in thy blest domains.

The Smiles and Graces lead the dance along,

While Nature grows enraptur'd at the sight;

The jocund Naiads join the festive throng,

To chaunt thy praise, and manifest delight.

But ah! how transient is thy joyful sway!

So man is doom'd to pass his vernal bloom away.

THE RURAL MAID.

HAD I, my fair, but half the force to prove
How much you rule me, and how much I love,

You would not from my bashful silence guess
I lov'd aught other, or I lov'd you less;
For, when the soul's too full to speak its cause,

Description fails, and silence asks applause:
So when two friends, from a long absence, meet,

How great the struggle, and the joy how great;
Wistful they look, upon each other lean,
And, from their eyes, they gather what they mean.

And ah! dear maid, if eyes can speak, sure thine

Have oft been witness to the speech of mine;
How, when I see you, at the sight they move,
And searching, tell you, that 'tis you I love.

TO A YOUNG LADY WHO HAD NEGLECTED
HER HARP.

AND hast thou bidden to thy harp farewell?

O thou, on whom divine Cecilia smil'd,

Who wrapt thine infant slumbers in her spell,

And claim'd thee from thy dawn her fav'rite child;

Say,

Say, wherefore hast thou now thy harp
exil'd ?

Shiver'd its chords,—in deep neglect now
lying,—

Thou who so well could'st wake its 'witch
notes wild !

Now murmuring deep—to plaintive airs now
sighing ;

Now sprightly o'er its strings thy rosy fingers
flying.

Yet tho' by thee to cold neglect consign'd,
On the glad ear no more its music stream,

Still lives the dear remembrance in the mind ;
Its ling'ring echoes to my fancy seem

Like the faint image of a lovely dream,

Lighting up mem'ry with a parting ray :

Thus oft is view'd the mildly-chasten'd
beam

Thro' storied panes, when western splendors
play,

With more increas'd delight than the broad
glare of day.

Its fate like a discarded lover's is ;

It shared thy admiration for a while ;

So he awhile, enwrapt in fancied bliss,

Basks in the heaven of his lady's smile ;

But ah ! it shines on him but to beguile !

Another lover fills her roving eye,

'Then reck's she naught her former to exile ;

For this new flame she mocks at oath's dread
tie—

Hearts hard as adamant in coquettes' bosoms
lie.

Why one so fair, so young, should throw aside
Her tuneful harp, in sooth, 'tis hard to tell ;

O ! it could spring not from mistaken pride,

Ah no ! bright excellence ! I ween full well

In thy fair bo-om envy may not dwell.

Resume, dear maid, thy once-lov'd lyre
resume !

Breathe thro' its chords thy soul-enchancing
spell ;

Seize, seize the time, while youth is in its
bloom,

No mirth in palsied age,—no music in the
tomb.

F. GOLDSMITH.

Muswell-hill.

ATROCIOUSNESS OF JEALOUSY.

*An affecting Account, narrated by M.
Dion, during the Campaigns of Bonaparte in Egypt.*

As o'er the Arabian wilds we bent our way,
With naught to cheer save hope's enlivening
ray ;

No wives to succour, and no friend's retreat,
By night to warm,—by day to shade from
heat ;

No blooming groves to grace the sterile scene,

No flow'rets gay, or beauteous verdant green ;

No crystal spring, to raise the drooping soul :

But all shone round, one unproductive whole.

Yet even there,—where Nature never smil'd,
Where nurt'ring Summer views one endless
wild,—

Creation's fairest work our troops behold,

And doubly fair that form of finest mould

On those lone plains. But ah ! heart-rending
sight,

She with'd in anguish, and the walk'd in
night ;

Forth from her face the crimson torrents flow,
Whilst thus she pray'd : " Oh ! father, end
my woe :

" From sad misfortune this, mine infant, save,

" Or kindly place it in the peaceful grave ! "

Faint rose these accents from her wretched
breast,

By famine, torment, and fatigue oppress'd.

Some veterans, mov'd by pity, gave their store

Of coarsest bread and water, which they bore ;

Some gave the tribute of an anxious sigh,

And some the cordial balm of sympathy :

All sorrowing stood. But lo ! a savage now

Broke through the throng, with pale, distorted
brow,

And eyes on fire. In this terrific mood,

He sudden snatch'd the helpless female's food.

" Forbear ! (he cried,) this faithless wretch
resign,

" Her honour's lost, and she has tarnish'd
mine :

" Behold this child, th' opprobrium of my name,

" Of guilt the offspring, and of lawless flame ! "

These words he thunder'd with the voice of
ire,

Words in effect like Heaven's electric fire ;

So wild his looks, so fraught with dread
presage,

We forc'd the helpless victim from his rage.
Convuls'd he stood,—with low'ring brow,—
and eye

That shot the demon glance of jealousy ;
Then, quickly snatching from his robes a
brand,

He rais'd on high his nervous blood-stain'd
hand,

And, frantic, plung'd it through the matron's
brain,

Who lifeless fell supine upon the plain.

Infuriate man ! did then his phrenzy cease,

And did his partner's death restore his peace ?

Ah no ! the infant from its mother's side

He madly tore, and, with exulting pride,

He headlong dash'd it lifeless on the ground,

And brav'd the martial throng, who stood
amaz'd around.

SONNET TO SENSIBILITY.

Addressed to Miss H * Y* **

WHY dost thou let the ruby of thy cheek
Fade in the waste of love's forgetfulness ?

Why dost thou let that pale blue eye bespeak
What, speaking soothly, speaks thy mind's
distress ?

Thou hast touch'd a chord most musical, most
sweet,

That with excess doth fairly surfeit thee ;

And Joy doth mock thee with a dull deceit,

Gilding thy sick thought with its treachery.

Thou weep'st. Ah ! gentle maid, beware,

beware,

So fair thou seem'st, I would not have thee
weep :

Full many a tempest may be gathering there,

That, aye, with thee disputeously shall
keep,

And to thy bosom bring such notes of sorrow,

Thou'lt weep in very eloquence to-morrow !

ANON.

TO A ROSE IN DECEMBER.

Ah ! lovely rose, in vain you seek
To charm our eye with modest worth,
Too fragile is that form so meek,
Too dark the hour that gave thee birth.
Dark heavy clouds, with storm that threat,
Ah yet awhile my flow'ret spare ;
Cold chilling wind, thy fury yet
Ah do not wreak on form so fair.
And did'st thou pity hope to gain
From hearts that only know to hate ;
Alas ! thy dawning charms were vain,
Or only serv'd to mark thy fate.
The storm is past,—thy life is o'er,—
All Nature smiles with look serene ;
But thou, sweet flower, wilt smile no more,—
No more wilt help to grace the scene.

EVA.

ODE ON THE ABOLITION OF THE
SLAVE TRADE.

ASCEND, oh Muse ! on eagle wing,
Strike, strike, with rapid hand, the lyre ;
And Africa and Freedom sing :
Loud let the swelling notes aspire.
Borne on the swiftest southern gales,
Proclaim the godlike, great decree ;
Proclaim, through Afric's farthest vales,
Heavens choicest gift,—DEAR LIBERTY.
Oh mark yon sable, woe-worn band,
Along the drear surf-beaten strand ;
By Avarice bought, by Treachery sold,
Betray'd, and offer'd up for gold :
These from their peaceful hamlets borne,
These from their wives, their parents torn ;
Sentenc'd to cross th' Atlantic wave,
To find in dreaded climes a grave !
Their lov'd, lov'd home, to see no more,
Nor ever tread their native shore !

Hark ! in what anguish deep they moan,
Clank the long chain, and heave the groan !
Then mark, as fade the shades of night
Before the cheering orb of light,
Mark them, amazed, turning round
Where echo waits the inspiring sound ;
Oh ! sound of joy : " Be henceforth free !
Britannia sends you Liberty ;
Britannia,—Freedom's fav'rite isle,—
Bids injur'd Africa look up and smile."

The man who, bold in virtue's cause,
The weak protects, and shields the op-
press'd,

Will ever feel that self-applause
With which ambition ne'er is bless'd.
He comes, with blessings in his train,
With hands outstretch'd, prepar'd to save,
To raise to Nature's rights the slave,
And learn him happiness to gain :

Hear how the negro's cause he pleads !
His eloquence the senate leads !
Throughout the land resounds his fame !
Yes, WILLAERFORCE, 'tis thine to prove
That rare delight,—a people's love !
And on mankind's united praise
A lasting monument to raise.
'Tis thine that perfect bliss to feel,
The sure result of virtuous zeal ;
That inward balm, that sweet repose,
Which only active goodness knows.
No minstrel of the venal throng,
No servile muse, here pours her song ;
But one, like thee, as free as air,
For thee puts up this fervent pray'r :
Oh ! may'st thou live to hear, in grateful lays,
The negro Christian sing his Maker's praise,
And, where fell War and Slaughter stain'd the
ground,
See smiling Peace and Learning spread
around.

G. T.

NEW PATENTS AND MECHANICAL INVENTIONS.

To GRANT PRESTON, of Burr-street, in the Parish of Aldgate, and County of Middlesex, Brazier : for an Improvement in the Deck Glass Rim and Safety Grate.

THE outside part consists of a brass or copper strong screw rim with a broad flat edge, to let into the deck as a fixture. The inside part is another rim, which screws into the outside or fixed rim, containing a flush glass, cut partly convex on the under side. The safety grate is likewise fixed into a screwed rim, of the same size and strength as the one that contains the glass, each being made to screw either right or left, so that when the glass is wanted to be taken out for air, it only rests with the person or persons below to take hold of the handles and unscrew it ; it then may be hung upon a hook, to prevent rolling about. The safety grate is then ready to

screw in, in lieu thereof, being quite flush when screwed up ; also a ventilating-fly fits into the latter rim from below ; the handles also answer the end of their being made secure, by padlocking them when the vessel is laid up.

To GEORGE HOLWORTHY PALMER, Esq. of Regent-street, Westminster ; for a new Mode of purifying certain Descriptions of Gas.

Mr. Parker's mode of purifying gas is applicable to all those inflammable gases which are obtained from the distillation of pit-coal, coal tar, or other substances capable of producing gas similar in constitution to that obtained from pit-coal, and capable of being applied for the purpose of illumination ; and when the gas so obtained happens to be contaminated with sulphur, the presence of which renders the gas more or less unfit for

for being applied, under all circumstances, for the production of artificial light.

The gas may be made by any of the usual processes, and is to be conveyed in pipes to a condenser or refrigeratory, to deprive it of its tar, ammoniacal liquor, and condensable ingredients. From thence it is to be conveyed to one of his purifiers, which consists of a vessel of any form, and made of cast iron, or any other material that will stand the action of heat. This purifier is to be kept moderately red-hot while in action; to accomplish which it may be set in the same furnace as the retorts, or heated by a separate fire, (which will be governed by the nature and extent of the concern,) so as to be visibly red by day-light. It must be understood, that he mentions this temperature as being sufficient, although a higher one will not be detrimental to the process, but will destroy the purifying vessel more rapidly.

This purifying vessel is to be nearly filled with the fragments or refuse clippings of sheet iron, tinned iron plates, or any oxyd of iron, at a minimum of oxydation, such as common clay or argillaceous iron ore, or fiery cinders, or black oxyd of iron; and when so filled and heated, the gas must pass through it, which will effect a partial decomposition of the sulphuretted hydrogen, to complete which it must pass into a box or cistern of cold water. The pipe which conveys the gas into the box or cistern should just dip into the water, and a pipe at the top of the cistern must communicate with the gasometer, into which the gas will flow perfectly pure, and can then be distributed and burnt as usual.

The operation of this method of purification must be obvious to those who are acquainted with chemistry; for it will be readily observed, that the sulphuretted hydrogen contained in the gas will be decomposed by the action of heat, and the substances used, into hydrogen and sulphuric acid, whilst at the same time no sulphurous acid gas can escape the agents to which the crude gas is exposed. Whenever it is ascertained, by smell or chemical tests, that the gas does not come over completely purified, it will determine that the contents of the purifier are saturated, and the gas must then be turned off by an arrangement of cocks or valves to another purifier, similar in every respect to the one described; observing, that when one of the purifiers is thrown out of action, it need

not have its contents removed, but merely exposed to the action of the atmosphere by the removal of its covers; and as it is still kept red-hot, it will, before the purifier just named becomes saturated, be again competent to purify the gas. The purifier should not be worked longer at one time than from six to twelve hours each, which time must be governed by the quantity of gas passed through them. This method of proceeding must be invariably observed with each purifier, working them alternately until it is ascertained that the metallic iron is rendered useless; in which case the purifier must be discharged of its contents, and filled with fresh.

The pipes connected to the purifiers for the admission and discharge of the gas should have an immediate fall, so as to prevent the condensable products from returning back into the purifiers, for this would destroy the chemical play of affinities between the sulphuretted hydrogen and the metallic iron, by covering its surface with a carbonaceous crust.

To MRS. MARY SEDGWICK, of Bishops-gate-within; for a valuable Product from that Part of the Refuse of Starch that will not of itself subside.

Mrs. Sedgwick takes the slime, wash, or refuse of starch, obtained in the manufacture of starch from wheat, after the whole of the starch has been taken from it; she puts it through a fine hair sieve, to take any bran out that may have remained in it; and then makes a bed of dry sand, about two feet deep, six long, and four over it, with a strong hurden cloth; and pours the wash upon it, about two inches thick. After it has stood three or four days, it will be in a state to cut out in pieces.

The object of exposing the slime to this action of a bed of dry sand, is to deprive the slime of water; the sand acting like a strainer or filter. When the slime has acquired a sufficient consistency, it must be laid upon brick or chalk, for one or two days, and then put into a drying-stove. It must be broken in pieces, pounded upon an iron plate, not very hot, and well stirred, till the whole of the humidity is evaporated; and lastly, the plate must be made very hot, gradually. After the preparation has been thus far obtained, let it be exposed to a strong degree of heat, until the product acquires a pale almond or chestnut colour; the operator taking care to stir the product continually, to prevent

prevent it being burnt or injured by an unequal application of heat. After this has been accomplished, it must be ground and sifted fine for use.

MR. THOS. GOODE, of Hinckley; for an Apparatus to assist Persons to Escape from Fires in Dwelling-houses, &c.

The invention consists of three sets of apparatus applicable to different cases:—The 1st is a set of rods, consisting of three or more joints or pieces, so constructed that they may easily and expeditiously be put together, for the purpose of elevating a machine, or apparatus, to persons in distress. The apparatus to accompany the rods, or pole, consists of a girdle to go under the arms, with a flexible seat attached, on which a person may securely fix themselves, and put it on as easily as they do a waistcoat; and (other instructions being attended to,) they may let themselves down from any height with safety and expedition. This machine, though equally portable (with the exception of the pole,) to those hereafter mentioned, is included in a leather-case about twelve inches square, and is intended to be attached to a fire-engine; and it will be necessary that the fire-men should be instructed in the proper mode of using it, so as to be able to give both aid and directions to the objects in danger. The 2d apparatus is similar in principle, but is supposed to be in possession of the inhabitants of the house, and its uses are the same as the foregoing, with the exception of the rods.

The 3d is also supposed to be in the house, whereby persons may extricate themselves without any assistance from those without, with equal safety and celerity with the others before (partially) described, by the apparatus being put on, according to directions that will be given.*

From actual experiment it is ascertained, that the apparatus may be conveyed into a three or four story apartment, and an individual safely landed from thence in the space of two minutes; with the other, less time will suffice; and it is presumed, that as the directions purposed to be given, are both perspicuous and simple, the most timid and delicate female may avail themselves of the benefit to be derived from the invention.

The expense of No. 1. with the rods, would be about two guineas; and the others, made of common and useful ma-

* The rope or line is of a peculiar texture, such as to afford a firm grasp, and at the same time to prevent laceration of the hands by its friction in descending, which operation may be performed with ease and safety.

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terials, something less; but they might be constructed and ornamented, in such a manner, as to furnish an appendage to the most splendid drawing-room, or bed-chamber; and then, in course, the charge must be proportionate: or they may be kept in a small box, (twelve-inch square,) purporting to contain the "fire-escape," with printed directions inside of the lid.

LIST OF NEW PATENTS; and we earnestly solicit the Patentees to favour us with copies or extracts of their Specifications.

C. WATT, of Ratcliff Highway, surgeon; for gilding quills and pens by manual labour and chemical operations, to render them more durable.—October 31.

N. DESFORGES, of Bucklersbury, merchant; for improvements in propelling boats, &c.—October 31.

J. BOGAERTS, of Air-street, Piccadilly, gentleman; for a method for raising and lowering water on canal locks.—November 10.

E. WOOLLEY, of Bilston; for an improvement in the machinery for making wood-screw forgings.—November 10.

J. INGLEDEW, of Little College-street, licensed victualler; for effecting a saving in the consumption of articles of fuel, by the application of materials hitherto unused for that purpose.—November 10.

M. POOLE, of Lincoln's Inn, gentleman; for the application of cements to various purposes, such as modelling statues, making slabs, &c.—November 10.

J. GRAFTON, late of London, and now of Edinburgh, engineer; for a method of making carboretted hydrogen gas, for the purpose of illumination.—November 10.

J. HADDEN, jun. of Aberdeen, Scotland, woollen-manufacturer; for an improvement in preparing, roving, and spinning of wool.—November 12.

G. J. CLARK, of Bath, Somersetshire, working cutler; for an apparatus for the more easily applying the drag to a carriage wheel.—November 12.

W. STYLES, of Islington, carpenter; for improvements in machinery for sifting cinders, and discharging the cinders into a convenient receptacle.—November 12.

E. H. COLLYER, late of Boston, America, but now of Charter-House Square, gentleman; for an improvement in fire-arms of various descriptions.—November 24.

J. FRASER, of Long Acre, St. Martin in the Fields, coppersmith and engineer; for a new and original junction of tunnels in a steam-boiler; also new flues in the steam-boner, or the furnace connected with its erection.—November 12.

R. WRIGHT, of Token-House-yard, for improvements in the construction of steam engines, and the subsequent use of steam.—November 14.

3 K

NOVELTIES

NOVELTIES OF FRENCH LITERATURE.

[From the *Revue Encyclopedique*.]

COMPTRE VOLNEY has recently published an elementary work, which will be found very useful to all Asiatic travellers, under the title of "The European Alphabet applied to the Asiatic Languages." It is the sequel of another of his productions, entitled "A Simplification of the Oriental Languages, or a new and ready Method of acquiring the Arabian, Persian, and Turkish Languages, by the means of European characters."

With the Roman alphabet, and a few additional signs, the author proposes to express all the Asiatic idioms; and thus to facilitate literary researches into the languages, history, sciences, arts, and immenso literary stores, of Asia, at the same time that the means of carrying on a commercial intercourse with this primitive country of the human race, will be facilitated.

This elementary work, which is dedicated to the Asiatic Society of Calcutta, is divided into five chapters, but may be more properly comprised in three parts; the first of which consists of definitions and principles, as well belonging to the general system of sounds uttered, as to that of the letters or signs intended to represent these sounds. Here are to be found some new notions; while others, before promulgated by the writer, are elucidated. In the second part, he explains, and discusses with great acumen, all the vocal or tonick pronunciations employed in the languages of Europe: these are reduced to nineteen or twenty vowels, and twenty-two consonants, agreeing nearly with those of the richest of the Asiatic languages, particularly the Sanscrit, according to several of their alphabets.

The twenty-five or twenty-six letters of the Roman alphabet are not sufficient to represent all the variations of the voice, at the same time that this alphabet possesses the great advantage of presenting the simplest forms, and also that of being employed throughout Europe, in America, and in the European colonies of Asia. Our author proposes to render it universal, by drawing from the basis itself of this well-known alphabet, the other simple signs necessary to portray foreign sounds.

In the third part, M. Volney gives a practical example of his theory, by

applying it to the Arabic alphabet, that being one of the most complicated of the Asiatic alphabets; although it has not the great defect of the thousands of groups, or clusters of letters, employed in the Sanscrit. After having analyzed the Arabic alphabet in all the processes of its formation, he resolves it entirely into the European characters, and others, equally simple, deduced from them. This process may be applied to the Turkish, Persian, Syriac, Hebrew, and Ethiopian languages, and even to the Sanscrit and Chinese.

Here, then, is an unique system of simple letters and elegant forms, by the means of which a multitude of languages or dialects, the most useful, the least known, and the most difficult, may be written, read, and printed, with ease and promptitude, for the use of Europeans, and, hereafter, of the Asiatics themselves.

Those who cultivate etymology as a favourite science, will find in this work a variety of learned views and happy applications to that subject. If the author makes somewhat free with Pythagoras, Plato, and their disciples, treating them as visionaries and hypochondriacal dreamers, he handles the literary productions of Asia with equal severity. Agreeably to his opinion, "the historical department is purely fabulous; the philosophy is made up of sophisms; the medicine, of receipts; and the metaphysics, of absurdities. Natural history, chemistry, and the higher mathematics, are scarcely named in them. The mind of an European cannot fail to be contracted and spoiled in such a school."

The method of M. Volney, as it regards the Sanscrit, with which the materials of the European languages are almost entirely brought into relation by him, is highly important; but he may be taxed with vanity, when he applies to himself the verse of Horace:

*Exegi monumentum ære perennius;
Non omnis moriâr!*

Many of his readers will, however, probably augur that, in the view of posterity, this extraordinary prognostication will not be considered as over presumptuous, or a false prophecy.

In a note annexed to a brief analysis of a statistical work on Switzerland, M. A. JULLIEN remarks that, having been frequently perplexed in his endeavours

endeavours to recollect the names of the twenty-two Swiss cantons, he had called to his aid mnemonics, and had contrived the five following lines, which may be not unaptly introduced into any elementary system of geography:

Argovia and Fribourg, Bâle, Soleure,
and Berne;
Genève, Uri, Glaris, the Grisons, and
Lucerne;
Zug, Schaffouse, Zurich, Saint-Gaul, Vaud,
Neuchâtel;
Thurgovia, Underwald, the Valais, Appenzell;
The Tesin, and Schwetz, proud of the
name of Tell.

M. DUSSAULT, who was, during twenty years, one of the most judicious and classical critics of the *Journal des Débats*, has published, in four volumes, under the title of *Literary Annals*, the articles consigned by him, from 1800 to 1817, to the ephemeral destiny of the newspapers. This collection is to be considered as a distinguished work of classical criticism.

The prize-subject for 1818, proposed by the Academy of Inscriptions, was "to determine with precision the chronology of the particular race of the kings of Egypt, known by the name of Lagides." The palm, which was not to be gained without a very laborious research, has been awarded to M. J. J. Champollion-Figeac, whose work, in two octavo volumes, is in the press.

M. LANGLES has resumed the publication of the ancient and modern monuments of Indostan, by which the engravings, made after the drawings of M. Bondeville, are accompanied. The suspension of the execution of this splendid work was a subject of great regret to orientalists, as well as to the lovers of fine books.

The most brilliant success, and the one best merited, obtained in the Parisian theatres during the year 1818, was that of a piece entitled *La Famille Ginet*, by M. MERVILLE. The principal merit of the author consists in his having portrayed, in true colours, and in traits of a lively resemblance, the times of the League, which have so great a resemblance to modern times. The rest of the theatrical harvest of Paris, last year, consisted of comedies without warmth, and without originality; of comic operas, of vaudevilles; and lastly, of melo-dramas, in several of which are to be found more imagination and energy than in certain tragedies, so-called *classical*, because they afford the spectator a faint reminiscence of

some of the old chef-d'œuvres of the scenic art.

Towards the close of the last year, a complete collection of the typographic characters of the celebrated Bodoni, who died at Parma in the month of November 1813, was published in Italy. It is the finest monument which could possibly have been erected to the memory of that indefatigable artist, inasmuch as it makes known, what could not have been accomplished by any other, the full extent of his rare talent and exquisite taste. This collection is truly unique in its kind, and is distinguished from all others, not only by the individual beauty of each letter, but by the harmony which subsists between the different and numerous characters collected in the work. In it are to be found two hundred and ninety-one Latin alphabets, one hundred and two Greek, eight Hebraic, three Rabbinic, two Chaldean, six Syrian, two Samaritan, two Arabic, one Turk, two Tartar, two Persian, one Ethiopian, two Coptic, with the capitals; two Armenian, with the capitals; two Etruscan, two Phœnician, one Punic, two Polish, one Servian, with the capitals; one Gothic, after Ulphilas; two Thibetan, one Braminic, one Malabar, two German, with the capitals; and seventy-one Russian, amounting in the whole to five hundred and twelve alphabets: these were not only engraved by M. Bodoni, but he also formed the matrices in which they were cast. When the great number of tail-pieces, Arabic cyphers, notes, &c. are added, it can scarcely be conceived how one man could have completed so many highly-finished productions of this nature. This work, published for the benefit of the widow, is in two volumes, large quarto, the first of which is embellished with a portrait of Bodoni, a very striking resemblance.

At the royal press of Milan, the first book of the chronicle of Eusebius, a translation of which, in the Armenian language, had fortunately been preserved, has been recently published. The original Greek text having been lost, a part of this work, rendered into Latin by Saint Jerom, was all that remained up to the present time. The manuscript was in the possession of Doctor Zoharab, an Armenian priest, to whom, and to the Abbé Angelo Majo, the editor, the public are indebted for this useful work, which throws a new light on the chronology of the nations of the ancient world. The credit ge-

nerally bestowed on this chronicle renders its discovery, in an entire state, of much importance; and it may, therefore, be considered as one of the most valuable monuments of the history of remote times.

An Apollo in bronze, the forms of which are extremely beautiful, and which surpasses all the bronze statues hitherto found, has recently been dug up at Rome.

The celebrated CANOVA is now employed in finishing two new monuments of his matchless art: the one, a statue of Pius VIII. to be placed in the Vatican, and the other, a group of Mars and Venus, intended for the Prince Regent of England.

M. BRIANZA, a native of Milan, has just invented a new machine for travelling, said to be far superior to that contrived by M. Drais. It moves forward and backward. In front of the machine is placed a winged horse, which gives motion to it by the action of its wings. These new carriages are named *Pegasians*.

LOCATELLI, the celebrated professor of mechanics, at Padua, made, on the 19th of February last, on the Tesin, a public trial of a boat invented by him, which cannot sink, and which is navigated without sails, without oars, and without steam, whether with or against the current of a river.

Lord BELMORE lately spent six weeks at Thebes, during which time, a hundred Arabs were employed in searching for antiquities; and he afterwards proceeded more than a hundred and fifty leagues beyond the cataracts of Nubia. His discoveries, in whatever degree they may interest the lovers of antiquities, will be considered as not less important by geographers, when they learn that he has determined, by astronomical observations, the true sites of almost all the places he passed on his route.

With respect to Sir WILLIAM GELL, he is employed at Naples in drawing up a Description of Greece, where he spent

so many years. As his literary talents are very considerable, much fruit, say the French journalists, is expected to be derived from his researches.

Lithographic presses had been established at Naples. This useful discovery, which has recently been brought to so great perfection in Paris, thus promises to make progressive advances.

A dictionary of the Illyrian or Serbe dialect, has lately been published at Vienna by M. STEPHANOWITSCH, containing upwards of twenty thousand Illyrian words now in use in that part of the Austrian dominions, with explanations in German and Latin. The same author published, in 1814, an Illyrian grammar, the first that had appeared of that tongue, together with a collection of national songs. It being very rich in the poetic department, this collection was followed, in 1816, by a second, in which are to be found twenty-seven pieces of epic poetry.

In November last, all the physicians resident at Vienna, not members of the University, were assembled, and an imperial resolution communicated to them, purporting, that the employment of magnetism is generally prohibited in the territories subject to the domination of Austria. Several of the doctors of Vienna, known to be empirical professors in this way, were publicly censured, and forbidden to have recourse to magnetical operations, on penalty of being suspended from their functions. The same ordonnances have been communicated to the governors of the provinces, as well as to all medical establishments in the Austrian dominions.

One of the most perfect works of art, has been recently brought to Vienna. This is the Last Supper of Leonardo da Vinci, which professor RAFFAELLI, of Milan, has copied in Mosaic, of the same dimensions as the original, that is, eighteen feet in height, and in breadth twenty-eight.

The trials of the Gas-lights, made at Vienna, have been attended with the most satisfactory results.

PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC SOCIETIES.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, PARIS.

I.

IN the public sittings of 22d March, a notice was read by M. Biot, on the continuation of the labours undertaken to determine the figure of the earth, and

upon the results of the operations of the pendulum, made in 1817, at the Shetland Islands, by M. Biot and others.

At first, it was merely known that the earth was of a round figure, and that was easily ascertained by the circular form which its shadow presents when projected

projected on the moon's disc during an eclipse. Newton discovered afterwards, by his calculations, that it was not completely round, but was somewhat flattened at the poles, and distended at the equator. The methods of observation, yet imperfect, after great difficulty, have established this truth. It has been at last obtained by measuring the terrestrial degrees under the most distant latitudes, namely, at the equator and near the poles. The flatness of the poles was thus put beyond doubt. The operations undertaken for the last fifty years in France, England, Sweden, America, and India, have succeeded in determining its precise quantity. It has been imagined, therefore, that a great idea, conceived a long time since, might be realized upon these results,—that of forming a system of national measures adapted for universal use, which might have for its base the extent of the earth itself. The measurement of the arc of the meridian comprehended between Dunkirk and Barcelona, and accomplished with infinite precision by Messrs. Mechain and Delambre, was the principle of all these conclusions: better could not be selected. The desire of communicating to these results, not greater precision, for it would have been difficult to hope for it, but a new assurance, and a base not so peculiar to France, has caused this first arc to be prolonged across Spain as far as the Pithuse Isles. Contingently, it became a part of an immense triangle above the Mediterranean. In fine, the same motive has still caused to be seized with extreme anxiety the opportunity which was offered, two years ago, of seeing this operation, already so grand, extend itself towards the north to nearly equal extent, in uniting with a portion of the same meridian which stretches from the southern coast of England as far as the Shetland Isles to a higher latitude than St. Petersburg, a portion which the learned men of England have been now twenty years occupied in measuring.

In order to terminate this immense arc, which comprehends almost the fourth of the distance from the equator to the pole, and which unites to this extension all the exactitude of mental observation, there remained nothing, last year, but to erect some triangles between the Shetland Isles and Scotland, by the medium of the Orkneys, and to connect the operations of the English and the French at the point of junction, (consequently at Dunkirk,) by means of a

system of combined operations, in which instruments of a very different nature, employed by the observers of the two nations, would be made to co-operate.

This last labour was executed in the preceding autumn. M. Arago and I went to receive, at Dunkirk, the English observers, MM. Mudge, Coleby, and Gardner. They brought with them the grand astronomical sector constructed by Ramsden, which they had made use of in all their preceding operations, and we, on our part, brought one of our repeating circles.

* At Dunkirk this fine instrument, by the desire of the observers, was placed within the marine arsenal. The English brig the Investigator, which had conveyed it thither, was also to bring it by the docks to the place where it was to be employed, and was to remain there ready to take it back with the same facility, the same care, and the same respect, as they would have paid to a vessel of our marine. We placed our little repeating circle at a short distance off, in a shed which the administration of marine had directed to be constructed for us; for, it may be conceived, without our mentioning it, that the French government had given the necessary orders that the united observers should find all the assistance which they could desire. There, owing to a continuation of good weather, which proved extremely harassing, so little time did it leave us for relaxation, all the observations were completed in fifteen days, to which, properly speaking, we may add as many nights. By a confidence, which would not deserve to be noticed, if it were as common as it is proper and useful, we reciprocally accommodated each other with our apparatus; and when we were completely satisfied with our observations, we made a full and entire communication of them to each other. They were found to agree in a surprising manner, if the different nature of the processes be considered; and what is still more fortunate, they were found also to accord perfectly with those which M. Delambre had formerly made in the same place, in the commencement of his operations; whence results the double assurance, that the arcs of France and England are thus perfectly connected with each other; and that, moreover, the observations made on the other points of the two arcs, by processes similar to those which we had proved together, afford all the precision which can be desired.

As it was expedient that the point of junction of the English and French operations might always be re-ascertained, M. Arago and I thought proper to erect some lasting monument. The city of Dunkirk freed us from this care, in a manner too honourable to them, not to call here for our gratitude. A little marble column, surmounted with a spire, is to be erected in this place, and a short inscription will record the object of the operation, with the names of the observers of the two countries. At the Shetland Isles, the extremity of the great arc has been marked in like manner, in the garden of Mr. Edmonstoun, by a little monument which he has caused to be erected in the place where we had made our observations. In Spain, in the isles called Pithiuse, the southern extremity of our arc is consecrated by a cross. Thus, in the most distant countries, and under the most opposite forms of government, those institutions which are calculated to preserve order in society, tend to the same object, whether their beneficent influence be founded on morality, on politics, or on religion.

The operations of which we have spoken, refer to the first of the methods by which the figure of the earth may be determined. The other method, which employs the measure of a pendulum, had been practised, together with the preceding, on all the points of our arc. We had given an account, last year, of a tour made in England, Scotland, and the Shetland Isles, to carry our apparatus of the pendulum over the whole extent of the English arc. The English government, which had favoured this operation with great kindness, naturally desired that it should be executed, in like manner, by an observer of their own nation. Captain Kater, member of the London Society, an experimentalist singularly exact, and author of an excellent memoir relative to the measure of the pendulum upon the principle of seconds, has been deputed for this purpose. He conveyed, with much precaution, to Edinburgh and the Shetland Islands, a solid pendulum, of an invariable form, the diurnal motion of which he had previously determined at London; and the oscillations of which he had also observed in these different places. It is the same operation which, among many others, our countryman Capt. Freycinet is executing, at this moment, in his voyage round the world, with pendulums constructed by the direction of M. Arago. Captain Kater

was received at the Shetland Islands by the same Mr. Edmonstoun who had received me with such obliging hospitality two years ago. He has made observations in the same place where I did, with the same assistance, and the same accommodations; for, after so many services received from this excellent man, the obligation, in his opinion, is still due by him, and not by us, for having penetrated into these remote islands, and connected with the rest of the world by the permanent operations of science, the obscure and peaceable corner of the earth in which Providence had placed him. I have the pleasure of being able to announce, that the observations of Captain Kater are found to accord almost identically with mine, as he himself has assured me, in sending me a view of his results in exchange for mine, which I addressed to him. Having thus the lengths of the pendulum measured by an uniform process upon the same meridian from Formentara, the most southern of the Pithiuse Islands, to Uust, the most northern of the Shetland Islands, and not only in these two islands, but in a great number of intermediate points, the flatness of the earth can, by these lengths, be determined with great exactness. But the amount that results from it is found to be exactly the same that is drawn from the lunar inequalities, or from the comparison of terrestrial degrees measured at very distant latitudes; so that all these methods, so different in their progress, so distinct in their processes, definitively concur and terminate in this one result—the flatness of the earth; namely, the excess of the radius of the equator above the radius which extends to the poles.

II.

ALEXANDER COUNT HUMBOLDT has submitted to the Institute a curious paper, on the laws observed in the distribution of vegetable forms over the globe. Botany, long confined to the simple description of the external forms of plants, and their artificial classification, now presents several branches of study, which place it more on a footing with the other sciences. Such are the distribution of vegetables, according to a natural method founded upon the whole part of their structure; physiology, which displays their internal organization; botanical geography, which assigns to each tribe of plants their height, limits, and climate. The terms alpine plants, plants of hot countries,

plants

plants of the sea-shore, are to be found in all languages, even in those of the most savage nations on the banks of the Orinoko. They prove that the attention of men has been constantly fixed on the distribution of vegetables, and on their connexion with the temperature of the air, the elevation of the soil, and the nature of the ground which they inhabit. It does not require much sagacity to observe, that on the slope of the high mountains of Armenia, vegetables of a different latitude follow each in succession, like the climates, superposed, as it were, upon each other.

The vegetables, says he, which cover the vast surface of the globe, present, when we study by natural classes or families, striking differences in the distribution of their forms. On limiting them to the countries in which the number of the species is exactly known, and by dividing this number by that of the glumaceæ, the leguminous plants, the labiated, and the compound, we find numerical relations which form very regular series. We see certain forms become more common, from the equator towards the pole, like the ferns, the glumaceæ, the ericaceæ, and the rhododendrons. Other forms, on the contrary, increase from the poles towards the equator, and may be considered in our hemisphere as southern forms: such are the rubiaceæ, the malvaceæ, the euphorbia, the leguminous, and the composite plants. Finally, others attain their maximum even in the temperate zone, and diminish also towards the equator and the poles; such are the labiated plants, the amentaceæ, the cruciferae, and the umbelliferae. The grasses form in England 1-12th, in France 1-13th, in North America 1-10th, of all the phanerogamous plants. The glumaceæ form in Germany 1-7th, in France 1-8th, in North America 1-8th, in New Holland, according to the researches of Mr. Brown, 1-8th, of the known phanerogamous plants. The composite plants increase a little in the northern part of the new continent; for, according to the new Flora of Pursch, there is between the parallels of Georgia and Boston 1-6th, whereas in Germany we find 1-8th, and in France 1-7th, of the total number of the species, with visible fructification. In the whole temperate zone, the glumaceæ and the composite plants, form together, nearly one-fourth of the phanerogamous plants; the glumaceæ, the composite, the cruciferae, and the leguminosæ, together,

nearly one-third. It results from these researches, that the forms of organized beings are in a mutual dependence; and that the unity of nature is such, that the forms are limited, the one after the other, according to constant laws easy of determination.

The number of vegetable species described by botanists, or existing in European herbals, extends to 44,000, of which 6000 are agamous. In this number we had already included 3000 new phanerogamous species enumerated by M. Bompland and myself. France, according to M. Decandolle, possesses 3645 phanerogamous plants, of which 460 are glumaceæ, 490 composite, and 230 leguminous, &c. In Lapland there are only 497 phanerogamous plants; among which are 124 glumaceæ, 58 composite, 14 leguminous, 23 amentaceæ, &c.

Mr. Pursch has made us acquainted with 2000 phanerogamous plants which grow between the parallels of 35° and 41°; consequently, under mean annual temperatures of 16° and 7°. The flora of North America is a mixture of several floras. The southern regions give it an abundance of malvaceæ and composite plants; the northern regions, colder than Europe, under the same parallel, furnish to this flora abundance of rhododendrons, amentaceæ, and coniferæ. The earyophyllæ, the umbelliferae, and the cruciferae, are in general more rare in North America, than in the temperate zone of the old continent.

These constant relations observed on the surface of the globe, in the plains from the equator to the pole, are again traced in the midst of perpetual snows on the summits of mountains. We may admit, in general, that on the cordilleras of the torrid zone, the boreal forms become more frequent. It is thus that we see prevail at Quito, on the summit of the Andes, the ericaceæ, the rhododendrons, and the gramineous plants. On the contrary, the labiate, the rubiaceæ, the malvaceæ, and the euphorbiaceæ, then become as rare as they are in Lapland. But this analogy is not supported in the ferns and the composite plants. The latter abound on the Andes, whereas the former gradually disappear when they rise above 1800 fathoms in height. Thus the climate of the Andes resembles that of northern Europe only with respect to the mean temperature of the year. The repartition of heat into the different seasons is entirely different, and powerfully influences

ences the phenomena of vegetation. In general, the forms which prevail among the alpine plants, are, according to my researches, under the torrid zone, the graminæ (ægopogon, podosæmum, deyeuxia, avena); the compositæ (culcitium, espeletia, aster, baccharis); and the caryophyllæ (arenaria, stellaria.) Under the temperate zone, the compositæ (senecio, leontodon, aster); the caryophyllæ (cerastium, clerleria, silene); and the cruciferae (draba, lepidium.) Under the frozen zone, the caryophyllæ (stellaria, alsine); the ericineæ (andromeda), and the ranunculaceæ. It has been long known, and it is one of the most interesting results from the geography of animals, that no quadruped, no terrestrial bird, and, as appears from the researches of M. Latreille, almost no insect, is common to the equatorial regions of the two worlds. M. Cuvier is convinced, by precise inquiries, that this rule applies even to reptiles. He has ascertained, that the true boa constrictor is peculiar to America; and that the boas of the old continent, were pytons. Among the plants, we must distinguish between the agamæ and the cotyledonæ; and by considering the latter between the monocotyledons and the dicotyledons. There remains no doubt that many of the mosses and lichens are to be found at once in equinoctial America and in Europe. But the case is not the same with the vascular agamæ as with the agamæ of a cellular texture. The ferns and the lycopodiaceæ do not follow the same laws with the mosses and the lichens.

The former, in particular, exhibit very few species universally to be found; and the examples cited are frequently doubtful. As to the phanerogamous plants (with the exception of the rhizophora, the avicennia, and some other littoral plants), the law of Buffon seems to be exact with respect to the species furnished with two cotyledons. It is absolutely false, although it has been often affirmed, that the ridges of the cordilleras of Peru, the climate of which has some analogy with the climate of France or Sweden, produce similar plants. The oaks, the pines, the yews, the ranunculi, the rose-trees, the alchemilla, the valerians, the stellaria, the draba of the Peruvian and Mexican Andes, have nearly the same physiognomy with the species of the same genera of North America, Siberia, or Europe. But all these alpine plants of the cordilleras, without excepting one among three or four thousand which we have examined, differ specifically from the analogous species of the temperate zone of the old continent. In general, in that part of America situated between the tropics, the monocotyledontal plants alone, and among the latter almost solely the cyperaceæ and the graminæ, are common to the two worlds. These two families form an exception to the general law which we are here examining,—a law which is so important for the history of the catastrophes of our planet, and according to which, the organized beings of the equinoctial regions differ essentially in the two continents.

NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED IN MAY;

With an HISTORICAL and CRITICAL PROËMIUM.

. *Authors or Publishers, desirous of seeing an early notice of their works, are requested to transmit copies before the 18th of the month.*

Mr. ENSOR, one of the most acute and erudite writers of his age, has rendered another service to liberty, in a volume called *Radical Reform, Restoration of Usurped Rights*. If the late political ebullitions had had no other effect than to produce this work, they would be worth much of the anxiety which they have created. It establishes the political rights of the people of England upon immovable bases; and it exhibits, in all their horrid deformities, the consequences of submitting to the usurpation of a few, whatever be their reputation

or pretensions. The following is Mr. Ensor's plan of reform:

"My plan is, that every year a new parliament shall meet on a certain day; that the House of Commons shall consist of the same number of members as the present; that the counties, and the most populous towns, shall elect two members each; that all adult males, not criminals, not subsisting on alms, and not insane, shall possess the elective franchise; that all males not so excepted shall, at a certain fixed time before the election for legislators, present themselves at an appointed office, and there be registered; that

that these registers shall be kept alphabetically; and that all voters throughout the nation, shall present themselves on the same day, and vote, according to their alphabetical arrangement, in their several parishes, hundreds, wards, &c. as may be determined."

We earnestly recommend Mr. Ennor's arguments in favour of a radical reform to general study; but we do not agree with him in this plan of reform. Elections annually would lose all public interest, like those of parish officers; and the easily influenced votes of ignorance would so far nullify those of patriotism and good intelligence, as to occasion the latter to be indignantly withheld. If all were admitted to vote, let it be only to elect every tenth man as an elector; but, at any rate, let the Electors be limited to householders, and fathers of families; and, for the sake of giving elections due emphasis, and giving a representative the chance of being useful, let the elections take place only every third year. This is our plan.

Mr. BRANDE has added an important volume to Elementary Treatises, under the title of *A Manual of Chemistry*. A work less bulky and costly than Henry's was a desideratum; but the price of 25s. for a single octavo volume, seems to preclude the approach of ordinary students. As Sir Humphry Davy does not complete his Elements, this work, or that of Henry, may for a time serve as the best guide to students; while the elaborate works of Murray and Thomson will supply every variety of fact and deduction which can be desired. The long promised collection of 1000 experiments by Mackenzie, will perfect the chemical English Library; and they may be expected in the present season. We cannot dismiss this article without expressing our astonishment that, at this time of day, Mr. Brande should talk of "electrifying bodies," and of the electrical fluid "passing through the substance of bodies;" these phrases bespeak a long train of errors, and false views of nature, which we did not expect to discover in this able Professor of the Royal Institution. Mr. Brande, in like manner, speaks of attraction as a power opposed to inertia; though he must be sensible, that it is just such jargon as this which renders the books of philosophy of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries so offensive to a modern reader. Nor can we approve of his arrangement of the phantasms of Attraction, Heat, and Electricity, as the three efficient powers of Nature.

MONTHLY MAG. No. 326.

A second edition of Mr. MURRAY's *Elements of Chemical Science*, in a duodecimo volume, merits notice, because it applies the facts to the arts, and to nature, with rare felicity and elegance of language. But Mr. M. retains all the popular notions about attraction and repulsion, and about positive and negative qualities; forgetting that *opposite* results may, and indeed must, arise from the introduction of new powers, and not from any caprice of the same powers. The occult principle of conjuring, or the *hocus-pocus* of enchantment, by which it is admitted that effects may take place without mechanical cause, obscures the intellect of all the moderns, and disgraces no science more than Chemistry.

LORD ERSKINE, one of the honestest public men, and the most upright lawyer that England ever knew, has been seduced by the affections of his heart, to stand forward as the ingenious and eloquent advocate of the connexions of his life,—the *Party of the Whigs*. We wish his heart had equally directed him on the question of the attack on Napoleon (pp. 467), after his glorious and justified return from Elba; an attack, whose morality is not changed, because Bulow and Blücher luckily rescued Wellington at Waterloo; nor improved in its character, because the confederates were enabled, by his own magnanimity, to kidnap, insult, and imprison, the envied hero of the age. The "long proscription" of Napoleon forms a strange argument in defence of that renewed attack; but the spiteful perseverance in this proscription, is a deed which we forbear to name. The Carthaginians, doubtless, thought it of little public importance, when they triumphantly rolled Regulus to death in a spiked cask: yet, who now doubts but that tragedy led proximately, by its effect on the opinions of all other nations, to the utter destruction of Carthage; and who, at the distance of 2000 years, ever thinks on Carthage without thinking also about Regulus, and his avenger, Scipio? Passion and pride prevent this exact parallel from having timely effect on our countrymen; but to what is passing at St. Helena, we are obliged to refer the opinions so notoriously held of England and English-

* Justified by the NON-PERFORMANCE, on the part of the confederates, of the stipulations of Fontainebleau; and by the plans, long PUBLICLY AVOWED, of seizing Napoleon by force, and conveying him to St. Helena.

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men

men all over the civilized world ; and to this moral influence, we must refer the decline of our export trade, and the non-consumption of our manufactures, wherever others can be substituted ; and hence the falling-off of our revenues, and all our consequent financial and social difficulties. Power may attempt to set JUSTICE at defiance, but the moral sentiments of mankind generally react with sufficient force to punish its temerity and insolence. On the subject of the living Whigs, (for with the illustrious dead we have no concern,) if we were to try them by this test, *they will be found wanting* ; or, if we try them by the test of the plans which they have proposed in the present session, to procure a parliamentary reform, *they will be found wanting* ; or if we try them by the measures which they have recently originated, to render the starving population of this fertile country partakers of its overflowing abundance, *they will, in like manner, be found wanting*. Yet, it appears, they number nearly two hundred ; and of course, by dividing on varied amendments, have it completely in their power to achieve any benefit to their country, or to mankind. We respect the personal and public character of Lord Erskine, and of many of the Whigs ; but, as a party, we think they have deservedly lost, and continue to deserve to lose, by sins of commission, as well as by more numerous ones of omission, the confidence and respect of their country. Let the patriots among the Whigs unite themselves to the honest men among the Reformers ; and, till reforms have been effected, or till we have obtained "satisfaction for the past, and security for the future," let "reformer" be the definition of all honest English politicians.

One of the most sensible pamphlets that has appeared for many years, is the *Letter of Lord John Russell to Lord Holland, on Foreign Affairs*. It appears that there are other grounds besides the disgraceful transactions at St. Helena, which lead to the moral conspiracy of the civilized world against the interests of England. The alliance with the great despots ; the overthrow of the ancient balance of powers ; the chains of Saxony, Lombardy, Venice, and Genoa ; and, in fine, the liberties of all the people of Europe, held at the discretion of a quintuple alliance ; have proved sufficient to create general animosity against the free people who have so willingly lent themselves, and all

their resources and energies, to create such dire results. We so completely adopt the facts and principles of Lord Russell, that we propose, during the next two or three months, to insert passages from it in our political department, as better representations of foreign affairs than can be obtained through any foreign press, shackled by the Holy Alliance.

MR. WORDSWORTH, the father of the baby school of the Lakes, has published some rhymes for the nursery, under the title of *Peter Bell the Potter*, so superlatively silly, as to be beneath grave criticism, or any expression of contempt contained in the idiom of the English language. We thought *The Excursion*, of the writer, had beauties which counterbalanced certain puerilities of the same kind ; but *Peter Bell* is all puerility, and has, perhaps, no counterpart even in the juvenile repositories of Tabart or Marshall.

MR. MAWE, who has done so much to give practicability on the study of mineralogy and geology, has just published an elegant small volume of *Familiar Lessons* on those sciences, which we earnestly recommend to our studious and scientific readers. He liberally conveys to his readers, for a few shillings, the result of thirty years' experience.

The *third Part of the Journal of New Voyages and Travels*, contains details gratifying to our national pride, in the two Excursions of M. DUPIN to our Ports and great Public Establishments. These things are nowhere else described ; and facts relative to these triumphs of genius and science are developed, which will astonish the people who never see them, because they imagine they can see them at any time. MONS. DUPIN wrote some lines on the Caledonian Canal, which, to oblige the editor of the Journal, MR. WALTER SCOTT has obligingly anglicized ; and, as a tribute to his genius, we submit them to our readers :

Far in the desert Scottish bounds I saw
Art's proudest triumph over Nature's law ;
Where, distant shores and oceans to
combine,

Her daring hand has traced a liquid line,
Unming lakes, around whose verges rise
Mountains, which hide their heads in
misty skies ;

Each bound within such adamant chain,
For ages lash'd its lonely shores in vain ;
Till, through their barriers, skill and la-
bour led

The willing waves along a level bed.

Thus

Thus, e'en with her wildest fastness, man
Subdued his step-dame Nature's churlish
plan.

The barren wilds, divested of their shade,
No trees could yield the giant-work to aid.
To mould the gates the skilful artist hied,
And iron frames the want of oak supplied.
Form'd of such stern material, portals
nine,

In basins eight, the sever'd waves confine;
Locking each portion in its separate cell,
Whose gloomy grots might seem the gates
of hell.

But better-angued name the passage
bears,

Call'd by the hardy pilot Neptune's Stairs.
There might the sea-god and his vassals
meet,

And gratulate the fair descending fleet,
When down those wat'ry stairs were seen
to glide

Eight gallant sail that sought th' Atlantic
tide.

Commerce and Art the floating wonder
hail'd,

And triumph'd where the Roman arms
had fail'd.

A very interesting volume has made its appearance, under the title of *A Narrative of the Expedition to Algiers in the Year 1816*, by A. SALAMÉ, a native of Egypt. Mr. Salamé, who attended Lord Exmouth in the capacity of interpreter, and who, in that character, was introduced to the Dey of Algiers, and had peculiar opportunities of observing the manners and customs of the Algerines, has detailed the circumstances of that celebrated expedition, and its successful issue, in a manner strikingly interesting, by its artless simplicity and evident fidelity. Prefixed to the narrative, is a sketch of the author's life, and an account of his travels, which form by far the most valuable portion of the work. Born at Alexandria in the year 1782, Salamé was about ten years old when the French entered Egypt; and he became a spectator, or an actor, in many of the memorable transactions of that period. His subsequent travels and adventures in various parts of the world, and especially his sojourn among the *Bedouins*, are replete with novelty and entertainment.

A small volume, entitled *Illustrations of Affection, and other Poems*, by G. H. TOUNMIN, rises considerably above mediocrity. The subject is a pleasing one; and, although we think Mr. Tounmin has, in many respects, treated it unskilfully, he nevertheless evinces, in several passages, the possession of genuine poetic feeling.

The Dessert, a poem, and *The Tea*, by the author of the *Banquet*, display considerable powers of versification, and some poetic fancy; but the volume is replete with attempts at humour, in which we think the author is far from successful. Some of the notes are amusing, but do not discover much research.

The *Delphin Classics, with the Variorum Notes, Parts I. and II.* have appeared, from the classical press of Mr. VALPY. Actual inspection of this series is requisite to prove how successfully the proposed plan has been carried into practice of uniting in one edition, the labours of the great scholars of the French, Dutch, and German schools. Upon the splendour of the volumes designated technically *Chart. Max.* whether in reference to the firmness of the paper, the blackness of the ink, or the delicacy of the workmanship, we think it needless to expatiate. The two parts before us contain the text of Virgil, as established by Heyne, together with the various readings from that edition placed between the *Ordo* and notes of the Delphin editors. The notes to be reprinted from Emmenestius's edition. We have every reason to hope, from the specimens already given, that no expence, however great, no exertion, however continued, will be wanting, to render the work worthy of the unprecedented patronage of nine hundred subscribers, and no less creditable to the spirit of the publisher, than to the age in which so extensive an undertaking has been favorably received.

Three or Four Letters of Curran, to the Rev. H. WESTON, in 1773 and 1774, which would have well filled four or five pages of this miscellany, have, by the partiality of friendship, been swelled to forty-three pages of a formal octavo, in boards. Of course, as Curran's, they merit the respect of every admirer of genius; but to make a book of them, was "to break a butterfly on the wheel."

A novel, called *Zeal and Experience*, in two volumes, merits respect for the elegance of its diction, the vivacity of its story, and the excellence of moral.

The Narrative of a Voyage to the Spanish Main, in the ship "Two Friends," ought to be read by all who find themselves tempted, by any motive, to embark in the fatal cause of the Venezuelan Republic. It is a plain tale, and, like most of the original materials of history, is unvarnished by specious eloquence. There appears to

be something in the Creole character to which good faith is uncongenial, or General Bolivar and his confederates would not permit agents to delude our brave countrymen into their service, and then leave them to perish in the West Indies. The cause of liberty is the cause of justice, or it is not worth supporting; and, as justice is evidently an alien among the Venezuelan insurgents, we fear they have no true alliance with liberty. The author escaped from the miseries of St. Thomas's, to witness the follies and crimes of Amelia Island; and there he had opportunities of learning the details of the horrid massacres of the Seminole Indians, in *retaliation* for their equally horrid butchery of an American village and a party of American military. To this subject the author has devoted a long Appendix, in which he records the particulars of the trials and execution of Arbutnot and Ambrister, two Englishmen, who were charged with exciting the Indians to commit those butcheries.

A translation has appeared of MORITZ VON KOTZEBUE'S *Journey into Persia*, in the suite of the Russian embassy in 1817. The author, as belonging to a family of genius, was as eminently qualified by talent as by opportunity, to present to the world accurate views of the present state of an empire, ruined by bad governments, and chiefly interesting at this time by geographical position. The engravings are much inferior to those in the original.

MR. BELLAMY has published the SECOND PART of his *literal* translation of the Old Testament, from the *Hebrew only*, containing Exodus, Leviticus, and Numbers. We conceive nothing can be more legitimate, in a theological sense, than this design; for the word of God ought to be received *literally*, and ought to be rendered into new tongues directly from the *original*. If Mr. Bellamy has not succeeded to the satisfaction of every critic, he has, nevertheless, done enough to prove that his translation is entitled to attention; and that, if it is not perfect, the authorized translation is little more so; and his labours establish the position, that the Christian world are justified in expecting from the clergy, who receive in Christendom above forty millions per annum, a correct and perfect version of books, which are so important to faith and practice. The variations of Mr. Bellamy's translation are very numerous, and often very important in sense and

doctrine. He justifies them with the confidence and energy of a man who is pleading in what he believes a righteous cause; and has, therefore, drawn upon himself the charge of being arrogant and dogmatical. Our readers may be gratified to see his version of the Decalogue:

1 Then God spake all these words, saying;

2 I am Jehovah thy God; therefore I brought thee from the land of Egypt, out of the house of servants.

3 There shall not be for thee another God before my face.

4 Thou shalt not prepare for thyself an image, nor any likeness, that is in Heaven from above, or that is on the earth from beneath; or that is in the water under the earth.

5 Thou shalt not bow before them, for thou shalt not serve them: because I Jehovah thy God, am a zealous God; visiting the iniquity of the fathers, of the children in the third, and in the fourth generation, that hate me;

6 But offer mercy to thousands that love me, and that keep my commandments.

7 Thou shalt not swear by the name of Jehovah thy God, to a lie: for Jehovah will not acquit him, who shall swear by his name to a lie

8 Remember the day of the sabbath, to sanctify it.

9 Six days thou shalt labor, and prepare all thy work;

10 But the seventh day is the sabbath before Jehovah thy God: thou shalt not prepare any work; thou, nor thy son, nor thy daughter, thy man servant, nor thy maiden, nor thy cattle, nor the stranger who is within thy gates:

11 For in six days Jehovah made the heaven and the earth, the sea, and the whole that is in them; but he ceased on the seventh day: wherefore Jehovah blessed the sabbath day, which he hallowed.

12 Honor thy father and thy mother; then thy days shall be long on the land which Jehovah thy God giveth to thee.

13 Thou shalt not kill;

14 Thou shalt not commit adultery;

15 Thou shalt not steal;

16 Thou shalt not testify against thy neighbour, with falsehood;

17 Thou shalt not desire the house of thy neighbour, thou shalt not desire the wife of thy neighbour, nor his servant, nor his maiden, nor his ox, nor his ass; nor any thing that is thy neighbour's.

The extraordinary passage of the old translation: "*And I will harden his heart, that he shall not let the people go,*"—Mr. Bellamy renders, "*And I will prevail with his heart, or he will not send forth the people.*"

And the passage, ch. xxxiii. v. 23: "And

"And I will take away mine hand, and thou shalt see my back-parts; but my face shall not be seen."—Mr. B. renders, "Then I will represent my power, and thou shalt prepare to follow me; before my face they shall not appear."—Every sincere Christian will feel, that these corrections alone entitle the labours of Mr. B. to respect and gratitude.

Mr. GREENOUGH'S *Critical Examination of the First Principles of Geology*, bespeaks a mind superior to the vassalage of systems or schools. It is one of the most philosophical views of geology that has appeared; but, if the author had read a paper which appeared in this miscellany, March 1812, and had applied that theory to his accurate knowledge of facts, he would have produced a perfect system. A philosophical geologist should carry on his studies at the sea-shore, where those formations are daily taking place, which, in their ultimate combinations, are intricate and incomprehensible. What should we think of one who, being desirous of understanding the mechanism of a watch, should bore a hole into it, and reason on the struts of the wheels; yet just such is the practice of geologists, who study the formation of the earth's surface in any other place than at the manufactory on the sea-coast, where the parts are put together.

The amiable author of a poem, written with great pathos, called the *Law of Mercy*, adds to the rank-and-file of the army of philanthropists, which we hope will gain a glorious victory over that legion of sanguinary lawyers who uphold and live on the cruel system of our criminal code.

In his *Greenland, and other Poems*, Mr. MONTGOMERY maintains his rank among the first poets of the time; but it is to be regretted that he so often ekes out his lines and verses by references to the personages of the European mythology. He utterly forgets the command "not to take the name of the Lord thy God in vain," when he makes THE ETERNAL the patient of every human passion, and the butt of every petty feeling. If they were divested of this spirit of mysticism, or, as some would call it, of theological canting, these poems would merit our highest commendation, and command a lasting reputation.

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REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

A First Set of Six Airs from Mozart's celebrated Opera of "Il Don Giovanni;" arranged for the Piano-forte and Flute, by S. F. Rimbaull. 5s.

THE airs here selected by Mr. Rimbaull's taste, are "*Giovinette che fate all'amore*," "*La ci darem, la mano*," "*Fin ch'hau del vino*," "*Ah Fuggi il traditor*," "*Riposati vezzose ragazze*," "*Madamina il catalogo e questo*." The care and propriety with which they are arranged are creditable to the assiduity and talents of the ingenious editor. Mr. R.'s object has evidently been to convert these airs to the useful purpose of improving the finger of juvenile practitioners; and that laudable object he has fully obtained. With the adjustment of the flute accompaniment, which is printed on distinct and separate pages, we are much pleased. It was a delicate task, but has been ably performed; and adds much to the value of the publication. As the present book is announced as a first set, of course it is to be succeeded by future selections from the same opera. Anticipating that they will be formed and conducted with the same attention and ability as the present collection, we shall hope for their speedy appearance.

"*Nora Creina*," an Irish Air; arranged as a Rondo for the Piano-forte, by Augustus Meves. 2s. 6d.

"*Nora Creina*" is an animated and agreeable melody; in its manner per-

fectly national, and of a character distinct and striking. Mr. Meves, in selecting it for the subject of a rondo, has evinced a discerning judgment. The individual and determined cast of an air is that quality least dispensable in a composition, the very description of which is, that it consists of passages or phrases that keep the ear hovering about a certain predominant motive, to which it is periodically re-conducted; and which, if not strongly marked, and considerably interesting itself, cannot verify the connected, though digressive, matter. The present theme is introduced by a preparatory movement, *a la fantasia*, in which the performer is left unfettered by bars, and consequently at liberty to regulate the time by the dictates of his own instantaneous feeling or judgment. The subject is ably treated, and the recurrences natural and unconstrained. Respecting the general style of the added matter, we have only to say, that it is facile and familiar; and that, among the piano-forte exercises of the day, it merits a respectable station.

Thema, with Variations for the Piano-forte; by F. Ludwiz. 5s.

This publication comprises ten variations, which are succeeded by a *code*, re-introducing the theme, and forming the conclusion of the piece. They are considerably diversified; and the execution is sometimes clear, and even brilliant. Of the modulation, however,

do not unconditionally approve; and the change from the scale of E flat to that of E natural, in the seventh page, is too sudden, too inartificial, too unprepared, to argue much judgment in the composer, or promise any high gratification to the cultivated ear.

Eight Polish Airs for the Flute, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte; by C. Nicholson. 5s.

Most of these airs are pleasing, and some of them interesting and curious. Practitioners on the flute will find them improving exercises; and the address with which the accompaniment is conducted, will be allowed, by piano-forte players, to give another feature to their general utility and attraction.

"Eve's Lamentation;" by M. P. King. 2s.

This strain, we understand, is a particular favourite of Miss Stephens; and we are aware of two reasons why it should be so: it is intrinsically good, and has never been heard without procuring her the warmest applause. We find in it, we must say, the melody of Nature and simplicity; and, if no great depth of science is exhibited, neither is any affected. The composer's aim has been to give to the words of his great author an artificial, but pathetic and forcible, expression; and he has succeeded.

Napoleon's Grand March; by Paesicello: arranged for the Piano-forte, by James Salmon. 2s.

This march, Mr. Salmon's title-page informs us, is compressed from an original manuscript score, and accompanied by his own superadditions. After an attentive examination of the whole, we find Mr. Salmon entitled to the double praise of having judiciously arranged Paesicello's ideas, and so incorporated his own, as to render the points of junction undiscernible. To have effected this demonstrates abilities that claim our acknowledgment; and to admit these, is to state their title to the public favour.

Boosey and Co.'s Catalogue of Foreign Music, in 216 octavo pages, is, for its extent and variety, a literary and musical curiosity. It exhibits all that is valuable in continental publications, excites an appetite, and gratifies it by affording the power of immediate possession at an easy cost.* Scores of names of composers of evident science will be made known to the English public through this catalogue; and, in addition to their entire works, in gross or in detail, Mr. Boosey announces a series of correct portraits of above fifty eminent composers, which we recommend as suitable ornaments of music and concert-rooms.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL,

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

THE FOURTH Number of that very popular monthly publication, the *Journal of New Voyages and Travels*, will contain the valuable *Travels in Italy of the MARQUIS DE CHATEAUVILUX*, containing accurate views of its industry and rural economy. A new edition is printing of the first number, containing the Voyage of Discovery to the North Pole, of which a very large impression was sold in a few weeks. The importance and interest of this publication, will induce us, for a few months, to continue to notice the contents of its forthcoming numbers.

The History of the Indian Archipelago, is preparing by JOHN CRAWFORD, esq. F.R.S. late British resident at the Court of the Sultan of Java; with illustrative maps and engravings.

Mr. OLIVER CROMWELL, whose descent from that illustrious family was first noticed in this miscellany, will shortly publish *Memoirs of the Protector Oliver Cromwell, and of his Sons*

Richard and Henry, illustrated by original Letters, and other family Papers.

In a few weeks will be published, with a portrait, an Account of the Life of JAMES CRICHTON, of Cluny, commonly called the Admirable Crichton; with notes, and an appendix of original papers; by Mr. Patrick Frazer Tytler.

In the first week of June will be published, in 4 vols. 12mo. a Third Series of *Tales of My Landlord*; collected and arranged by Jedediah Cleishbotham, schoolmaster and parish-clerk of Ganderclough; containing "The Bride of Lammermuir," and "A Legend of the Wars of Montrose."

LORD JOHN RUSSELL has nearly ready for publication, in 1 vol. 4to. the Life of William Lord Russell, with some Account of the Times in which he lived.

Memoirs of John Tobin, author of "the Honey-moon," &c. &c. will speedily be published, accompanied with two unpublished plays, and other selections from his MSS.; by Miss BENDER.

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The Poetical Works of WALTER SCOTT, esq. now first collected, are printing by Ballantyne, in 12 vols.

A Journey in Carniola and Italy, in the years 1817, 1818, is announced by W. A. CADELL, esq. F.R.S.L.E.

JOHN GAMBLE, esq. author of Irish Sketches, &c. will shortly publish Views of Society and Manners in the North of Ireland, in a series of letters written in the year 1818.

All our readers recollect the ridiculous affair of Galileo and the church of Rome, in which the latter set up their interpretation of revelation in opposition to self-evident truth, and thereby brought revelation itself into question. An affair equally whimsical, has occurred in these days of alleged illumination, even within the past month; but we hope its exposure, by means of a free press, will effect, for truth, more in the ensuing month, than, owing to the want of a free press, was effected in a century by the absurd conduct of the cardinals. It is well known, that a divine revelation took place in the 4000th year of the mosaic chronology, for the purpose of teaching man the doctrine of a *future state*; and that the phenomena which take place at the death of man, and the mode of translation from this state to a better or worse, are clearly set forth, and rendered demonstratively true, in the book recording that divine revelation. This, therefore, is a point of theological faith, which rests on its own evidence. A question however of pure philosophy has arisen, whether the mental powers and principle of life in men and animals are analogous; or whether reasoning is a result of material secretions, or is an energy distinct from matter. On either of these hypotheses the main theological dogma remains undisturbed; for, it signifies little, whether we admit the powers of a miraculous energy displayed through life, or a miraculous transformation of material results at the period of death. We state the case with all deference; and, if we err in doing it, we appeal to the charity of all parties, and call to our aid the motto *Honi soit qui mal y pense*. It seems, however, that Mr. ABERNETHY, a lecturer at the College of Surgeons, thought proper, a short time since, to moot these points, and to assert, that mind consisted of a miraculous energy added to matter; and that Mr. LAWRENCE, an equally eminent lecturer, judged it proper, in the following year, in the same place, to teach the doctrine, that the analogy of all animal

nature is similar, and that mind is the result of certain modes of organization, just like all the other phenomena of life. In these doctrines he followed the most eminent physiologists—as Bichat, Reid, Cuvier, Majendie, and others; and it seems to have been a logical error, to draw any kind of inference from them bearing on theological faith. Certain ecclesiastics began, however, to sound an alarm: Mr. Abernethy himself gave them countenance by the nature of his replies; Mr. Lawrence published his work on Animal Life, in which he re-assailed his opinions; the clamour was renewed and augmented; and, in fine, at a late meeting of the directors of *Bethlem* hospital (the hospital for the insane), Mr. Lawrence has been ejected from his honourable and profitable employment of surgeon to that establishment! Poor Galileo, to escape martyrdom, was obliged to sing every day the seven penitential psalms; and Mr. L., to escape, as it may be supposed, from further proscriptions, has, it seems, judged it prudent to suppress his book! It had, however, got into circulation, and such is the eagerness to possess it, that its price has risen from one to four guineas!—These, in brief, are the facts of this extraordinary case; but we put it solemnly to every sincere believer in the revealed doctrine of a future state, whether they consider their faith as in any way connected with such questions; and whether they think the zealots, who, by a palpable mistake of the question, in opposing theological truth to philosophical truth, have rendered any service either to God or religion? In our opinion, it is sheer blasphemy against the sacred majesty of Eternal Omnipotence, to allege, that that religion which is from heaven, depends for its perpetuity on the puny efforts of man, or on the narrow and selfish reasonings of such persons as have busied themselves in this controversy and silly persecution.

In the course of the month will be published, in an octavo volume, illustrated with plates, Letters from Palestine, descriptive of a Tour through Galilee and Judea; with some account of the Dead Sea, and of the present state of Jerusalem.

A Geographical and Statistical Description of Scotland, is in the press, by JAMES PLAYFAIR, D.D. F.R.S. in two volumes 8vo.

In our last Proömium, we inferred, from internal evidence, that the Vampire, ascribed by certain literary impostors

postors to LORD BYRON, was a forgery. The fear of prosecution has since led to the confession of the imposture, and to the disgrace and confusion of the parties concerned.

Shortly will be published, in 4to. with plates, *Travels in various Countries of the East*; being a continuation of memoirs relating to European and Asiatic Turkey, &c.; edited by ROBERT WALPOLE, M.A. It will contain the last travels of the late W. G. Brown, esq.; also a journey through the Desert to Mount Sinai; another to Susa, in Persia; and various communications relating to parts of Asia Minor, Syria, and the islands and continent of Greece.

Mr. PARTINGTON, of the London Institution, is preparing for the press, an *Historical Account of that Establishment*, with plates, &c. to which will be prefixed, a Biographical Memoir of the late Professor PORSON, with anecdotes, *jeux d'esprit*, &c. to be entitled *Porsoniana*.

The first part of the second volume of Mr. DALLAWAY'S *History of Western Sussex*, will contain the Rape of Arundel, with very numerous plans, views, and antiquities, by the artists before engaged. The *History of the Rape of Bramber* will speedily follow; and the whole promises early completion.

A new quarterly publication, of great promise, is announced by Drs. BREWSTER and JAMESON, of Edinburgh, under the title of the *Edinburgh Philosophical Journal*; exhibiting a view of the progress of discovery in natural philosophy, chemistry, natural history, practical mechanics, geography, statistics, and the fine and useful arts.

PROFESSOR LESLIE is printing a work on *Geometrical Analysis*, and the *Geometry of Curve Lines*, including the *Conic Sections*, and the more remarkable curves of the higher orders.

An *Essay on the Diagnosis, Morbid Anatomy, and Treatment of the Diseases of Children*, by MARSHALL HALL, M.D. F.R.S.E. &c. is preparing for publication.

SIR RICHARD PHILLIPS has analyzed the causes of the present distress, and pointed out practical means of correcting them. The population of every healthy community ought, he maintains, to consist of *three agricultural for one artisan or trading family*; but in England, it appears, by the population returns, that the just proportions are reversed. The late calls for manufacturing labour, and the simultaneous

engrossment and consolidation of farms, have combined so to augment the number of the manufacturers and artisans, and to diminish the number of farms, that, on the invention of additional machinery, and on the falling-off of the export trade, the manufacturing and trading population have been left without resource, and hence the accumulation of misery. This economist urges, therefore, the adoption of every variety of policy which may or can tend to augment the number of families living by the independent resources of agriculture; and, as one means, he proposes that the poor-rates shall be assessed on farmers, in proportion to the quantity of land which they occupy, and that landlords shall pay a land-tax, in proportion to the quantity of land ascertained to be in the occupation of their tenants. Thus, occupiers not exceeding 100 acres, should pay a single rate, and the owners no land-tax; but, from 100 to 150 acres, they should pay a half-rate extra, and the owners 2s. per acre land-tax; from 150 to 250 acres, a double rate, and 3s. per acre; from 250 to 500 acres, a treble rate, and 5s. per acre; and, from 500 acres, upwards, a quadruple-rate and 10s. per acre. Poor land, to be taken a third in quantity higher; and small farms, not exceeding five acres, used solely as such, to be liable to no rate or tax. This plan, its projector conceives, would diminish the incentives to landed monopoly; compel landlords to consider the interests of the community, as well as their own; provide for the poor, by the very means which now aggravate poverty; double the present number of farming establishments; draw 300,000 families from the over-peopled towns, leaving full employment to the remaining artisans and traders; reduce the poor-rates to their ancient standard; and, in fine, substitute universal happiness for that state of hopeless misery which now pervades the empire.

A *General History of Music*, from the earliest times to the present; comprising the lives of eminent composers and musical writers, is preparing by Dr. BUSBY.

Excursions through Ireland, to be comprised in eight volumes, containing 400 engravings, will speedily appear.

PROFESSOR JAMESON announces a *Manual of Mineralogy*; and also *Elements of Geology*, with illustrative plates.

The first number of a *Continuation to RICHARDSON'S Copies of Rare Grain-*
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ger Portraits, including some to NOBLE'S Supplement, will appear in a few days. Each number will contain four portraits, 8vo. and 4to.

A Statistical Account, or Parochial Survey of Ireland, is preparing for publication, by W. SHAW MASON, esq.

Reliquiæ Statisticæ de Hiberniâ; consisting of extracts from documents relating to the government and state of Ireland, and of tables of civil and military establishments, &c. during the reign of Charles I. forming a Supplement to "The Anatomy of Ireland, by Sir Wm. Petty, 1672," are printing.

The Vestriad, or the Opera; a mock epic poem, in five cantos, with illustrative annotations and engravings, is preparing by the author of "The Banquet," "The Dessert," &c. &c.

Dr. FLEMING is preparing a General View of the Structure, Functions, and Classification of Animals; with plates and illustrations, adapted in a particular manner to facilitate the study of British Zoology.

Dr. HARRINGTON has in the press, and will publish shortly, an extension of his Theory and System of Chemistry, elucidating all the phenomena without one single anomaly.

A short Account is in the press, of some of the principal Hospitals of France, Italy, Switzerland, and the Netherlands; with remarks upon the climate and diseases of those countries; by HENRY WILLIAM CARTER, M.D. F.R.S.E. one of Dr. Radcliffe's travelling Fellows from the University of Oxford.

Mr. JOHN CLAY has in the press, a work tending to prove that a Free Trade is essential to the welfare of Great Britain; consisting of an Inquiry into the Cause of the present distressed State of the Country, and the consequent increase of Pauperism, Misery, and Crime.

The author of Conversations on Chemistry, &c. has a new work at press, entitled Conversations on Natural Philosophy, in which the Elements are familiarly explained, and adapted to the comprehension of young persons; illustrated with plates, by Lowry.

The Lay of Agincourt, and other Poems, will shortly be published.

Illustrations of the Novels and Tales of the Author of Waverley, are preparing in twelve prints, after original designs by WILLIAM ALLAN, to be engraved in the first style of the art.

Travels in the North of Germany, describing the present state of the social and political institutions, the agriculture, manufactures, commerce, education, arts, and manners, of that country, particularly in the kingdom of Hanover, are announced by THOMAS HODGSKIN, esq. in 2 vols. 8vo.

The Rev. Mr. NOLAN'S Polyglot Grammar, in Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Chaldee, Syriac, French, Italian, Spanish, German, and modern Greek, is printing; and the French, Italian, Latin, and Greek languages are completed.

It appears, by the University Calendar, of Cambridge, for 1819, that the total number of members of this University, whose names are on the boards, is 3698, being 254 more than the preceding year, and an increase of 1576 since 1804, when the number was but 2122: furnishing a proof of the decline of trade, and of the necessity which exists of seeking employment in the learned professions.

Biographical Illustrations of the County of Worcester, written from original communications, &c., by Mr. CHAMBERS, author of the Histories of Malvern and Worcester, are in preparation.

Mr. PYE, who compiled a dictionary of ancient geography, has in the press, a Description of Modern Birmingham, emphatically termed the Toy-shop of Europe; whereunto will be annexed, observations made during an excursion round the town, in the summer of 1818.

A New Version of some of the Epistles of St. Paul and of the Epistle of St. James, is about to be submitted to the public in a cheap form. The translator has had Campbell in view as to the arrangement and manner of the work, and much care and pains have been bestowed to exhibit the exact sense of the Apostles.

Hints on the Sources of Happiness, addressed to her children by a Mother; will be published in a few days.

Shortly will be published, the Wandering Jew; being an authentic account of the manners and customs of the most distinguished nations, interspersed with anecdotes of celebrated men of different periods since the last destruction of the Temple of Jerusalem; in a narrative, supposed to have been written by that mysterious character.

A new weekly newspaper is announced, under the title of the Spectator of Literature and Politics, which "aspires to a higher rank than that of a mere

mere ephemeral production;" and we hope that its aspirations will be gratified, if its title be founded on its regard to truth.

A volume of Select Fables is in the press, and will speedily be published, with cuts, designed and engraved on wood, by Thomas and John Bewick, previous to the year 1784; and embellished with a highly-finished portrait of T. Bewick, engraved on wood by Charlton Nesbit, from an original picture. It will be printed uniform with the Histories of Quadrupeds and British Birds, and the Fables of Æsop.

The Royal Medical Society of Copenhagen, which has existed more than forty years, and is similar to those established at London, Edinburgh, and Paris, has just published a fifth volume of a new series of its transactions, entitled *Acta nova Regiæ Societatis Hamniensis*, which had been postponed for sixteen years. Twenty-six papers, on various medical subjects, form this collection; many of them display a considerable degree of research: from the industry and accuracy with which the description of the diseases, mode of treatment, and dissections, are detailed, they will tend equally to elucidate the object of their enquiries.

A Prospectus has been published of an Historical and Characteristic Tour of the Rhine, from Mayence to Coblenz, in six monthly parts. It will contain a complete history and picturesque description of a portion of country so full of curious and interesting circumstances, as well as so resplendent for its landscape, grandeur, and beauty; and it will be embellished with twenty-four highly finished and coloured engravings, from drawings expressly made by an eminent artist, resident near the banks of the Rhine, and habitually familiar with every part.

A new edition of Mr. DARCY LEVER's Young Sea-Officer's Sheet Anchor, or a Guide to Practical Seamanship; in 1 vol. 4to. with considerable improvements, will appear shortly.

A new and greatly enlarged Collection of Speeches, by the Right Hon. JOHN PHILPOT CURRAN, late Master of the Rolls in Ireland; including his memorable Speech on the Trial of the Shearers, and several others never before collected, with a memoir and portrait of Mr. Curran, will appear early this month.

Mr. PAXTON's work on Gas, will be published in a few days.

In a few days will be published, the Fortnight's Visit Concluded; containing original, moral, and instructive tales; in one volume, with engravings on wood, neatly executed by BRANSTON, from original designs. Also, a Fairy Tale, entitled the Magic Spell, or Extraordinary Lives and Singular Adventures of Prince Lucilio; and his sister Princess Rayonette; in one volume, with engravings on wood, neatly executed by Branston, from original designs.

The first part of a French translation of Dr. WILSON PHILIP's Treatise on Febrile Diseases, by Dr. Letic, was published in Paris last month.

Geometrical Problems, deducible from the first six books of Euclid's Elements, arranged and solved; with an Appendix, containing the Elements of Plano Trigonometry, for the use of the younger students; by the Rev. M. BLAND, B.D. fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge; will be published in a few days.

CAPTAIN MANDY has invented and completed a light fire-cart, which was lately exhibited at the Royal Barracks at Yarmouth. It is provided with every necessary apparatus for extinguishing fires, to be applied by one man only on the first alarm.

Mr. S. BOURNE's proposed "Act to amend the laws for the relief of the Poor," contained the following clauses:

"And whereas, by an Act passed in the 45d year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, the church-wardens and overseers of the poor are directed to set to work certain persons therein described: and whereas by the laws now in force sufficient powers are not given to the church-wardens and overseers, to enable them to keep such persons fully and constantly employed: be it further enacted, that it shall be lawful for the church-wardens and overseers of the poor of any parish, with the consent of the inhabitants thereof in vestry assembled, to take into their hands any land or ground which shall belong to such parish, or to the church-wardens and overseers of the poor of such parish, or to the poor thereof, or to purchase, or to hire and take on lease, for, and on account of the parish, any suitable portion or portions of land, within or near to such parish, not exceeding twenty acres in the whole; and to employ and set to work in the cultivation of such land, on account of the parish, any such persons, as by law they are directed to set to work, and to pay to such of the poor persons so employed as shall not be supported by the parish, reasonable wages for their work; and the poor persons

persons so employed shall have such and the like remedies for the recovery of their wages, and shall be subject to such and the like punishment for misbehaviour in their employment, as other labourers in husbandry are by law entitled and subject to.—“Provided, and be it further enacted, that, for the promotion of industry amongst the poor, it shall be lawful for the churchwardens and overseers of the poor of any parish, with the consent of the inhabitants in vestry assembled, to let any portion and portions of such parish land as aforesaid, or of the land to be so purchased or taken on account of the parish, to any poor and industrious inhabitant of the parish, to be by him or her occupied and cultivated on his or her own account, and for his or her own benefit, at such reasonable rent, and for such term as shall by the inhabitants in vestry be fixed and determined.”

It is however our opinion, that, if land were at liberty, thousands of small capitalists would rent it, and the effect be produced, not merely as charity, but as a consequence of a better system of policy.

GERMANY.

According to the Ephemerides of Wiemer, Vienna has eight public libraries, of which three only contain 438,000 volumes; the imperial library, 300,000 printed books, exclusive of 70,000 tracts and dissertations, and 15,000 manuscripts; the university library, 108,000 volumes; and the Theresianum, 30,000. The number in the other five is not exactly known.

The royal library at Munich possesses 400,000 vols.; the library at Gottingen, (one of the most select,) presents 280,000 works or numbers, 110,000 academical dissertations, and 5,000 manuscripts; Dresden, 250,000 printed books, 100,000 dissertations, and 4,000 manuscripts; Wolfenbüttele, 190,000 printed books, (chiefly ancient), 40,000 dissertations, and 4,000 manuscripts; Stuttgart, 170,000 vols. and 12,000 bibles. Berlin has seven public libraries, of which the royal library contains 160,000 volumes, and that of the academy 30,000; Prague 110,000 vols.; Gratz 105,000 volumes; Frankfort on the Maine, 100,000; Hamburgh 100,000; Breslau 100,000; Weimar 95,000; Mentz 90,000; Darmstadt 85,000; Cassel 60,000; Gotha 60,000; Marbourg 55,000; Mell in Austria, 35,000; Heidelberg 30,000; Werningerode 30,000; Neuburg in Austria, 25,000; Krems Munster, 25,000; Augsburg 24,000; Meiningen 24,000; New Strelitz

22,000; Saltzburg 20,000; Magdeburgh 20,000; Halle 20,000; Landshut 20,000. Thus it appears, that thirty cities of Germany possess, in their principal libraries, above three millions of works or volumes, without taking into account the academical dissertations, detached memoirs, pamphlets, or the manuscripts.

FRANCE.

According to “*Recherches sur les Bibliothèques anciennes et modernes*,” &c. there are in Paris five public libraries, besides about forty special ones. The royal library contains about 350,000 volumes of printed books, besides the same number of tracts, collected into volumes, and about 50,000 manuscripts; the library of the arsenal, about 150,000 volumes, and 5000 manuscripts; the library of St. Genevieve about 110,000 volumes, and 2000 manuscripts; the magazine library, about 90,000 volumes, and 3437 manuscripts; and the city library, about 15,000 volumes. In the provinces, the most considerable are those of Lyons 106,000; Bourdeaux 105,000; Aix 72,670; Besançon 53,000; Toulouse (2) 50,000; Grenoble 42,000; Tours 30,000; Metz 31,000; Arras 34,000; Le Mans 41,000; Colmar 30,000; Versailles 40,000; Amiens 40,000. The total number of these libraries in France amounts to 273; of above 80, the quantity of volumes they contain is not known. From the data given in this work, it appears, therefore, that the general total of those which are known, amounts to 3,315,287, of which there are 1,125,347 in Paris alone.

We have received several numbers of a well-written French Journal called *Le Politique*, the papers in which prove, that no people understand the theory and practice of liberty better than the French. The infractions of the Charter, particularly in regard to the liberty of the press, and trial by jury, constitute the chief topics. We wonder the writers do not also refer to the spontaneous *Proclamation from Hartwell*, which served as the basis of the Charter, and, on points of equivocation, is illustrative of its intentions. That proclamation was drawn up by the editor of this miscellany, and sent to Louis at Hartwell; and liberally, and almost literally adopted by him, in defiance of his advisers. He stands pledged to carry both Proclamation and Charter into effect; and, if he were wise and prudent enough to do so, it would make him the first throne in Europe, by rendering the

French

French the freest people. When our Charles the Second was advised to do as Louis is now doing, he replied, that he had no desire to go again upon his travels! In other parts of this journal, the writers quote the practices of England as standards; but they ought to know, that, in regard to liberty, the ad-

ministration of the government of England is more *plausible* than liberal; while this very *plausibility* gives it a degree of popularity among the great and small vulgar, which renders it the *strongest*, and therefore (if abused,) in respect to popular freedom, the most dangerous government in Europe.

MEDICAL REPORT.

REPORT of DISEASES and CASUALTIES occurring in the public and private Practice of the Physician who has the care of the Western District of the CITY DISPENSARY, —the limits of which, commencing at the Fleet-street end of Chancery-lane, pass through Gray's Inn-lane, Portpool-lane, Hatton Wall, Great Saffron-hill, West-street, Smithfield-bars, Charterhouse-lane and square & along Goswell-street to Old street; down Old-street, as far as Bunhill-row; thence crossing the Old Jewry and extending along Queen-street, terminate at the water-side.

THE writer of these monthly essays has recently been summoned to witness the very last moments of an individual who had taken opium in sufficient quantity to occasion death; but the fatal effects of which poison might almost certainly have been averted, had efficient measures of counteraction been promptly and properly applied. The reporter has likewise lately been engaged in drawing up for another publication, an analysis of a small volume on poisons, issued from the pen of M. Orfila; and it has occurred to him, that a concentrated view, in a tabular form, of the prominent features of Orfila's work, may not be unacceptable to his

present readers. Opium and arsenic, it will be recollected, were formerly alluded to, and their most effectual correctives indicated; but these, though the principal, are by no means the only agents of destruction that are used by design or taken in mistake; and it is often of high moment, that unprofessional persons should be furnished with means of promptly acting upon these sudden and serious emergencies.

The following table then, must be regarded as a mere aid to memory, or document for speedy reference, in the absence of such individuals as are qualified to administer antidotes upon scientific principles.

<i>Substances.</i>	<i>Symptoms.</i>	<i>Correctives.</i>
Concentrated acids: the vitriolic, nitric, muriatic, oxalic, &c.	Burning pain, vomiting. Matter thrown up effervesces with chalk, or salt of tartar, or lime, or magnesia.	Calomel and magnesia: one ounce to a pint of warm or cold water. A glassful to be taken every two minutes, so as to excite vomiting. Soap, or chalk and water; mucilaginous drinks afterwards, such as linseed-tea, or gum arabic and water.
Alkalies: soda, ammonia, lime, &c.	Nearly the same: the ejected matter does not effervesce with alkalies, but with acids.	Vinegar and lemon juice: a spoonful or two in a glass of water very frequently; simply warm water.
Mercurial preparations: corrosive sublimate, &c. &c.	Sense of constriction in the throat: matter vomited sometimes mixed with blood.	White of eggs: twelve or fifteen eggs beat up and mixed with a quart of cold water. A glass full every three minutes. Milk, gum-water, linseed-tea.
Arsenical preparations: white arsenic, &c. &c.	Extreme irritation, pain, sickness, and speedy death, if the poison be not soon counteracted.	Warm water with sugar, in large quantities, to excite vomiting. Lime-water, soap and water, pearl-ash and water, mucilaginous drinks.
Preparations of copper, brass, &c. verdigris, half-pence, plus, &c. &c.	Symptoms nearly the same as from mercury.	White of eggs: (see under mercury,) mucilaginous drinks.

Preparations

Preparations of antimony: emetic tartar, &c.

Extreme sickness, with other symptoms of poison, as above stated.

Warm water, or sugar and water; afterwards a grain of opium, or fifteen drops of laudanum every quarter of an hour, for two or three times.

Nitre.

Obstinate vomiting, sometimes of blood, &c. &c.

The same as for arsenic, with the exception of lime-water and alkalies.

Phosphorus.

Like mineral acids.

Same treatment.

Lead: sugar of lead, goulard extract, &c.

Great pain in the stomach, with constriction of the throat, &c. &c.

Large doses of Glauber's or Epsom salts, in warm water.

Opium, henbane, hemlock, nux vomica, deadly nightshade berries, mushrooms, &c. &c.

Stupor, desire to vomit, heaviness in the head, dilated pupil of the eye, delirium, and speedy death.

Four or five grains of tartar emetic in a glass of water; if this does not succeed, four grains of blue vitriol, as an emetic. Do not give large quantities of water. After the poison has been ejected, give vinegar, lemon juice, or cream of tartar. Strong coffee also is useful.

In the little volume from which have been made the above extracts, are further contained directions for speedily treating persons whose life has been suspended by drowning, or taking into the lungs unrespirable air, as well as methods for detecting adulteration of wines. To these particulars, however, the limits of this paper prevent any further advertizing.

With reference to diseases, the principal peculiarity of the past month has appeared to be a more than common tendency to erysipelas, inflammations from slight sources. It behoves medical practitioners always to be aware of such tendencies,

either individual or epidemic, since the application of leeches or blisters, in cases where the disposition is marked, is often followed by very severe and protracted affections both of the surface and general system. The reporter is acquainted with several individuals, for whom he should scarce venture, under any circumstances, to prescribe either the one or the other, notwithstanding their complaints might abstractedly be such as to warrant and to call for their employment.

D. UWINS, M.D.

Thames Inn; May 20, 1819.

REPORT OF CHEMISTRY, NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, &c.

IN Sweden they extract sugar from potatoe starch, and it is calculated that 240 pounds yield forty of muscovado sugar.

Dr. MORRICINI, of Rome, has succeeded in magnetizing no less than seventy-four steel bars, attractive of iron filings, and possessing a high polarity. The bright solar beam, admitted by a convenient aperture, is received by the prism. The prism is then turned upon its axis so as to insulate the violet light, and the ray is then projected on the needle by means of a lens possessing considerable convexity, and about three inches diameter. The red ray of the spectrum does not magnetize, nor the light of combustible bodies inflamed. The violet light of the lunar beam has given, in twelve hours, magnetic properties more dense than the solar red in seven hours and a-half.

At the sitting of the Academy of Sciences, Paris, on the 5th of October, M. Thenard read a series of observations on the oxy-

genized acids and oxides, which, the author observed, embrace facts so singular, that they will excite some surprise.

1. The oxygenized nitric and muriatic acids dissolve the hydrate of the deutoxide of mercury without effervescence; but, if an excess of alkali be afterwards poured into the solution, a considerable disengagement of oxygen ensues, and the oxide of mercury, which at first re-appears of a yellow colour, is quickly reduced.

2. When this hydrate is brought in contact with the oxygenized nitrate or muriate of potash, it is reduced with equal facility. It passes from yellow to gray, giving off at the same time much oxygen.

3. Oxide of gold, obtained from the muriate by means of baytes, and containing such a small portion of the base as gave it a greenish hue, being put, while in a gelatinous state, into oxygenized muriatic acid, a strong effervescence instantly followed, occasioned by a disengagement of oxygen. The oxide assumed

3 N

a purple

a purple tint, and was soon after completely reduced.

4. Oxygenized sulphuric, nitric, and phosphoric acids, like the oxygenized muriatic acid, cause the oxide of gold to assume at first a purple hue; but, instead of assuming afterwards the appearance of gold that has been precipitated by sulphate of iron, it becomes dark-brown. These experiments have a tendency to prove the existence of a purple oxide of this metal.

5. If oxygenized nitric acid be poured on oxide of silver, a strong effervescence ensues, occasioned, as in the preceding cases, by a liberation of oxygen. One portion of the oxide is dissolved. The other is first reduced, and afterwards is dissolved, if a sufficiency of acid be present.

6. Oxygenized sulphuric and phosphoric acids likewise reduce partially the oxide of silver, with a strong effervescence.

7. Having already noticed that the oxide of silver and oxygenized muriatic acid, by their mutual action, produce water, disengaging oxygen gas and chloride of silver, I now remark that this chloride is of a violet colour: but violet chloride, however obtained, always leaves a metallic residue when treated with ammonia.

8. When a tube containing oxide of silver is dipped into a solution of oxygenized nitrate of potash, a violent effervescence ensues; the oxide is reduced: the silver is precipitated, all the oxygen of the oxygenized nitrate is liberated along with that of the oxide; and the solution, containing merely common nitrate of potash, remains neutral, if it was in that state at first.

9. Oxide of silver produces the same effects on oxygenized muriate of potash as on the oxygenized nitrate.

10. When silver in a state of minute division is put into oxygenized nitrate or muriate of potash, all the oxygen of the salt is instantly liberated. The silver is not affected, and the salt remains neutral as before. The action is much less lively

when the silver is in a less divided state; and the action is always less violent with the muriate than with the nitrate.

11. Iron, zinc, copper, bismuth, lead, and platinum, possess, like silver, the property of separating the oxygen of the oxygenized nitrate and muriate of potash. Iron and zinc are oxidized, while oxygen is evolved: the others are not sensibly oxidized. They were all used in the state of filings.

The action of gold and of tin was likewise tried. They produced no sensible action on the neutral solutions; or, at most, only a few bubbles were liberated, and these at intervals.

12. The peroxide of manganese and that of lead are also capable of decomposing the oxygenized nitrate and muriate of potash. Only a small quantity of these oxides is required to expel the whole of the oxygen from the solution. The effervescence is brisk. I believe that the peroxide of manganese undergoes no alteration. It is not impossible that the peroxide of lead may be reduced to a lower degree of oxidation.

13. Though nitric acid, as is known, has no action on the peroxide of manganese and of lead, the oxygenized nitric acid dissolves both of them with facility, accompanied by a great disengagement of oxygen gas. Potash produces in the manganese solution a black, dirty precipitate; and, in that of lead, a dark-colored precipitate. The latter is less oxidized than peroxide of lead, for, treated with nitric acid, it yields nitrate of lead and a flesh-colored residuum. On adding the potash, there is instantly a strong effervescence.

14. The oxygenized sulphates, phosphates, and fluorates, exhibit with the oxide of silver, with silver, and probably with other bodies, the same phenomena as the oxygenized nitrate and muriate of potash; and the greater number of the oxygenized alkaline salts possess the same properties as the oxygenized salts of potash.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

THE present has been a month, like former ones, injurious to the commerce and industry of the British islands. Little export trade; little demand in any quarter for our manufactures or produce; and, in consequence, a general stagnation in every branch of trade and employment; with the accompaniments of bankrupt merchants, and a population starving, which the Pitt policy had drawn into towns "*to manufacture for all the world*." Raw materials of every kind have, in consequence, been depressed in price from 20l. to 50l. per cent, and labour, from 10s.

or 12s. to 6s. or 7s. per week! Cotton, wool, and all concerned in them, have suffered heavy shocks; and the gains from rising prices, have, in many cases, been more than lost by the rapid fall. We do not hesitate, for our parts, to ascribe much of this accumulated evil to the moral impression created all over the world by the crooked policy of our statesmen at St. Helena, in Italy, in Saxony, in France, and perhaps also in South America, and in India. We must abate our pride, if we would be successful traders, and

we must be JUST, if we would be PROSPEROUS. It is vain to struggle against the moral resentments of mankind. Here is a topic for Parhament; if any stimulus will arouse its apathy, and remove the ex-

isting stupor from its members. Lord John Russell has described some of the causes;—the effects are visible, alas! in our custom-house, ports, manufacturing towns, and declining public revenue.

PRICES OF MERCHANDIZE. April 23.

Coroa, W. I. common	£3 0 0	to	4 10 0
Coffee, Jamaica, ordinary	3 10 0	—	4 15 0
—, fine	5 14 0	—	6 10 0
—, Mocha	6 4 0	—	6 10 0
Cotton, W. I. common	0 1 2	—	0 1 3
—, Demerara	0 1 2	—	0 1 6
Currents	5 10 0	—	5 12 0
Figs, Turkey	2 13 0	—	2 16 0
Flax, Riga	80 0 0	—	0 0 0
Hemp, Riga Rhine	49 0 0	—	50 0 0
Hops, new, Pockets	6 10 0	—	8 8 0
—, Bags	5 12 0	—	6 15 0
Iron, British, Bars	13 0 0	—	14 0 0
—, Pigs	8 10 0	—	9 10 0
Oil, Lucca	17 0 0	—	17 10 0
—, Galipoli	90 0 0	—	0 0 0
Rags	2 3 0	—	0 0 0
Raisins, bloom or jar, new	4 2 0	—	4 5 0
Rice, Carolina, new	2 2 0	—	2 10 0
—, East India	0 12 0	—	0 16 0
Silk, China, raw	1 8 0	—	1 14 0
—, Bengal, skein	0 17 2	—	1 0 10
Spices, Cloves	0 11 4	—	0 11 6
—, Cloves	0 3 4	—	0 3 6
—, Nutmegs	0 5 9	—	0 6 0
—, Pepper, black	0 0 7½	—	0 0 7½
—, —, white	0 0 10	—	0 0 11½
Spirits, Brandy, Cognac	0 5 8	—	0 6 6
—, Geneva Holland	0 3 6	—	0 3 8
—, Rum, Jamaica	0 3 2	—	0 4 6
Sugar, brown	3 6 0	—	3 8 0
—, Jamaica, fine	4 0 0	—	4 5 0
—, East India, brown	1 6 0	—	1 10 0
—, lump, fine	5 2 0	—	5 15 0
Tallow, town-melted	3 14 6	—	0 0 0
—, Russia, yellow	3 6 0	—	3 10 0
Tea, Bohea	0 2 4	—	0 2 5½
—, Hyson, best	0 5 8	—	0 6 6
Wine, Madena, old	90 0 0	—	120 0 0
—, Port, old	110 0 0	—	125 0 0
—, Sherry	110 0 0	—	120 0 0

May 26.

£2 10 0	to	4 5 0	per cwt.
3 0 0	—	4 0 0	ditto.
4 15 0	—	5 15 0	ditto.
5 0 0	—	6 0 0	per cwt.
0 1 0	—	0 1 2	per lb.
0 1 2	—	0 1 6	ditto.
5 8 0	—	5 10 0	per cwt.
1 10 0	—	2 13 0	ditto.
80 0 0	—	0 0 0	per ton.
47 0 0	—	48 0 0	ditto.
6 10 0	—	8 3 0	per cwt.
6 0 0	—	7 7 0	ditto.
15 0 0	—	14 0 0	per ton.
8 10 0	—	9 10 0	ditto.
16 16 0	—	17 0 0	per jar.
84 0 0	—	85 0 0	per ton.
2 6 0	—	0 0 0	per cwt.
3 15 0	—	4 0 0	ditto.
2 2 0	—	2 8 0	ditto.
0 11 0	—	0 16 0	ditto.
1 8 0	—	1 14 0	per lb.
0 17 2	—	1 0 10	ditto.
0 10 1	—	0 10 3	ditto.
0 3 1	—	0 3 3	ditto.
0 5 2	—	0 5 4	ditto.
0 0 7½	—	0 0 7½	ditto.
0 0 10½	—	0 0 11	ditto.
0 5 8	—	0 6 6	per gal.
0 3 0	—	0 3 3	ditto.
0 3 2	—	0 4 6	ditto.
3 0 0	—	3 3 0	per cwt.
3 15 0	—	3 18 0	ditto.
1 4 0	—	1 8 0	ditto.
4 11 0	—	4 18 0	ditto.
3 7 0	—	0 0 0	ditto.
3 2 0	—	3 3 0	ditto.
0 2 1	—	0 2 3	per lb.
0 5 8	—	0 6 6	ditto.
90 0 0	—	120 0 0	per pipe.
120 0 0	—	125 0 0	ditto.
110 0 0	—	120 0 0	per butt.

Premiums of Insurance.—Guernsey or Jersey, 15s.—Cork or Dublin, 15s.—Belfast, 1s.—Hambro', 10s. 6d.—Madena, 20s. a 25s.—Jamaica, 30s.—Greenland, out and home, 3½g.

Course of Exchange. May 26.—Amsterdam, 11 11.—Hamburgh, 3s.—Paris, 24 25.—Leghorn, 50½.—Lisbon, 55½.—Dublin, 14 per cent.

At Messrs. Wolfe and Edmunds' Canal Office, Change Alley, Cornhill—Grand Junction CANAL shares sell for 219l. per 100l. share.—Birmingham, 1930l.—Coventry, 1050l.—Leeds and Liverpool, 310l.—Trent and Mersey, 1600l.—East India Dock, 180l. per share.—West India, 182l.—The Strand BRIDGE, 9l. 10s.—West Middlesex WATER-WORKS, 42l.—GAS LIGHT COMPANY, 93l.

Gold in bars 4l. 18s. per oz.—New doubloons 4l. 2s.—Silver in bars 58s. 6d.

The 3 per cent. Consols, on the 21st, were 71; on the 24th, 65½, and on the 28th, 67½.—The 5 per cents, on the same days, 104½, 98½, and 100½, respectively.—Bank Stock on the same, 236, 203, and 220, respectively.—Exchequer Bills, 2d. same days, were 5s., 2s. and 3s. pr.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of BANKRUPTCIES and DIVIDENDS announced between the 20th of April and the 20th of May, 1819; extracted from the London Gazettes.

BANKRUPTCIES. [This Month 178.]

The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses.

ATHERTON J. Warrington, cabinet maker. [Mafon

Ainworth J. Bolton, Lancashire, whitener. [Adlington

and co. London

Appleyard J. Hull bricklayer. (Hicks, L.

Aubin I. Aldersgate street, corn dealer. (Barber

Abraham L. and R. Camomile street, oil merchants.

(Lewis)

Acland T. sen. Greenwich, butcher. [Buter

Bracehaw J. Carlisle street, tailor. [Lowe and co.

Bound R. Sopley, Hampshire, miller. [Brenbridge

and co. London

Bate J. Leybourn, Kent, miller. [Brace and co. L.

Blackburn W. and P. C. S. Rousellau, City road, corn

dealer. [Smith and son

Bourne S. Leek, ironmonger. (Long and co. L.

Brouke G. Lockwood, Yorkshire, woollen manufacturer.

(Batty, L.

Ball J. Poole, shoemaker. (Alexander and co. L.

Beckett R. and J. Roberts, Silver street, Wood street,

grinning and cutters. (Butler

Blachford R. Little Tower hill, stationer. [Abbott

Blatham C. Newwich, coachmaker. [Tilbury and co. L.

Bromley J. jun. Stafford, shoemaker. (Price and co. L.

Ball T. Frome Selwood, woollapier. [Bridger and co.

Brown R. and G. H. Harris, Botolph lane, wholesale

ironmongers. (Oakley and co. L.

Bewis T. Oxford street, coach maker. (Calton

Barlow J. Bolton, druggist. [Adlington and co. L.

Blake T. Cowley, grocer. [Boque, L.

Birt W. Brifon, broker. (Ponte and co. L.

Beardsworth J. and J. Seeley, Blackburn, cotton manu-

facturers. (Milne and Parry, L.

Cooke W. Birmingham, merchant. (Long and co.

Chapman J. Margate, baker. (Bell and co. L.

Cooper G. Walton on Thames, brewer. (Rogers and

son, London

Cohen G. A. St. Swithin's lane, merchant. [Bennett

and co.

Cox J. St. John street, linen draper. (Dobson, jun.

Clunie R. A. Berwick upon Tweed, corn merchant.

(Swain and co. L.

Cumming J. O. born street, brewer. (Argill

Dunderdale H. London, and W. T. Dunderdale, Manches-

ter, merchants. [Murdan and co. L.

Dixon W. jun. Liverpool, wine merchant. (Lowe

and co. London

Dyer W. sen. Aldersgate street, jeweller. [Updell

Dorring D. Worley, Lancashire, innkeeper. [Adlington

and co. London

Dawson G. and W. London, Silver street, Wood street,

colour manufacturers. (Fisher

Deakin T. and T. Dyer, Birmingham, dealers. (Clarke

and co. London

Davis D. New Bond street, jeweller. (Mayhew and co.

Dickenson J. Manchester, dealer. [Hurd and Johnson,

Temple

Duff J. Bromsgrove, grocer. (Flagg and co. L.

Elderby T. Poole, linen draper. (Sweeten and co. L.

Edwards W. Manchester, manufacturer. [Adlington

and co. London

Ewbank J. Little Bow lane, Cannon street, bottle mer-

chant. (Harrison

Elliot W. jun. Tunbridge Wells, cheesemonger. (Us-

baldeion London

Earl T. Kingston, barge master. (Clare and co. L.

Evans S. Bristol, victualler. (Poole and co. Gray's inn

Hartley C. Whitehaven, joiner. [Gowden and co. L.

Harris R. Wood street, Spitalfields, stationer. (Hiscoe

Morby G. Liverpool, brewer. (Blackstock and co. L.

Hodgson R. Fleet street, oilman. (Guy

Hall W. Highgate, victualler. [Howell, L.

Harrold D. Warren street, Fitzroy square, coachmaker.

(Abraham

Higton J. and J. Brewer, Broadway, Blackfriars, ware-

houseman. [Swain and co.

Harris H. Bradford, Wills, baker. (King and co. L.

Hainshaw J. and J. Swallow, Heckmondwike, Yorkshire,

carpet manufacturers. [Evans, L.

Hirk A. Beverley, Yorkshire, cloth manufacturer.

(Battie, London

Illingworth J. Leeds, merchant. (Willson, L.

Jordan R. and J. Smith, Stratford, and J. Litchfield,

coach proprietors. [Wilkinson, L.

Jopson W. and C. Wignall, Liverpool, turpentine distillers.

(Adlington and co. L.

Jones S. Princes street, Lambeth, potter. [Evitt

and co.

Jackon R. W. Melkham, Wills, grocer. (Hamham, L.

Kitchingman J. Cateaton street, merchant. [Gibby

Kleff H. W. V. Narrow wall, Lambeth, oil merchant,

(Boulton and co.

Kain R. Curtain road, and W. H. Cath, New Union street,

Little Moorfields, merchants. [Stratton and co.

Laing C. Garford street, Limehouse holes, ship chandler,

Dennett and co. L.

Lloyd J. Barnum, shopkeeper. (Adlington and co. L.

Lough R. Upper Ground street, brass founder. [Baindale

and co.

Levet W. Shadwell, grocer. [Amory and co.

Linsley W. J. W. and A. Hewitt, B. H. h. k. mercer,

(Hodgson, L.

Lowe G. Manchester, merchant. [Willis and co.

Lawrence R. Minity, Wills, grocer. (Blake and co. L.

Langton R. sen. Manchester, cotton merchant. (Ellis, L.

Levy J. Aubrey de la Zouch, grocer. (Long and co. L.

Lowe G. and B. Cohen, Manchester, fulian manu-

facturers. [Hurd and co. L.

Lavell J. York wharf, Lambeth, Rome merchant,

(Wright

Lansell J. Northampton square, victualler. (Robinson

and co.

Lewis J. Mincing lane, merchant. [Noy and co. L.

Langton R. London, merchant. [Chester

Moore J. Acres' Barn, Lancashire, cotton merchant,

(Milne and co. L.

Messiter R. Brifon, cloth dealer. [Barnard, L.

Manning W. Brifon, dealer. (King, L.

Morton R. M. shepton Mallet, grocer. [King and co. L.

Mallinson D. and J. lepton, Yorkshire, clothier. [Ja-

comb and co.

Meaden W. Bath, coach maker. (Bennett and co. L.

Montague D. Web street, Web Smithfield, soap manu-

facturer. (Allition and co.

Mark J. Bath, p. n. New road, chiselman. [Lewis

Moss B. Chamber street, Goodman's fields, watchmaker,

Mayhew and co.

Middley R. Hardens, Yorkshire, worsted manufacturer,

(Few and co. London

Martin W. 115, Building on Arcade, Piccadilly, jeweller,

(Cardale and co.

Mumford R. Liverpool, silversmith. [Dacie and John, L.

Nightingale J. and T. Barne, George street, Portman

square, tinners. (Fletcher and co.

North T. White Hart yard, Finsbury, victualler

Ort J. Barge yard, Bucklersbury, merchant. [Parton

Oughton J. Devereux Mills, Warwickshire, manufacturers.

[Hall, Great James street, L.

Pierre R. Exeter, bone ration. [Darke and co. L.

Pyer G. Newport, Monmouthshire, shopkeeper. [Poole

and co. London

Penno d J. Watling street, warehouseman. [Birkett

Palmer J. Wellington-rough, No thamptonshire, wine and

spirit merchant. (Forster and co. L.

Puxley J. Aldermanbury, carpenter. [Gray, Kingsland

road

Parsons A. Montagu mews, Mary la bonne, horse dealer,

(Felder and co.

Prattington W. and A. L. Bewdley, Worcestershire,

grocer. (Benbow and co. L.

Peers R. Warrington, grocer. (Mafon and co. L.

Peake T. Great Coggeshall, corn factor. (Clarke

and co. London

Parker W. Bridgewater, maltster. [Alexander and co. L.

Powell J. and E. Hulborn hill, oil and colourman. (Mott

Richardson S. Nicholas lane, merchant. [Smith

Rosster E. Warrminster, clothier. (Edmunds, L.

Ross W. Basing lane, carpenter. [Hudson

Rees W. Lougher But, Glamorganshire, copper smelter,

(Price, L.

Ramsay W. North Shields, ship owner. (Mitchell

and co. L.

Rhoades T. jun. Queen street, Hoxton, glass mounter,

(Bennett, L.

Robinson T. and T. M. and R. Hancock, Manchester, col-

ton merchants. (Ellis, L.

Reed J. and J. Helyer, St. Mary at hill, merchants.

(Huntrovi and co.

Richardson T. King street, Spitalfields, silk weaver.

(Few and co.

Richards J. E. C. and J. Martin's lane, merchant.

(Wright

Radford E. Brand, tailor. [Lewis

Welf R H Whitecroft street, grocer, (Willlett
Smith T York, butter factor, (Lyre, L
Statham P and J Ardwick, Lancashire, (Ellis, L
Slingby J Manchester, calico printer, (Kay
Shepherd M Farnham, Lancashire, dealer in hops, (Alex-
ander and co, L
Smith E Tothill street, chilmann, (Alexander and co, L
Stevenson T Hull, ship builder, (Roller and co, L
Smith W Newcastle upon Tyne, grocer, (Amory
and co, L
Snoobridge C Kensington, draper, (Wilde, L
Staden R Canterbury, linen draper, (Walker and co, L
Sudamore G Manchester, woollen cord manufacturer,
(Adlington and co, L
Smithson R Whalley, Lancashire, butter factor, (Ma-
kinson, L
Swaney J Aublin Friars, merchant, (Dennetts and co,
York T Rose street, Newgate market, butcher, (Lewis
Thompson T Redcross street, calenderer, (Palmer and co,
Tupman J Great Russell street, watchmaker, (Jones
and co,
Taylor T Bristol, snuff seller, (Lambert and co, L
Thompson J Joiner street, Southwark, victualler, (Pratt
Taylor G Guildford, liquor merchant (Child
Tuttenor C W and J Potter lane, button sellers, (Jones,
New inn

Wilkin T St. John's street, Clerkenwell, carpenter, (Jones
Wood R Hart street, Bloomsbury, paper hanger, (Hudson
Williams W G Thosmorton street, auctioneer, (Allison
and co,
Wyatt T St. John's street, Smithfield, stage coach master,
(Williams
Warne W Great Queen street, Lincoln's inn fields, (Jones
Wharton W and J Leominster, carriers, (Bucke, L
Watt J Preston, linen draper, (Ellis, L
Williams E Birmingham, victualler, (Edmonds, L
Wild R Craven street, Strand, sailor, (Trafimure
Watts W P Gt port, victualler, (Flemman, L
Wotherington M Liverpool, merchant, (Lowe and co, L
Willson E Newcastle upon Tyne, merchant, (Atkinson
and co, L
Walker S W Smithfield, tailor, (Carpenter
Wood B Market Harb rough, hofer, (Taylor, L
Williams P G Princes street, Mary le bone, painter and
glazier, (Rishey
Williams S Brighthelmone, carpenter, (Palmer and
France, London
Yandall E Huddesdon, coach proprietor, (Gray, King-
land road
Yates G Tottenham court road, plumber, (Turner
Zimmard J Welbeck street, Cavendish square, merchant,
(Oakley and Birch.

DIVIDENDS.

Atsworth J Manchester
Auckland W J Duncafer
Abbott F D Powis place, Great
Ormond street
Abbott H Lime street
Almeida T Bristol
Bay E R Upper Thames street
Black E Brickton, Shropshire
Black W Whitechapel
Bailey E Liverpool
Boyle J Romford
Brooke J and C Bow Road, Chester
Boner W R Newcomb, and J Sifton,
Cannon street
Baynton T and W Kidderminster
Bate R J Blackwell, and A W Hart,
Winney
Bishop T Birmingham
Barnard W Lloyd a Coffee house
Bates J Monduras street, Old street
Bryan W, White Lion court, Birchin-
lane
Bishop A Marlstone
Bond W Dover
Bell C F and R F Oxford street
Bartlett R Vincent square
Blackburn J Witham, Essex
Barnard W Lloyd a Coffee house
Booth J Gloucester
Coburn T Newland, Oxfordshire
Crawley T Hull
Clancy W Adam's court, Broad street
Coles A Portland street
Chailton J Newcastle upon Tyne
Card S Sen, Merz, Wilts
Cocks C Fleet street
Cnole W Blackburn, Lancashire
Cooke H Colman street
Children J Tonbridge
Cuthbert M and W Middlestone
Campbell P Liverpool
Cartwright G Birmingham
Cotes W Skipton
Cullen M Liverpool
Carlyle W Bulling le Moors
Dowley T and J Willow street,
Banfield
Dubois J Exton
Dowdall J Dartmouth street, West-
minster
Dean J Dean's buildings, Poplar

Dutfield J Tottenham street
Delamaine H Liverpool
De Moure R P and J Hambrook,
Angel court, Throgmorton st.
Day R H Toyl, Kent
Dibdin J Camberwell
Dimzy N Hartley, Whitney
Davies J Cardiff
Dancy N Bristol
Everett W Cambridge
Evans R Grimby
Friday R Jun, Isleworth
Fowler J Edinburg
Furnia G J Liverpool
Fletcher J and J Liverpool
Ford W Beckington
Favence G Copthall court
Fowler W and J Northwold
Gubb J Buxley, Sussex
Gray R Norwich
Gower T Weehersfield, Essex
Gray J B Wilton, and J Richardson,
Liverpool
Griffiths J Bristol
Garrod S Paddington street, Lambeth
Gowen G Great Fretcott street
Garrett A Liverpool
Houghton H Warton, Lancashire
Hazard T R Liverpool
Hawell B Wellington, Herefordshire
Hambly W Falmouth
Haden W Llanaber
Hadden W Clement's lane
How J Finsbury place
Harper J Fleet street
Humble S Liverpool
Hans J Longston, Lancashire
Jones S St. Paul's churchyard
Johnson W and F Liverpool
Johnson R Plymouth
Johnson J E E Hyde street, Blooms-
bury
Kirkman J City road
Kaye W Liverpool
Karples R Dover
Long H J V and F B Fellow, Great
Tower street
Lane T North Audley street
Logan G S Lenox, P. tubbs, and W
Wells, Liverpool
Luker J Fowey

Lean J H Fenchurch street
Mills C C Stamford
Morley G Lewes
Mead J Stone, Bucks
Muir A Leeds
Middlewood J W High R. Whitechapel
Mecat T and M la Forte, Queen
street, Cheshire
Mauden A Manchester
Miler and Leavitt, Hinton street,
Bethnal green
Pallett and Masley, Love lane,
Aldermanbury
Peyton J Christchurch, Hampshire
Pratt J Kensington
Poulgram B and H Fowey
Polley J Gray's inn lane
Powell T Leominster
Parker W High street, Whitechapel
Pearson P Liverpool
Palmer W Linton
Roper T Linton
Richards S Liverpool
Reed W Fleet street
Roberts J Wood street, Spinafields
Ritchie R and T Moffatt, Liverpool
Ries W Bristol
Rogers B Ashton upon Mersey, Chesh.
Sheath A Bolton
Smart J Kingigate street
St. Sarah J Aublin Friars
Stephenson W Preston
Savidge J East Stoke, Nottingham
Simpson W F Manchester
Simpson G Upper Grosvenor street
Stiell T Jewry street
Smith E St. Martin's court
Tomlinson W Luxem park, Liverpool
Tappenden J Faverham
Taylor S Oxendon street
Taylor J Lupton
Taylor W Liverpool
Littlewood G Mulcovy court, Towce-
hill
Tremble W Wintonington
Underhill J Birmingham
Walf J and J White, Manchester
Wright C Charles street, Bala square
Watson R Newcastle upon Tyne
Woolcombe W and W Rotherhiths
Workman J Ousby, Cumberland.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

BARLEY-sowing, the last spring corn-
seed, is well finished in the latest
districts; in the most southern and early,
barley is in the ear. Potatoes are above
ground and flourishing, and the turnip
fallows in excellent condition for the seed.
Grass was cut for hay in some few parts
of Middlesex on the 17th instant. The
crop of grass is great, also of the artificial
grasses, with the exception perhaps of
clover in some few parts. All the spring
crops look as well as the most sanguine
expectants could reasonably desire, since
something must necessarily be allowed for

the effect of our variable climate. The
wheats have been checked occasionally,
by the prevalence of cold winds, chiefly in
the northern counties; but, on the whole,
were never known so forward, or in more
fine condition. It is only in the south-
western counties, however, that they are
in the ear. Scarcely an ear has yet been
seen in Middlesex, Herts, or Essex. Rye
is forward in ear. The fruit-blossoms
have been most luxuriant, and are gene-
rally well set. Some partial check of the
hop-bine has been experienced; but, for
the most part, the appearance is most
promising

promising. The cole-seed crop has rather improved. The grub, slug, and caterpillar, have been very active within these few weeks. Cattle and sheep have rather declined in price. Pigs are dear. In wool, little doing. The latter lambing equally successful with the early. The Merino society, at their late meeting, in better spirits than last year; and hopes are yet entertained of growing a home supply of British fine wool. Corn regularly declining in price every market, and must continue to do so, from the foreign stock on hand, and the prospect on the ground. All farmers, not capitalists, tottering to their ruin under a weight of taxation, which should never have been sanctioned by the country, under whatever pretence, and for which all palliative remedies are delusive, or rather an aggravation of the disease. On this subject, a well-known reporter, and one of the most intelligent and practical, observes: "The studies we are making towards the desperate crisis, really outrun the most boding prophecies, the most gloomy anticipations. Perhaps it had been better, if wheat had at once fallen to five shillings a bushel. A violent attack may be sometimes cured,—a confirmed consumption, never." Should the harvest answer our present prospects, no question of the probability that good wheat may be sold this year at five shillings per bushel. The manufacturing poor are, in certain districts, at this time, in such extreme distress, that without parish support, thousands must have literally perished for want; a lesson to those hardened or unthinking mortals, who wantonly aspire to scribble down the

poor-laws of England. The agricultural labourers have been of late more fully employed, although insufficiently paid: but a recent event, of the highest national consequence, has most fortunately and opportunely prescuted full employment to the whole of the supernumeraries of that class; and reprehensible and unpatriotic must those cultivators be pronounced, who, having the opportunity, from motives of prejudice, decline to make the experiment of **SPADE LABOUR**, which will be a mean also of improving, to the highest degree, the condition of our arable lands. Mr. Crowther, tenant of Lord Somerville, at Somerville Aston, Gloucestershire, and a correspondent of the Farmer's Journal, has, for several seasons, substituted hand-labour for that of horses, upon his extensive farms, to his full satisfaction, with respect to superior cheapness and efficiency; setting a bold and worthy example, for which his name shall be had in remembrance. Many others, weary of the enormous expence of horses, are employing hand-labour with great success.

Smithfield: Beef 5s. to 6s.—Mutton the same.—Veal 5s. 4d. to 7s.—Lamb 6s. to 7s. 8d.—Pork 5s. to 6s. 8d.—Bacon ————Fat per stone of 8lb., 3s. 11d.

Corn Exchange: Wheat 50s. to 72s.—Barley 20s. to 42s.—Oats 19s. to 31s.—The Quarter-loaf in London, 4lb. 5½oz. 11d. to 9d.—Hay 4l. to 7l. 10s. per load.—Clover do. 6l. to 8l.—Straw 2l. 12s. to 3l. 6s.

Coals, in the pool — per chaldron of 36 bushels.

Middlesex; May 24.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Meteorological Results, from Observations made in London, for the Month of April, 1819.

	Maxi- mum.	Days of the Month.	Wind.	Mini- mum.	Days of the Month.	Wind.	Greatest Variation in the 24 hours.	Days of the Month.	Range.	Mean.
Barometer ..	30.05	28	S.E.	28.98	16	S.W.	0.55	11	1.07	29.62
Thermometer	63°	2	N.W.	34°	27	E.	23°	28	29½°	49.38
Thermomet. } hygrometer }	65½	30	S.	0	12 & 14	E.	45½	30	63½	23.48

Prevailing wind,—E.

Number of days on which rain has fallen, 14—Hail 1.

Clouds.

Cirrus.	Cirro-stratus.	Cirro-cumulus.	Cumulus.	Cumulo-stratus.	Nimbus,
12	19	4	25	8	2

With the exception of the 8th. the weather, for the first eleven and last five days of the month, was remarkably fine, and the sky mostly clear. The intermediate period was cloudy; and on the 12th, 19th, and 24th, much rain fell, which on the 18th, was accompanied with hail. Between

eight and nine in the evenings of the 2d, 4th, and 6th, the moon was encircled with large but faint halos. A similar phenomenon also attended the setting sun on the 15th.

A. E.

St. John's square, May 22.

Meteorological

Meteorological Results of the Atmospheric Pressure and Temperature, Evaporation, Rain, Wind, and Clouds, deduced from Diurnal Observations, made at Manchester; by THOMAS HANSON, Surgeon.

Latitude $53^{\circ} 25'$ North—Longitude $2^{\circ} 10'$ West—of London.

Results for March 1819.

Mean monthly pressure, 29.70—maximum, 30.14—minimum, 29.12—range, 1.02 inches.

Mean monthly temperature, $45^{\circ}.5$ —maximum, 62° —minimum, 32° —range, 30° .

Greatest variation of pressure in 24 hours, .62 of an inch, which was on the 19th.

Greatest variation of temperature, 17° , which was on the 5th.

Spaces described by the curve formed from the mean daily pressure, 3.4 inches, number of changes, 11.

Monthly fall of rain, 1.970 inches—rainy days, 20—foggy, 1—snowy 0—haily, 2.

Wind.

N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.	Variable.	Calm.
0	4	3	0	3	14	4	3	0	0

Brisk winds, 3—Boisterous ones, 0.

Clouds.

Cirrus.	Cumulus.	Stratus.	Cirro-cumulus.	Cirro-stratus.	Cumulo-stratus.	Nimbus.
0	12	0	13	0	1	0

The fall of rain has been trifling this month, except towards the latter end, when about an inch and a-half fell. The temperature, mild throughout, never below freezing, and only once at 32° , which happened on the 18th; but which was soon followed by rain, and strong western winds. The equinoctial gales, which generally usher in the spring quarter, have this month been very trifling: the Reporter has only noticed three,—two a few days before, and one about a week after, the equinox; the blowing force never once amounting to a hurricane.

From comparing the mean heat of the

past three months with those of the last twelve years, there appears an evident increase of temperature. The late winters have been less severe, but more humid. For instance, the mean temperatures of the first three months have ranged from 34° to 42° ; whereas, the mean of the last three months is 43° : being 4° above a general mean.

The ground has been in most excellent condition for ploughing, and other branches of husbandry; and, if severe frosts do not come on, promises a most abundant supply.

Bridge-street; April 5.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN MAY;

Containing official Papers and authentic Documents.

GREAT BRITAIN.

TWO committees of parliament have made reports on the promised restoration of a metallic currency.* Great expectation was excited by their deliberations; and the measures of precaution adopted by dealers in money have created a degree of distress and dismay, in the commercial world, which have not been exceeded since 1810.

In the interval between the publication of the Reports, and the consideration of them in parliament, the agitation was greatly increased; the Funds fell 6 per cent. (from 71 to 65), in two days; and Bank Stock above 40 per cent. (from 250 to 208); but the unanimity of both houses of parliament in supporting the policy of the committees, allayed the agitation of speculators, and the alarm has subsided as quickly as it was excited.

Of course, the shocks suffered by industry, during these financial operations of the state, are felt with peculiar force

* The Commons' Report at large is published by Clement,

in a country essentially commercial; and are so much at variance with the steady pursuits of industry, as to threaten to drive commerce to other climes, where its profits are not endangered by political ambition and folly. But, the loss of trade, the departure of our manufactures, the ruin of the public finances, and all the consequent social difficulties, are so many necessary results of that moral deformity which generated the late crusades against France, and the manifold crimes of the late wars. Deformity cannot exist in the moral, more than in the physical world, without producing effects which are fatal to its subjects. The passions confer the momenta in one case, just as undue motion confers it in the other; and fatal results are inevitable. None will deny the ascendancy of the passions, during the late wars; and no wise man will, therefore, wonder at the evils which now threaten us on every side.

The reports of the parliamentary committees seemed to prove, that we must either leave the government in possession

not of the philosopher's stone, or of the power of making money without limit, and bid a long farewell to liberty; or submit to evils and privations, from a restricted currency, which will render it impossible to collect the amount of the revenue, and which will require supplementary London Gazettes to contain the lists of unfortunate Bankrupts.

This, in a few words, is the sum and substance of these voluminous reports. We knew as much before their appearance; we have often expressed their sentiments, in nearly their own language; and Mr. Cobbett, and other writers, have anticipated them by every variety of illustration. Pride, passion, and temporary indulgence, have, however, so far misled the people of England, that the promulgators of these truths have not been popular in polite society; and we doubt whether even the inferences of parliamentary committees, a majority of which consist of friends of ministers, will be considered as wise and prudent, by a majority of a blinded people.

"Better let the Bank alone, than ruin half the nation," has been the clamour of those who do not perceive the effects of conventional currency on our foreign relations; who do not trace in it the true cause of that power of monopoly, which has raised, and which keeps up, the price of all commodities, with reference to labour; and who do not discover, that it constitutes the germ of an assignat system, which, if not arrested in the bud, will swell, and grow, till a quartern loaf cannot be procured for a pound sterling, if the intermediate sufferings of poverty permit it to endure so long.

The recommendations of the committee to diminish the issues so as to make Bank-notes scarce and dear, and to give sixty ounces of gold bullion at an arbitrary price, appear however, to us, to threaten many commercial evils, without conferring the desirable benefits of a metallic currency. It offers merely an accommodation to dealers in bullion; who, even at this time, can buy it of the Bank, for Bank-notes, at a market-price. To our apprehension, the plan is deceptive, inefficient, and absurd; yet, it is better to establish a *natural standard* of any kind, than to have none but the *conscience and convenience* of the Bank directors; and we therefore prefer the plan of the committee, rather than agree to live under the system which has existed since 1797, and which has generated such extensive calamities. If, in a

choice of difficulties, we were called upon to state our plan, it would be briefly as follows:

I. *Ascertain the highest amount of paper currency which has existed at any one time, during the last three years; take that as a limit, or standard, and then adopt means to prevent the issues from exceeding that limit in future.*

II. *Currency will then find its due level; and, if more is wanted, and it cannot be produced in paper, gold will gradually be introduced, and the prices of commodities will be graduated by the slight changes in the quantity of gold, and not by the destructive ebbs and flows of paper issues, as at present.*

III. *The means of regulating the issues would be, for the Bank of England to make monthly returns, on the responsibility of the directors; and for the Country bankers to give securities for their respective issues, all which should be endorsed by an officer of government.*

IV. *In return for the advantages thus conferred, 2½ per cent should be paid to the state; which, on a presumed issue of 50 millions, would produce 1¼ million per annum to the revenue.*

Documents relative to the Affairs of the Bank, and the proposed return to a Currency of the precious Metals.

I.

Resolutions adopted by the House of Commons, on recommendation of the Committee.

That it is expedient to continue the restriction on payments in cash by the Bank of England, beyond the time to which it is at present limited by law.

That it is expedient that a definite period should be fixed for the termination of the restriction on cash payments; and that preparatory measures should be taken, with a view to facilitate and ensure, on the arrival of that period, the payment of the promissory notes of the Bank of England in the legal coin of the realm.

That, in order to give to the Bank a greater controul over the issues of their notes than they at present possess, provision ought to be made for the gradual repayment to the Bank of the sum of 10,000,000*l.*: being part of the sum due to the Bank, on account of advances made by them for the public service, and on account of the purchase of Exchequer bills under the authority of acts of the legislature.

That it is expedient to provide, by law, that from the 1st of February, 1820, the Bank shall be liable to deliver, on demand, gold of standard fineness, having been assayed and stamped at his Majesty's Mint, (a quantity of not less than sixty ounces

ounces being required), in exchange for such an amount of notes of the Bank as shall be equal to the value of the gold so required, at the rate of 4l. 1s. per ounce.

That from the 1st October, 1820, the Bank shall be liable to deliver, on demand, gold of standard fineness, assayed and stamped as before mentioned, (a quantity of not less than sixty ounces being required), in exchange for such an amount of notes as shall be equal to the value of the gold so required, at the rate of 3l. 19s. 6d. per ounce.

That from the 1st May, 1821, the Bank shall be liable to deliver, on demand, gold of standard fineness, assayed and stamped as before mentioned, (a quantity of not less than sixty ounces being required), in exchange for such an amount of notes as shall be equal in value to the gold so required, at the rate of 3l. 17s. 10½d. per ounce.

That the Bank may, at any period between the 1st February, 1820, and the 1st May, 1821, undertake to deliver gold of standard fineness, assayed and stamped as before mentioned, at any rate between the sums of 4l. 1s. per ounce, and 3l. 17s. 10½d. per ounce; but that such intermediate rate having been once fixed by the Bank, that rate shall not be subsequently increased.

That from the 1st May, 1823, the Bank shall pay its notes, on demand, in the legal coin of the realm.

That it is expedient to repeal the laws prohibiting the melting, and the exportation, of the coin of the realm.

II.

Communication made by the Bank to Government.

At a Court of Directors at the Bank, on Thursday the 20th May, 1819.

The directors of the Bank of England having taken into their most serious consideration the Reports of the Secret Committees of the two Houses of Parliament, appointed to enquire into the state of the Bank of England, with reference to the expediency of the resumption of cash payments at the period now fixed, have thought it their duty to lay before his Majesty's ministers, as early as possible, their sentiments with regard to the measures suggested by these Committees for the approbation of parliament.

In the first place it appears, that in the view of the Committees, the measure of the Bank re-commencing cash payments on the 5th July next, the time prescribed by the existing law, "is utterly impracticable, and would be entirely inefficient, if not ruinous."

Secondly, it appears that, the two Committees have come to their conclusion at a period when the outstanding notes of the Bank of England do not much exceed 25,000,000l., when the price of gold is

about 4l. 1s. per ounce, and when there is great distress from the stagnation of commerce, and the fall of prices of imported articles.

It must be obvious to his Majesty's ministers, that, as long as such a state of things shall last, or one in any degree similar, without either considerable improvement on one side, or growing worse on the other, the Bank, acting as it does at present, and keeping its issues nearly at the present level, could not venture to return to cash payments with any probability of benefit to the public, or safety to the establishment.

The two committees of parliament, apparently actuated by this consideration, have advised that the Bank shall not open payments in coin for a period of four years, but shall be obliged, from the 1st of May, 1821, to discharge their notes in standard gold bullion at Mint price, when demanded, in sums not amounting to less than thirty ounces. And, as it appears to the committee expedient that this return to payments, at Mint price, should be made gradually, they propose, that on the 1st day of February next the Bank should pay their notes in bullion, if demanded, in sums not less than sixty ounces, at the rate of 4l. 1s. an ounce; and from the 1st of October, 1820, to the 1st of May following, at 3l. 19s. 6d. an ounce.

If the directors of the Bank have a true comprehension of the views of the Committees, in submitting this scheme to Parliament, they are obliged to infer that the object of the Committees is to secure, at every hazard, and under every possible variation of circumstances, the return of payments in gold, at Mint price, for Bank notes, at the expiration of two years, and that this measure is so to be managed, that the Mint price denominations shall ever afterwards be preserved, leaving the market or exchange price of gold to be controlled by the Bank, solely by the amount of their issues of their notes.

It further appears to the directors, with regard to the final execution of this plan, and the payment of Bank notes in gold, at Mint price, that discretionary power is to be taken away from the Bank, and that it is merely to regulate its issues, and make purchases of gold, so as to be enabled to answer all possible demands whenever a treasury shall be again opened for the payment of its notes.

Under these impressions, the directors of the Bank think it right to observe to his Majesty's ministers, that being engaged to pay, on demand, their notes in statutable coin, at the Mint price of 3l. 17s. 10½d. per ounce, they ought to be the last persons who should object to any measure calculated to effect that end; but, as it is incumbent on them to consider the effect of any measure to be adopted, as operating

on the general issue of their notes, by which all the private banks are regulated, and of which the whole currency, exclusive of the notes of private bankers, is composed, they feel themselves obliged, by the new situation in which they have been placed by the Restriction Act of 1797, to bear in mind not less than duties to the establishment over which they preside, than their duties to the community at large, whose interests in a pecuniary and commercial relation have, in a great degree, been confided to their discretion.

The directors being thus obliged to extend their views, and embrace the interests of the whole community in their consideration of this measure, cannot but feel a repugnance, however involuntary, to pledge themselves in approbation of a system which, in their opinion, in all its great tendencies and operations, concerns the country in general, more than the immediate interests of the Bank alone.

It is not certainly a part of the regular duty of the Bank, under its original institution, to enter into the general views of policy by which this great empire is to be governed in all its commercial and pecuniary transactions, which exclusively belong to the Administration, to Parliament, and to the community at large: nor is it the province of the Bank to expound the principles by which these views ought to be regulated. Its peculiar and appropriate duty is the management of the concerns of the Banking establishment, as connected with the payment of the interest of the National Debt, the judgments assigned to its care, and the ordinary advances it has been accustomed to make to Government.

But, when the Directors are now to be called upon in the new situation in which they are placed by the Restriction Act, to procure a fund for supporting the whole national currency, either in bullion or in coin, and when it is proposed that they should effect this measure within a given period, by regulating the market price of gold, by a limitation of the amount of the issue of Bank notes, with whatever distress such limitation may be attended to individuals or the community at large, they feel it their bounden and imperious duty to state their sentiments thus explicitly, in the first instance to his Majesty's ministers, on this subject, that a tacit consent and concurrence at this juncture may not, at some future period, be construed into a previous implied sanction, on their part, of a system which they cannot but consider fraught with very great uncertainty and risk.

It is impossible for them to decide beforehand what shall be the course of events for the next two, much less for the next four, years; they have no right to hazard a flattering conjecture, for which they

have not real grounds, in which they may be disappointed, and for which they may be considered responsible. They cannot venture to advise an unrelenting continuance of pecuniary pressures upon the commercial world, of which it is impossible for them either to foresee or estimate the consequences.

The directors have already submitted to the House of Lords the expediency of the Bank paying its notes in bullion, at the market price of the day, with a view of seeing how far favourable commercial balances may operate in restoring the former order of things, of which they might take advantage. And with a similar view they have proposed, that Government should repay the Bank a considerable part of the sums that have been advanced upon Exchequer bills.

These two measures would allow time for a correct judgment to be formed upon the state of the bullion market, and upon the real result of those changes, which the late war may have produced in all its consequences of increased public debt, increased taxes, increased prices, and altered relations, as to interest, capital, and commercial dealings, with the Continent; and how far the alterations thus produced are temporary or permanent, and to what extent, and in what degree, they operate.

It was the design of the Directors, in pursuance of the before mentioned two measures, to take advantage of every circumstance which could enable the Bank to extend its purchases of bullion, as far as a legitimate consideration of the ordinary wants of the nation for a sufficient currency could possibly warrant. Beyond this point they do not consider themselves justified in going, upon any opinion, conjecture, or speculation, merely their own: and when a system is recommended, it seems to take away from the Bank anything like a discretionary consideration of the necessities and the distresses of the commercial world. If the directors withhold their previous consent, it is not from want of deference to his Majesty's government, or to the opinions of the committees of the two houses of parliament; but solely from a serious feeling that they have no right whatever to invest themselves of their own accord, with the responsibility of countenancing a measure in which the whole community is so deeply involved; and possibly to compromise the universal interests of the empire, in all the relations of agriculture, manufacture, commerce, and revenue, by a seeming acquiescence, or declared approbation, on the part of the directors of the Bank of England.

The consideration of these great questions, and of the degree in which all these leading and commanding interests may be affected by the measure proposed, reads
with

with the Legislature; and it is for them, after solemn deliberation, and not for the Bank, to determine and decide upon the course to be adopted.

Whatever reflections may have from time to time been cast upon the Bank—whatever invidious representations of its conduct may have been made, the cautious conduct it adopted in so measuring the amount of currency, as to make it adequate to the wants both of the nation and of the government, at the same time keeping it within reasonable bounds, when compared to what existed before the war, as is shewn in the Lords' Reports, pp. 10, 11, 12, and 13; the recent effort to return to a system of cash payments, which commenced with the fairest prospects (but which was afterwards frustrated by events that could not be foreseen nor controlled by the Bank), are of themselves a sufficient refutation of all the obloquy which has been so undeservedly heaped upon the establishment.

The directors of the Bank of England, in submitting these considerations to his Majesty's ministers, request that they may be allowed to assure them, that it is always their anxious desire, as far as depends upon them, to aid, by every consistent means, the measures of the legislature for furthering the prosperity of the empire.

(Signed) ROBERT BEST, Sec.

III.

Petition of certain Bankers and others, forming the Minority of the Meeting at the London Tavern,

To the Right Hon. the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament assembled.

Humbly sheweth,—That by an Act passed in the fifty-eight year of the reign of his present majesty, reciting that an Act was passed in the forty-fourth year of his present majesty's reign, intitled "An Act to continue until six months after the ratification of a definitive treaty of peace, the restrictions contained in several Acts made in the thirty-seventh, thirty-eighth, forty-second, and forty-third years of the reign of his present majesty, on payments of cash by the Bank of England; which Act had, by several subsequent Acts, been continued until the fifth day of July one thousand eight hundred and eighteen. And reciting, that unforeseen circumstances which had occurred since the passing of the last of the said Acts, had rendered it expedient that the said restrictions should be further continued, and that another period should be fixed for the termination thereof, it is enacted, that the said Act should be, and the same was thereby further continued until the fifth day of July one thousand eight hundred and nineteen.

That the same circumstances which rendered it expedient that the said restrictions should be continued by the said

Act of the fifty-eight year of the reign of his present majesty, until the fifth day of July one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, have not ceased to exist.

That your petitioners have reason to apprehend, that measures are in contemplation with reference to the resumption of cash payments by the Bank of England, which, in the opinion of your petitioners, will, as they humbly submit to your lordships, tend to a forced, precipitate, and highly injurious, contraction of the circulating medium of the country.

That the consequences of such contraction will, as your petitioners humbly conceive, be to add to the burthen of the public debt, greatly to increase the pressure of the taxes, to lower the value of all landed and commercial property, seriously to affect both public and private credit, to embarrass and reduce all the operations of agriculture, manufactures, and commerce, and to throw out of employment (as in the calamitous year one thousand eight hundred and sixteen,) a great proportion of the industrious and labouring classes of the community.

That your petitioners are fortified in the opinion which they have thus humbly submitted to your lordships, by the distresses experienced by the commercial, trading, manufacturing, and agricultural interest of the kingdom, from the partial reduction of the Bank issues, which, it appears, has recently taken place.

That your petitioners humbly beg leave to represent to your lordships, that they are fully convinced, that neither the manner, nor the time, which your petitioners have reason to apprehend, is intended to be proposed for the resumption of cash payments, is suited to avoid the evils which they anticipate.

Your petitioners, therefore, most humbly pray your lordships to take the premises into your serious consideration, and that the time, as at present fixed by law, for the termination of the restriction upon payments of cash by the Bank of England, may be extended to a period which shall not tend to a forced and precipitate contraction of the circulating medium of the country, or to embarrass trade, or to injure public credit, agriculture, manufactures, and commerce. And that your lordships will be pleased to grant such further or other relief in the premises, as to your lordships shall seem meet.

IV.

Resolutions of the Majority at the London Tavern.

That a paper currency, not convertible into specie at the option of the holder, enables the issuers, by extending and contracting the amount, arbitrarily to produce fluctuations in the value of all property.

That such a power ought not to be entrusted

trusted to any body of men whatever; and that with a metallic currency such a power is not, and from its nature cannot be, confided even to sovereignty itself.

That at the stoppage of the Bank, in 1797, time was granted it to resume its cash payments, which it engaged to do in five months. That, from time to time, the public has been deluded with repeated engagements of the same kind, which have never been fulfilled, and which have been thus renewed for the space of twenty-two years. During this period, fluctuations of the greatest magnitude in the value of property have brought distress and ruin upon the community.

That, after four years of peace, the same delusory promises are again held out for the sole benefit of the Bank of England; and that it is high time to return to the ancient and wholesome currency of the country.

V.

Items in the Appendix to the Report of the Committee on the Bank.

The Appendix to the Report of the House of Commons contains various important documents relative to the commercial and monied operations of the United Kingdom. The following are the results of some of them:

The total amount of bank-notes in circulation on the 26th April was £27,436,900
Which was an increase since the 6th of the same month of... 3,047,130
On February 11, 1819, the one and two-pound notes in circulation amounted together to the sum of 7,445,103

Between the 29th of February, 1816, and the 31st of August, 1818, nearly five millions of foreign property appear to have been drawn from our funds.

The importations of grain into England appear to have amounted in value in 1818, to.....£13,271,629

It appears, by the first report of the Parliamentary Finance Committee, that the total amount of the revenue of Great Britain and Ireland, in the year 1818, was 53,565,937*l.*, and that the probable expenditure of the United Kingdom for the current year is estimated at 67,779,88*l.*

By a second report, it appears, that the number of the non-commissioned officers and privates ordered to be discharged in October last amounted to 26,533 men; but, when the regimental reductions now in progress shall be completed, the total reduction will ultimately amount to 31,916 rank and file, and 4,493 horses. The intended peace establishment of the army, exclusive of the regiments of cavalry and infantry serving in the East Indies, will then amount to—

Cavalry	8,951
Foot guards	5,760
Infantry	55,080

Making a total of 69,790 men.

The Committee next present an account of the charge of the land forces, exclusive of the troops serving in France, for 1818, and of the troops serving in the East Indies; by which it appears, that the estimate for the present year amounts to 6,582,802*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.*

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON.

ONE of the most numerous meetings of merchants, bankers, traders, and others, that ever assembled upon any commercial occasion, took place on the 18th ult. at the City of London Tavern, to petition Parliament against any measures which, by a forced contraction of the paper currency, might tend to embarrass still further the general trade of the country; Mr. Bainbridge, of Waiwick-square, in the chair. Sir Robert Peel, in a speech of some length, amidst much hissing and disapprobation, moved several resolutions, hostile to the resumption of cash payments by the Bank; which were seconded by Mr. Attwood, banker. Mr. Charles Pearson afterwards moved a series of counter-resolutions, approving of the Reports of the Committee of the House of Commons, and urging the necessity of the Bank paying in specie: these were seconded by Mr. Woodler. The show of hands was held to be in favour of the amendment; but, as the chairman assigned the majority

to Sir Robert, great confusion arose, and his decision was pronounced unfair and partial; and he and his friends were forced to leave the room. The meeting then voted Major Cartwright into the chair, condemned the original resolutions, and confirmed their own. The original objects of the meeting were, therefore, rendered abortive.

A numerous and respectable meeting of Licensed Victuallers was lately held at the Freemasons' Tavern, to petition Parliament against the present oppressive system of licensing: Mr. Clerk in the chair. A Mr. Smith proposed a string of resolutions, which were agreed to unanimously. Gross acts of oppression were mentioned as exercised on the victuallers by the brewers, whose power they had as much reason to dread as that of the magistrates. Out of 47,000 public-houses through the country, from 12 to 14,000 were owned by brewers; and the miseries of the victuallers in London were light compared with

with those individuals in the country. It was stated as a fact, that the brewers in the country very often obtained a discount from the spirit-merchant for compelling their houses to take his article.

An improved air-jacket, for preserving lives in cases of shipwreck, or for persons who cannot swim, was lately exhibited on the Thames, from the Strand to London-bridge. It appears admirably calculated for the purpose.

At the late Old Bailey Sessions, THIRTY TWO prisoners received sentence of death, eleven to be transported for life, and seventy-four for seven years.

MARRIED.

Mr. J. R. Lake, of Tokenhouse-yard, Ladbury, to Miss S. Beaumont, of Southmill, Bishop Stortford.

C. D. Gordon, esq. of Dulwich-hill, to Miss M. Phillips, of Longworth, Herefordshire.

Mr. Wm. J. Layton, of West Monksley, Surrey, to Miss May Barrett, of Kennington.

Mr. F. N. C. Hilliard, of Gray's-inn, to Miss L. E. Hallett, of Denford-house, Berks.

A. Grant, esq. of Clapham, to Miss H. Thorold, of Weelsby-house, Lincolnshire.

H. Cheape, esq. to Miss M. Carstairs, of Stratford-green.

Mr. D. Langton, jun. of Wandsworth, to Miss Sarah Sherwin, of Moor-farm, Petworth.

B. Wilson, esq. of Lincoln's-inn-fields, to Miss M. Harries, of Woburn place.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Chas. Rudge, esq. of Chichester, to Miss A. L. Cartwright, of Lower Grosvenor-street.

P. Morris, esq. of the Hurst, Shropshire, to Miss Field, of Duke-street, Westminster.

R. Sumke, jun. esq. of the Albany, Piccadilly, to Miss L. Frexton.

W. H. Quayle, esq. of the Middle Temple, barrister, to Miss Mary Marg. Noble, of Gower-street, Bedford-square.

R. Hedger, esq. of West-square, to Miss I. R. Davis.

J. Howard, esq. of West fields, Herts, to Miss A. M. Sparks, of Tottenham.

At St. George's, Hanover square, H. R. Hoare, to Miss A. T. Drake, of Sharncliffe, Bucks.

At St. James'-church, S. Graham, esq. M.P. for Hull, to Miss C. Langston, of Sarsden-house, Oxfordshire.

Mr. T. A. Lack, of Westham, to Miss E. Westlake, of Hackney-terrace.

S. Emly, jun. esq. of the Middle Temple, to Miss J. Young, of Lewisham.

J. Clark, esq. of Kensington, to Miss E. Gilbanks, of Aspatia, Cumberland.

G. Wrangham, esq. of Bridlington, to Miss L. Porter, of Charles-square, Hoxton.

Mr. J. Stovold, of Guildford, to Miss E. Ward, of Farnham.

C. W. Warren, esq. of Bedford-place, Clapham, to Miss H. M. Keeling, of Cambridge.

Mr. J. Knaggs, of Judd-street, to Miss S. Brett of Jamaica.

Mr. I. Bates, of Brixton, to Miss Hall, of Kensington Gore Terrace.

At Fulham, H. Andrews, esq. to Miss M. E. Kinchant, of Baston, Herefordshire.

B. P. Browne, esq. of the 21st Light Dragoons, to Miss L. Ankenck, of Chiswick.

The Earl of Buckinghamshire, to Miss Glover, of Keppell-street, Russell-square.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Robt. Taylor, esq. of Brighton, to Miss M. Brommell, of London.

J. Jenkins, esq. of the Inner Temple, to Miss A. Chalmer, of Westcomb-house, Somerset.

The Earl Temple, eldest son of the Marquis of Buckingham, to Lady Mary Campbell, daughter of the Earl of Breadalbane.

At St. Mary-le-bone, M. D. D. Dalison, of Hamptons, Kent, to Anna Maria, daughter of Sir John Shaw, bart. of Kenward.

J. W. Bell, esq. of Bernard street, Russell-square, to Miss A. M. Luttly, of Lambeth.

C. Corder, of Cavendish-street, to Rachel Atkinson, of Sewardstone, Essex, both of the Society of Friends.

J. Scott, esq. of Islington, to Miss Ley, of Stoke Newington.

Mr. C. Collinge, of Bridge-road, to Miss Wheeler, of Holborn.

DIED.

In Kentish-town, 71, the widow of J. Parkinson, esq. of Racquet-court, Fleet-street, and mother of Mr. T. P. of Lower Brooke-street.

In Baker street, 70, *Mrs. C. Fonnereau.*

In Gray's-inn place, 78, *E. Clarke, esq.* late one of the cashiers to the treasurer of the navy.

At Pentonville, 66 *John Norwood, esq.* many years a respectable corn factor in London.

In Coleman-street, *J. Pollard, esq.*

On Clapham-terrace, *John Gulliat, esq.* suddenly.

In Lawrence Pountney-lane, *Mrs. J. R. Pizry.*

In Sudmouth street, Mecklenburgh-square, *Miss A. Greig.*

At Tottenham-green, *Mary*, wife of E. W. Windus, esq.

In Somerset-street, Portman-square, *Lieut.-col. Warden*, of the Bombay Establishment.

In George-street, Bryanstone-square, *Alice*, wife of B. Barnwell, esq.

In St. James' place, 87, the *Countess Dowager Poulett.*

At Lambeth, 87, *Mary*, widow of Capt. Talbot, R.N.

At Knightsbridge, *J. Grass, esq.*
In Red Lion-square, *Dr. P. Werner,*
late of Gibraltar.

In Gloucester-place, 58, *R. Clay, esq.*
In Montague street, Russell-square, the
wife of *A. Hart, esq.* of Lincoln's inn.

In Great James street, Bedford-row,
the widow of *John Williams, esq.* of Sion
gardens, Aldermanbury.

In Fleet-street, 27, *Mr. R. Brasbridge,*
only son of *Mr. B. silver-smith.*

In Charlotte street, Bloomsbury, *Mrs.*
E. T. Taylor, late of Ampthill, Beds.

At Peckham, 70, *H. P. Latham, esq.*
formerly of Lower Thames-street, salt-
merchant.

In her 63d year, *Mrs. Barker,* late of
Croydon.

At Upper East Sheen, 85, *Mrs. Hawkes,*
widow of *J. H. esq.* of Cecil-street.

In Great Surrey-street, Blackfriars'-
road, 21, *Mrs. A. W. Steele.*

At Harefield, near Uxbridge, *Marianne*
Elizabeth, wife of the *Rev. G. Fansett.*

In Sherard-street, Golden-square, 87,
Leopold John Thomas de Michell, esq.

In Duke street, Manchester square,
Lady Tisdal, wife of *Sir John T. bart.* of
Bradbourne-park, Kent.

In Kensington, *R. Barry, esq.* secretary
to the Consolidated Board of General
Officers, and receiver of the King's rents
in South Wales and Monmouth.

In Chorges-street, 69, *Lady Charlotte*
Onslow.

At Twickenham, 86, *John Fryer, esq.*
In Hans'-place, 81, *C. Surlet, esq.* M.P.

for Oakhampton, formerly known as
Christopher Atkins, and as a contractor
for government.

At Somers'-town, 83, the *Rev. B. Allen.*
In Baker street, *Miss Rush,* eldest

daughter of *R. Rush, esq.* the American
envoy.

At Richmond, 75, *Mrs. Minet,* widow
of *D. M., esq.* of Grosvenor-street.

In Nottingham-place, *Mrs. Webber,* wi-
dow of *W. W. esq.* late of Vanbrough-
house, Kent.

In Great Portland street, 38, *R. M.*
Herne, esq. of the Commissariat Depart-
ment.

In Store-street, Bedford-square, *R. Coo-*
craft, esq. of the Audit Office.

In Half Moon-street, *Major Scott Wa-*
ring, who in the House of Commons was
active in his exertions in behalf of the
late Warren Hastings. He was distin-
guished for his amiable character; and for
his intelligence and love of literature.

In St. James's-place, *R. Lyster, esq.* of
Rowton Castle, Shropshire, M.P. for
Shrewsbury.

At Lisbon, the *Duke of Buccleugh.* He
was lord-lieutenant of the counties of
Edinburgh and Dumfries, a knight of the
Thistle; and was born May 24, 1772. He
married, in 1795, the youngest daughter of
Viscount Sydney; and by her, who died in
1814, he has left four sons and four daugh-
ters. The family has obtained lately con-
siderable accessions of property from the
Montagu and Queensberry estates.

ECCLESIASTICAL PROMOTIONS.
Rev. T. STRONG, to the rectory of The-
burton, Suffolk.

Rev. L. WALTON, to the mastership of
the Free Grammar School, at Scarning.

Rev. W. H. H. HARTLEY, one of the
domestic chaplains to Lord Anson.

Rev. E. VALPY, B.D. to the vicarage of
South Walsham, St. Mary, Norfolk.

Rev. E. GRAY, B.A. to the rectory of
Kibby Misperton, Yorkshire.

Rev. FRANCIS COLEMAN, M.A. to the
rectory of Humber, diocese of Hereford.

Rev. DENNY BERNERS, LL.B. to the
archdeaconry of Suffolk.

Rev. JOHN MADRY, D.D. to the rec-
tory of Hartest with Boxstead, Suffolk.

Rev. JAMES CUMMING, to the rectory of
North Rimington with Hardwick and
Setchy, Norfolk.

Rev. T. B. SYER, to the rectory of
Little Wratting, Suffolk.

Rev. HENRY BOWER, M.A. to the
vicarage of St. Mary Magdalen, Tamton,
with the rectory of Staple Fitzpaine.

Hon. and Rev. GEORGE PELLW, to
the vicarage of Laxton, Essex.

Rev. Dr. HOLLOWAY, of Liverpool, to
the living of Stanton, Shropshire.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY :

Or, Records of very eminent and remarkable Persons recently Deceased.

DR. CHARLES BURNEY.

DR. Burney's family have long been
distinguished for their proficiency in
music, as well as in literature and the fine
arts. His uncle was a very eminent
music-master, and fifty-four years organist
of Shrewsbury. Of his father, the vénéra-
ble and learned historian of music, it is
unnecessary here to enlarge. His eldest
brother, Capt. James Burney, R. N. is as
justly valued for the great extent of his
nautical talents and independent spirit, as

for his urbanity of manners and philan-
thropy; and the high reputation of Dr.
Burney's sisters, Madame D'Aublay and
Miss Sarah Harriet Burney, is incontesta-
bly established.

Charles Burney, the second son of Dr.
Charles Burney, was born at Lynn,
Dec. 6, 1757, while his father was
organist there. In Feb. 1768 Mr. Bur-
ney was admitted on the foundation
at the Charter-house; whence he went
to Caius College, Cambridge. Here he
distinguished

distinguished himself by his patient industry, by the depth of his literary researches, and by his extraordinary skill in the Greek language. He soon however removed to King's College, Old Aberdeen, where he took the degree of M.A. in 1781. In the next year he commenced his career as a classical instructor, at an academy at Highgate. But he did not remain long there; for his friend Dr. Donbar, professor of moral philosophy in the University of Aberdeen, with whom he had formed a friendship during his residence in the north, recommended him in the warmest manner as an assistant to the late Dr. William Rose, of Chiswick. Dr. Rose was well known in the literary world as the translator of Sallust, and as one of the earliest writers in the *Monthly Review*. He still occasionally continued his contributions; and it was undoubtedly by his intervention that Mr. Burney became a critic. The Rev. George Isaac Huntford, author of an "Introduction to the writing of Greek," having published a collection of verses in that language, under the title of "*Monostrophica*," Mr. Burney commenced his literary labours by a very accurate and masterly examination of this work. These articles appeared in the *Monthly Review* for June and Aug. 1783; and were, as there seems reason for supposing, among his first efforts. They quickly attracted the attention of the public, and had considerable influence in fixing his reputation as a Greek scholar.

In June 1783, Mr. Burney married the second daughter of Dr. Rose; and in 1786, opened a school on his own account at Fair Lawn House, Hammersmith; whence, after the lapse of seven years, he removed to Greenwich, and there established the very flourishing academy, over which his representative now so worthily presides.

In 1792, the degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by the Universities of Aberdeen and Glasgow.

It was not till 1807, that Dr. B. entered into holy orders. If it had been otherwise, it is probable the highest honours in the church would have rewarded his distinguished character. In 1811, he was appointed one of his Majesty's chaplains, and in the same year presented to the vicarage of Herne Hill. In 1812, he received the honorary degree of D.D. from the Archbishop of Canterbury; who also presented him to the valuable rectory of St. Paul, Deptford; to which he added, in 1815, the rectory of Cliffe, in the county of Surrey.

Dr. Burney was also professor of ancient literature in the Royal Academy, and honorary librarian of the Royal Institution.

Dr. Burney retired to his rectory at Deptford; where, after a slow but gradual

decay, he resigned all worldly cares on the 28th of December, 1817. His death was at the last sudden, being occasioned by apoplexy, with which he was first seized on the morning of Christmas-day, as he was preparing for his pulpit; and under which attack he languished only three days.

After the death of the late Mr. Townley, Dr. Burney obtained the fine manuscript Homer, which passes under his name, and has been rated so high by some connoisseurs, as to have been lately estimated at the sum of 1000*l*. The *Codex Crippianus* also of the Greek orators, came into his possession likewise by purchase, and may be deemed invaluable, as, in addition to a puer text, it contains some parts of their speeches never hitherto published. Of his printed books also, some were of a very rare description, in high preservation, and bound with an unrivalled degree of taste and richness. The number amounted to nearly 14,000; and many of these were of additional value, from the manuscript notes of H. Stephens, Bentley, Markland, and himself, with which the margins are sometimes crowded.

This rare collection, at one and the same time presented, in the Greek dramatic authors, and in a few other works, the text of the first edition, with all its subsequent and progressive states of improvement. Here was to be found a work in its primary state, exactly as it had been originally presented to the public; and by its side was to be seen each step towards perfection, in regular succession. Some idea of its extent and value may be formed, from the comparative estimate published of the number of editions of several celebrated works, from which it appears, that the Burneyian collection, on an average, contained at least four times the number of those which were then in the British Museum!

Dr. Burney, during the last twenty-five or thirty years of his life, maintained the highest character as a scholar. He, indeed, ranked absolutely in the foremost line of eminence; and, although in a general point of view, his precise station cannot be exactly ascertained, yet in respect to an intimate acquaintance with the Greek drama, he might, perhaps, have justly claimed the first. His critical acumen was commensurate with his extensive learning, while the native energies of his mind assisted not a little, both in society and in the closet, to secure to him a pre-eminence, which would only have existed in a smaller degree, had he been less addicted to books.

Dr. Burney was of a disposition the most sociable, and all who knew him must confess that he was both hospitable and generous. On all occasions, his wit and pleasantry were conspicuous; and, as he possessed

possessed an inexhaustible fund of anecdote, his company was of course greatly coveted. Such indeed, and so various, were his powers, and his means of conveying pleasure at the festive board, that of late years he had been generally invited to take the chair at all those beneficent meetings, the avowed objects of which were to raise sufficient funds for the maintenance of the wives and children of those, who had entitled themselves to the gratitude of the public, either by their literary or scholastic labours.

Immediately after his death, a subscription was commenced for a monument to his memory, which has recently been erected by Goblet: the inscription, of which we subjoin a copy, was furnished, at the request of the subscribers, by his friend and schoolfellow, the Rev. Josiah Thomas, Archdeacon of Bath.

Charles Burney, D.D. F.R.S. F.S.A.
Rector of this parish, and of Cliffe, in this county,
prebendary of Lincoln,

and chaplain in ordinary to his Majesty.
Born December 3, 1757, died December 28, 1817.

In him were united
the highest attainments in learning,
with manners at once dignified and
attractive;
peculiar promptitude and accuracy of
judgment,
with equal generosity and kindness of
heart.

His zealous attachment to the Church of
England

was tempered by moderation;
and his impressive discourses from the
pulpit

became doubly beneficial,
from the influence of his own example.
The parishioners of St. Paul's, Deptford,
erected this monument
as a record of their affection
for their revered pastor, monitor, and
friend;

of their gratitude for his services,
and of their unspeakable regret for his loss.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

With all the Marriages and Deaths.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

THE meeting of the Tyneside Agricultural Society, was lately held at Ovingham; it was numerously and respectably attended.

The anniversary of the birth of Shakespeare was lately celebrated at Sunderland.

A general meeting of the shopkeepers in Alnwick, was lately held, when it was unanimously agreed to petition the House of Commons against the partial taxation on shops attached to houses.

J. G. Lambton, esq. M.P. is about to erect, at his sole expence, a handsome stone bridge over the river Wear, near Lambton-hall, in the county of Durham. It is to consist of a single arch of upwards of eighty feet span.

Married.] Mr. T. Chapman, to Miss M. Hindmash: Mr. A. Richard-on, to Miss M. Affleck: all of Newcastle.—Mr. T. E. Vipond, of Newcastle, to Miss M. B. Wilson, of Alnwick.—Mr. R. Tiffin, of Newcastle, to Miss J. Haig, of Tweedmouth.—Mr. W. Robinson, of Newcastle, to Miss J. Johnson, of Carlisle.—Mr. T. Lairdlaw, of Newcastle, to Miss D. Pearson, of Benton.—Mr. T. Palmer Hughes, of Newcastle, to Miss Robson, of Dent's-hill.—Mr. J. Arndale, of Newcastle, to Miss J. Nairn, of Morpeth.—Mr. T. Graham, of Gateshead, to Miss S. Teasdale, of Newcastle.—Mr. F. Tunn, to Miss M. Brown: Mr. W. Turnbull, to Miss M. Paul: Mr. R. Brown, to Miss M. Tuart: all of North Shields.—Mr. R. Cheesment, to Miss M. Young, both of Bishopwearmouth.—Mr.

Mr. Watson, to Miss M. Christopher, both of Stockton.—Mr. R. Field, of Monkwearmouth, to Mrs. Flett, of South Shields.—William Smith, esq. of the Leazes, Hexham, to Miss Nicholson, of Summerodshouse.—Mr. G. Carr, to Mrs. Farrow, both of Hexham.—Mr. N. Sunter, to Miss J. Blanch, both of Windy Nook.—Mr. W. Hall, of Chester Stones, to Miss Bowman, of Ryhope.—Mr. G. Fletcher, of Sedgfield, to Miss B. Reed, of Durham.—Mr. R. Davis, of Eighton Banks, to Miss Jervis, of Bishopwearmouth.—Mr. G. Thompson, to Miss C. Pringle, both of Shawdon-hill.

Died.] At Newcastle, at the Forth Banks, Mr. A. Hedley.—42, Mrs. M. Lee, deservedly regretted.—51, Mr. R. Kinear.—75, Mr. H. Benson, respected.—42, Mr. W. Wilson.—83, Mr. T. Todd.—Miss M. Bell.—In Cumberland row, 47, Mr. R. Forster, much respected.—In Colingwood-street, Mrs. J. Hall.—In Percy-street, 90, Mrs. Catherine Clayton.—At Clumney-mills, 47, Mr. John Mitchell, proprietor and editor of the "Tyne Mercury," which he commenced about eighteen years since. In its establishment, he struggled through oppositions and difficult circumstances, that many would have considered as impossibilities; but, from the beginning to his death, he continued firm and inflexible in the principles of liberty and independence. We copy, as above, from the "Tyne Mercury;" but we can state, on our own knowledge, during many years' intercourse, that we have always regarded Mr. M. as one of the few conductors of provincial

provincial papers, who, in spite of allurements on the one hand, and of persecution on the other, has never abused his powers as a journalist, nor on any occasion compromised what he considered the truth. He was fortunate in leaving a son able and willing to tread in his steps; and we trust, therefore, that the *Tyne Mercury* will, for many years, continue to be distinguished as one of the most undaunted champions of liberty in the enlightened and populous counties of the North.

At Durlam, 74, Mr. R. Bröckett, sen.—85, Mr. H. Orton, much respected.

At North Shields, 33, Mrs. A. Lancaster.—51, Mrs. E. Graham.—88, Mr. J. Harrison.—45, Mrs. E. Strangeways.—49, Mrs. S. Crickett.—66, Mrs. E. Rowley.—27, Mr. J. Jackson.—In Toll-square, 60, Mrs. E. Walker.—36, Mrs. M. Chater.—30, Mr. R. Blair.

At Darlington, 74, Mrs. Redhead.—40, Mrs. J. Pophirett.

At Tynemouth, 54, Mrs. M. Wilson.

At Bishop-auckland, 66, Mr. G. Wrangham.—42, Mrs. T. Parkinson.—76, Mr. G. Grainger, lamented.

At Morpeth, Mr. W. Grahamsley, suddenly.

At Chester-le-street, 90, Mrs. A. Allison.

At Alnwick, 70, Mr. E. Fenwick, much respected.—90, Mr. J. Falder.

At Great Whittington, 83, Mr. J. Dobinson.—41 Elwick, 91, Mr. R. Pickering.—At Witton Gilbert, 77, Mr. A. Marshall.—At Bothall Mills, 43, Mrs. F. Spearman.—At Heworth, 75, Mr. P. Lawson.—At Thorneyford, 53, Mrs. R. Spraggon.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

The price of weaving gingham being recently lowered 2s. per cut, at Carlisle, some excesses among the workmen was the consequence. At a meeting, they resolved to petition the Regent to send them all to America.

A number of ladies of Whitehaven, have lately formed themselves into a society, for the purpose of furnishing poor families, at a cheap rate, with blankets. The ladies of Workington have also formed themselves into a society, for the purpose of supplying the children of poor families with wearing apparel: they devote one day in each week to the purpose.

Married.] Mr. G. Story, to Miss E. Elliott: Mr. R. Bell, to Miss M. Little: Mr. R. Morris, to Miss J. Ferguson: all of Carlisle.—Mr. W. Farby, of Carlisle, to Miss Emmerson, of Blackwell hall.—Mr. G. Sowerby, of Carlisle, to Mrs. E. Maxwell, of Pilgrim-street, Newcastle.—Mr. R. Parker, to Miss A. Robinson: Mr. J. Hodgson, to Miss M. Carr James: Mr. E. Shannon, to Miss G. Lancaster: all of Penrith.—Mr. M. Abbot, to Miss Sinclair, both of Maryport.—Mr. J. Cape, of Cockermouth, to Miss Walker, of Ireby.—Mr. D. Syme, of Newmans, to Miss B. Kerr, **MONTHLY MAG. No. 326.**

of Whitekirk.—Mr. T. Armstrong, of Scotby, to Miss Hetherington, of Wheelbarrow-hall.

Died.] At Carlisle, in Scotch-street, 44, Mrs. A. Thompson.—Mr. J. Hodgson.—In Rickergate, 66, Mr. J. Hewson, truly respected.—76, Mrs. E. Richardson.—In Botcher-gate, at an advanced age, Mr. W. Hetherington.—41, Mr. W. Dougliby.—31, Mr. J. Pears, respected.—At Denton-hill, 21, Miss E. Tyson.—Mrs R. Rigg.

At Whitehaven, 27, Miss A. Craig.—Mrs. M. Hammond.

At Workington, 30, Mr. T. Brown.—63, Mr. F. Watson.—74, Mrs. B. Birkett.—21, Mrs. M. Barton.

At Penrith, 32, Mrs. J. Slee.—75, Mr. J. Turnbull.

At Brampton, 79, Mr. C. Elliott.—Mr. J. Flemlister.—61, the Rev. Mr. Weightman.—Mrs. Stephenson.

At Maryport, 23, Miss M. Sanderson.—61, Mr. J. Brown.—79, Mrs. E. Irvan, of Wiseby, N.B.—At Langholm, Mr. A. Thomson, greatly respected.

YORKSHIRE.

Amongst the recent emigrations, there are twenty-six persons belonging to one family of the name of Thistlethwaite, of the Society of Friends, in Leeds. These enterprising individuals are gone with an intention of carrying on the woollen manufacture (in conjunction with others,) on an extensive scale, either at Philadelphia, or some other eligible state in its vicinity.

An Irish Union Company is forming in Leeds, for the purpose of supplying that market more fully with woollen cloths.

Married.] Mr. W. L. Houghton, to Miss A. M. Anderson: Mr. R. Masam, to Miss Lillow: Mr. Ware, to Miss Newmarch: Mr. T. Berridge, to Miss E. Penrose: Mr. T. Austin, to Miss M. Jackson: Mr. W. Dixon, to Miss Procter: all of Hull.—Mr. J. Roberts, of Hull, to Miss M. Reedal, of Bilton.—W. S. Betty, of Hull, to Miss M. Bell, of Sutton.—Mr. J. Sutcliffe, to Miss E. Robinson: Mr. W. Johnson, to Miss A. Pearson: Mr. J. Walker, to Miss M. Hargrave: Mr. E. Whitmore, to Miss M. Mortimer: Mr. D. Dawson, to Miss M. Walton: Mr. J. Atkinson, to Miss S. Ogden: Mr. W. Atkinson, to Mrs. R. Hartley: all of Leeds.—Mr. Rawson, of Leeds, to Miss E. Williamson, of Chester.—Mr. Forster, of Leeds, to Miss Brown, of Pontefract.—Mr. Turner, of Sheffield, to Miss M. Jackson, of Rotherham.—Mr. W. Bradley, of Halifax, to Miss E. Garforth, of Slection-hall.—Mr. J. Iveson, to Miss J. Thickett, both of Wakefield.—Mr. E. Marsh, to Miss R. Sykes, both of Huddersfield.—Mr. J. Stevenson, to Miss F. Mosey, both of Beverley.

Died.] At York, Mr. Palmer, surgeon, an esteemed philanthropist and patriot.—74, Mr. Geo. Mason.—Mrs. H. Waid.

At Hull, in Charles-street, 41, Mrs. R. Ellis,

Ellis, deservedly esteemed.—70, Mrs. M. Tarbotton.—In Providence-row, 65, Mrs. F. Loft.—78, Mr. T. Clay.—63, Ann, wife of John Storm, esq. lamented.—Miss E. Woolmer.—77, Mr. Usherwood.—46, Mr. J. Dickinson.—28, Miss Cunningham.—49, Mrs. M. Clark, one of the Society of Friends, deservedly esteemed.

At Leeds, in Hunslet-lane, Mr. M. A. Neville, merchant.—76, Mr. E. Goodall.—35, Mr. T. Thompson.—Mr. W. Glover.—In Upperhead-row, Mrs. S. Parry.—32, Mrs. G. Plummer.—In Park-place, 71, Mrs. Creed, widow of Major Henry C.

At Halifax, Mr. S. Rhodes.

At Wakefield, 76, Mrs. Clapham.—47, Mr. R. Acton.—42, Mrs. J. Hill, lamented.

At Bradford, Miss E. Fawcett.

At Doncaster, 28, Mr. J. Hewett.

At Whitby, Mr. J. Garrett.

At Knaresborough, 32, Mrs. Abbott, much respected.

At Pocklington, Mr. W. Hudson, deservedly respected.—At Simmerdale-house, Mrs. Robinson, wife of John R. esq.—At Throstle-nest, Mr. Murgatroyd, much respected.—At Southowram, Mrs. E. Bentley, lamented.—At Halton, 45, Mr. W. Hepworth, formerly of Leeds.—At Hopton, 78, Mr. S. Sheard.—At Monk-frystone, 71, Benjamin Hemsworth, esq. deservedly regretted.

LANCASHIRE.

Several ruinous failures within the month have happened at Manchester: amongst them, the respectable house of Messrs. John Moon and Son, for 300,000l.; and subsequently, that of Messrs. Richard Langston and Co. The panic produced was general; no spinner could buy on credit, or with any other than banker's paper.

Married.] Mr. T. Dodgson, to Miss F. Sproston, both of Manchester.—Mr. J. Jackson, of Manchester, to Miss M. A. Higgins, of Bridgetown-house.—Mr. J. Scholes, of Salford, to Miss Wild, of Darleydale.—Mr. G. Redith, of Smeatham-lane, to Miss M. Corf: Mr. J. Mehateus, to Miss E. Leece: Mr. A. Braik, to Miss A. Heap: Mr. J. Dunn, to Miss M. Lovelady: all of Liverpool.—J. Duer Wilding, esq. late of Antigua, to Miss J. Clare, of Wigan.—Mr. H. Doke, of Liverpool, to Miss M. Hazlehurst, of Frodsham.—Mr. J. Bulcock, to Miss L. Barker, both of Colne.

Died.] At Manchester, 61, Mr. J. Greaves, of St. Mary's, deservedly respected.—Mrs. F. Layland.

At Salford, Mrs. R. Tonge, of Bank-Mill, deservedly regretted.

At Liverpool, in Great Nelson-street, 69, Mrs. M. Gilchrist.—In Castle-street, 56, Mrs. N. Rounthwaite.—58, Mr. H. Lickbarrow.—76, Mrs. M. Priestman.

At Preston, Mrs. Dalton, wife of John D. esq.—Mrs. M. Gregson.

At Blackburn, 78, Wm. Birch, esq.—At Wigan, Mr. M. Connor.—Thomas Parker, esq. of Alkincoats and Newton-hall, dep. lieut. of this county.—At Everton, Mrs. Earle, wife of Wm. E. esq.—Mrs. Rowe.

CHESHIRE.

At Chester, Joseph Walker, aged only 20, was lately executed for highway robbery, denying the crime to the last.

The cotton mill at Ingersley, near Macclesfield, belonging to Messrs. Clogg and Norris, was lately destroyed by fire. The property was insured, but the loss added to the distress of the spinners.

Married.] Mr. Hassall, to Margaret, daughter of Mr. Alderman Newell.—The Rev. Jas. Bridgeman, to Miss Roberts: all of Chester.—George Spence, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, barrister, to Miss C. Kelsall, of Chester.—Mr. G. Roberts, of Chester, to Miss M. Davis, of Bala.—Mr. J. Dodd, of Dodleston, to Miss Done, of Burton.

Died.] At Chester, Mr. T. Jackson, suddenly.—82, Mr. Warrington, late of Puddington.—Mr. R. Hickson.

At Macclesfield, Mrs. Goode.

At Knutsford, 84, Mr. Howard, much respected.

At Sutton, at an advanced age, Charles Davidson, esq. deservedly regretted.—At Hough, 61, Mr. Hopkins.—At Hartford, Mr. Harrop, suddenly.

DERBYSHIRE.

A singular circumstance lately occurred at Darley Abbey, near Derby. The laundry-maid spread out in an open drying-ground, amongst other things, five yards of narrow leno muslin, in two pieces; in a short time she missed them, and sought for them in vain. Two days after, with many other articles, she laid out five yards of lace, in five separate pieces, which also soon disappeared; and every possible enquiry was made about them, but they could not be found. Within a week, a labourer saw something white hanging out of a thricecock's nest, at the distance of eighty yards from the drying-ground, and having heard of the loss of the lace, &c. he took down the nest, and the leno and lace were found within it, beautifully interwoven and twisted amongst the twigs so as to form a complete lining. Unfortunately, the nest, which was a real curiosity, was pulled to pieces, and the whole ten yards were taken out mangled and soiled. What a lesson on this little circumstance teaches us, not to suspect too lightly those around us; and how forcibly it reminds us of the interesting drama of the "Maid and the Magpie."

Married.] Mr. J. Harper, to Miss Pratt, of Osmaston-street, both of Derby.—Mr. W. Ball,

W. Ball, of Derby, to Miss E. Fox, of Stoke-upon-Trent.—Mr. J. Scholes, to Miss Wild, of Darley-Dale.

Died.] At Derby, 69, Mrs. Byrd, of Uttoxeter.—Dorothy, wife of Edmund Evans, esq. deservedly lamented.

At Chesterfield, Mr. R. Bland.

At Ashbourne, 54, Mrs. Mary Woodhouse.—At Green-lane, 74, Mr. Plant.—At Oaker-side, Darley-dale, 62, Mrs. S. Shaw.—At Wellington, 82, Mrs. Sheavyn.—At Eckington, 66, Mr. J. Marsden, deservedly lamented.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

A meeting has lately been held at Mansfield, to consider the best mode of employing the stocking-makers destitute of work in that neighbourhood; it was agreed to solicit leave from the Duke of Portland to dig and set a certain quantity of the forest with potatoes: leave was readily granted. The poor men are to be allowed 2s. per day; and, when the potatoes are ready, they are to be disposed of for their use in such manner as may be thought proper.

Married.] Mr. S. Malthy, to Miss S. Parker, both of Nottingham.—Mr. J. Bardley, of Fiskegate, Nottingham, to Miss S. Cheetham, of Wilford.—Mr. J. Crosby, of Nottingham, to Miss A. Skelton, of Scarborough.—Mr. W. Dickinson, of Arnold, to Miss A. Ellis, of Nottingham.—Mr. R. Job, of Sleaford, to Miss Parker, of Newark.

Died.] At Nottingham, 77, Mr. W. Smith, of Beckbarn.—In Wheelergate, Mrs. Sanders.—In Derby-road, 90, Mr. N. Stevenson.

At Mansfield, 79, Mrs. E. Handley, of Ratcliff-gate.—At Newark, 46, Mrs. M. Hebb.—30, Mr. J. Milnes.—At Clifton-rectory, Dame Maria Innes, widow of Sir W. I. bart. of Ipswich.—At Warsop, 78, Mr. W. Warren.—At Whitwick, 94, Miss J. Ward.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. T. Dixon, of Grantham, to Mrs. E. Pickard.

Died.] At Lincoln, John Nelthorpe, esq.—62, Mr. J. Smith.

At Gainshorogh, at an advanced age, Mr. R. Pierpoint.

At Saltfleet, 104, Mr. Gnodacre.

LEICESTER AND RUTLAND.

A respectable meeting of the hosiers of Leicester lately took place, to form an association to prevent a recurrence of the loss and injury experienced by many hosiers, from their frames having been illegally and wantonly taken under distress for rent owing by their workmen.

At a late vestry meeting of the principal inhabitants of Hinckley, it was resolved, that all framework knitters that could not earn four shillings a-week for each frame, should be required to give notice to the owners to fetch them in. Such is the

deplorable state of things at Hinckley, that more than two thousand are now receiving parochial relief; and these too, are supported by less than four hundred of the inhabitants, there not being that number, out of a population of 6000, capable of paying rates.—*Leicester paper.*

Married.] Mr. S. Fletcher, of Leicester, to Miss E. Johnson, of Tixover.—Mr. R. Tiptaft, of Braunton, to Miss Crowden, of Oakham.—Mr. T. Alling, of Melton Mowbray, to Miss S. Price, of Ravenstone.—Mr. R. Iliffe, of Thurnby, to Miss A. Kirk, of Burrow-on-the-Hill.—Mr. W. Kirk, of Wymoutham, to Miss S. Hawley, of Scalford.—Mr. T. Adnutt, of Markfield, to Miss Amy Lea, of Rathby.

Died.] At Leicester, 93, Mr. Throsby.

At Loughborough, 61, Mr. S. Stevenson.—Mr. S. Farrew.—Mrs. Throsby.

At Melton Mowbray, 67, Mrs. Sutton.—56, Mrs. H. Dixon.—61, Mr. R. Gibbons.—Mr. C. Nisdall.

At Mountsorrell, 70, Mr. Brown, suddenly.

At Cropson, 83, Mr. Webster, suddenly.—At Waltham, T. Frisby, esq. much respected.—At Ayleston, 103, Mrs. Mary Ward, formerly of Loughborough.—97, Mrs. M. Adcock.—At Whissendine, 70, Mrs. W. Floor.—At Great Wigston, 82, Fox Richardson, esq.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] William Scott, esq. of Penn, to Miss Haywood, of Lichfield.—Mr. J. Hordern, of Manchester, to Miss J. Perks, of Wolverhampton.—Mr. T. H. Foster, jun. of Bilston, to Miss Parkes, of Cosceley.—Mr. Paget, of Burslem, to Miss Cooper, of Walsall.

Died.] At Stafford, 68, Mrs. Lovatt.

At Lichfield, in the Close, 26, Miss E. Lomax.—77, Mrs. Mary Warren.

At Wolverhampton, 83, Mrs. Fowke.—81, Mr. Corbett.—In Canal-street, Mr. J. Rudge.

At Burslem, 58, Mr. J. Baggaleys, of the firm of Messrs. Machin and Baggaleys.

At Uttoxeter, 36, Mr. H. M. Clewley.—39, Mrs. Plummer.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Two petitions were lately forwarded from Coventry to Mr. Peter Moore, to be presented to the House of Commons, one from the mayor and corporation, and the other from the master-weavers. The petitioners stated, that they were obliged to pay in poor-rates 49s. per acre on their landed property, and 19s. in the pound upon the rent of every house of which they are occupiers; and that, unless some relief were granted them, they should all perish in one common ruin. There are now five classes of manufacturers in Coventry, each working nine or ten hours in the week, or sixteen hours the day. The first of these classes, 10s. a-week, or a penny-farthing an

The second gain 5s. 6d. a-week. The third 2s. 9d. The two remaining classes receive 2s. and 1s. 6d. a-week. The men have been obliged to resort to the funds of their friendly societies; and not only have these funds been exhausted, but the funds of their saving banks, which are now a mere mockery!

Married.] Mr. W. Perrins, to Miss Holden, both of Birmingham.—Mr. W. Wyer, of Birmingham, to Miss Ryland, of Edgbaston.—Mr. G. Edwards, of Bull-street, Birmingham, to Miss M. J. Newsham, of Grosvenor-row, Chelsea.—Mr. F. Greasley, of Birmingham, to Miss C. Proud, of Bilston.—Mr. W. Still, of Birmingham, to Miss M. F. Pinches, of London.

Died.] At Warwick, Mr. J. Barnett, deservedly respected.

At Birmingham, Mrs. A. Bingham.—In Inge-street, 33, Mrs. S. Padmore.—In Hagley-row, 75, Mrs. J. Sadler.—At Summerhill-terrace, 21, Miss J. Adcock.

At Barnbrooke-house, 56, John Izon, esq.—At Harborne, 51, Mr. T. Rutter.—At Curdworth, Mr. G. Wakefield, lamented.

SHROPSHIRE.

A fine Durham bull, bred by the Rev. Dr. Gardner, of Sansaw, in this county, and reared and fed by Rowland Hunt, esq. of Boreaton, was lately purchased by Mr. Beckett, one of the directors of the Ellesmere House of Industry, and killed for the use of the poor. The weight was:

Hide.....	173 lb.
Head ..	64
Fat	294
Tongue	18
Heart.....	18
Total weight.....	2590

Married.] Mr. C. Beacall, of Pride-hill, to Mrs. Jones, of Almonds-square, Shrewsbury.—Mr. M. Palmer, of Shrewsbury, to Miss E. Downey, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.—Mr. J. Evans, of London, to Miss Hawley, of Shrewsbury.—Mr. E. Davis, of Shrewsbury, to Miss T. Crane, of Birton Heath.—The Rev. W. Jones Hughes, A.M. vicar of Cardington, to Miss Selina Corser, of Whitchurch.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, on Swan-hill, Mrs. Elizabeth Mytton, of Shipton.—56, Mrs. Derrett.—83, Joseph Corrie, esq.

At Oswestry, 76, Mr. Jones; and Mr. J. Jones, his son.

At Shrawardine, 85, Mrs. E. Gittins.—At Cleobury Mortimer, Martha, wife of James Compton, esq.—At Stapleton, the Rev. Edward Powys, rector of that place.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

At a late numerous and respectable meeting of the inhabitants of Stourbridge and its neighbourhood, convened by the magistrates, it was unanimously agreed to

petition parliament against the poor settlement Bill. In the opinion of the meeting, it appeared fraught with the most ruinous consequences to all populous and manufacturing districts.

Married.] Mr. W. Mytton, of Stourport, to Miss M. A. Swann, of Birmingham.—John Balfour, esq. to Mrs. Barbara Baker, of Waresley-house.—Mr. R. S. Thomas, of Hanbury, to Miss A. Prichett, of Martley-court.

Died.] At Worcester, 61, Mrs. Allies.—80, Mrs. Gillespie, both of Foregate-street.

At Colburn-hill, Mrs. Bradley, widow of John B. esq. late of Stourbridge.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. R. Tully, of Huntington, to Miss M. Whitehead, of Wotton Bassett.

Died.] At Hereford, 47, Thomas Evans, esq. solicitor and treasurer for this county.

At Wildersley, Mr. T. James, deservedly regretted.

GLOUCESTER AND MONMOUTHSHIRE.

A late Gazette announces a dissolution of partnership between Mr. Hart Davis, M.P. for Bristol, and his partners in the mercantile and banking firms in that city. Mr. Davis suggested the three-and-a-half per cent. loan to the Chancellor of the Exchequer; and, it seems, has fallen a victim to his speculations in his own scheme.

Great distress prevails at Tewkesbury. Accounts state the accumulating poor-rates to be appalling: there is neither money nor trade: one house has lately discharged one hundred hands, and the applications at the workhouse are unceasing.

A meeting of the coal-merchants of Newport, and of the proprietors of collieries in its neighbourhood, lately took place, when distressing statements of the present situation of the trade were made, and a universal conviction prevailed of the absolute necessity of speedy relief. Great numbers of workmen have been discharged from the collieries within a short space of time, and others have temporarily suspended their workings.

Married.] Mr. J. Wood, of Gloucester, to Mrs. M. Brotheridge, of Charlton.—Mr. J. Edgecumbe, jun. to Miss M. A. Bird: Mr. L. Beck, to Miss Harper: Mr. W. Barrett, to Miss M. Coghlan: all of Bristol.—C. Agar, esq. of Bristol, to Miss M. Williams, of Orcop-mills.—P. Fisher, esq. of Bristol, to Miss E. Lewis, of Ross.—Mr. J. Gillman, of Bristol, to Miss E. Corslett, of Frosnot.—Mr. W. White, of Bristol, to Miss H. Bloxsome, of Stroud.—Mr. A. Thomas, of Bristol, to Miss M. Ritson, of Brentford.—Mr. J. Hillman, of Rodborough, to Miss A. Engley, of Stroud.—John Milington, esq.

of

of Coln Rogers, to Miss E. Cook, of Minchinhampton.

Died.] At Gloucester, in the College-green, 60, Mrs. Selwyn, widow of H. C. S. esq. lieutenant-governor of Montserrat.—In Northgate-street, Mr. E. Kirk.—In Westgate-street, 80, Mrs. Legg.

At Bristol, in Bridge-street, Mrs. S. Baker.—In St. Peter's-street, 89, Mrs. Burke.—28, Mrs. H. Guiot, regretted.—Miss E. Doran.—73, Samuel Gomond, esq. formerly an eminent merchant.

At Tewkesbury, Mr. Hopkins.—In Church-street, 81, Mrs. Darke.

At Cheltenham, Mr. J. Bishop, deservedly regretted.—49, Mrs. Hayden, of Norfolk-house, highly esteemed and lamented.

At Chipping Sodbury, 68, Mr. J. White.

At Hyde-court, at an advanced age, Mrs. H. Beale, deservedly lamented.—At New-house, 80, John Wade, esq. justly regretted.—At Llanthilio Grosvenor, Marianne, wife of John Bernard Bosanquet, serjeant-at-law.—At Lassington, Miss A. Player.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. G. Jordan, to Mrs. S. Hurst, of Thame.—H. Bellingham, esq. to Miss M. A. Rowles, of Kingston-upon-Thames.

Died.] At Oxford, 34, Mrs. Tubb, deservedly regretted.—82, Mrs. Paice, respected.—Mrs. King.—In St. Ebbe's, 73, Mrs. Tisdale.

At Eydon, Mr. Page.—At Wheatley, Mr. Jas. West.—Mrs. Turner, wife of the Rev. G. T. vicar of Spilsbury.

BUCKINGHAM AND BERKSHIRE.

Mr. Curwen lately presented a petition from certain landholders in Desborough Stoke, complaining of injuries they had sustained in consequence of preserves for game. The petition stated, that the London markets were supplied with game by the owners of these preserves, who had all the benefit, while the poachers bore all the odium. Much injury arose also from the spring-guns set in these preserves. Mr. Curwen observed, that if he was on a jury to investigate the loss of life by such means, he would agree to a verdict of murder.

The inhabitants of Beaconsfield have presented their late curate, the Rev. Mr. Bradford, a handsome piece of plate, bearing the following inscription: "Presented 1819, to the Rev. William Mudge Bradford, A.M. by the principal inhabitants of the parish of Beaconsfield, Bucks, as a token of the high sense they entertain of his exemplary conduct during fourteen years, as curate of that parish, and of their personal regard and esteem for him as a friend."

Married.] Mr. W. Daubney, to Miss Bartlett, of High Wycombe.—W. C.

Grove, esq. to Miss E. Michell, of Standon-house.—The Rev. W. Booty, of Chaddeleworth, to Mrs. Garrett, of Wantage.—Mr. E. Abbott, to Miss M. Cross, both of Moulsoe.

Died.] At Great Marlow, 30, J. Hales, esq. capt. of the West Kent Militia.

At High Wycombe, 78, Mr. H. Lane. Sarah, wife of George Vansittart, esq. of Bisham Abbey.—At Wing, 87, Mr. S. Shirley.

HERTFORD AND BEDFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Mesty, to Miss Jones, both of Bedford.—Jas. Howard, esq. of Westfields, to Miss A. M. Sparks, of Tottenham.

Died.] At Hertford, 34, Mr. S. Dockwra.

At Royston, 63, Mr. K. Whitby.

At Bushey, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. W. Adcock, of Prince's-street, Cavendish-square.

At Prae-mill, near St. Alban's, 66, Mary, wife of Richard Simons, esq. formerly of Wood-street, London.—At Goff's Oak, Chesbunt, Wm. H. Anderson, esq.—At Welwyn, Mrs. Fothergill, of Whitwell.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] E. Walker, esq. to Miss E. Fawcett, of Aynho.—Mr. B. Tuck, of Thrapston, to Miss Thorpe, of Hadley-green.

Died.] At Weedon, Major A. Campbell, of the Artillery.

CAMBRIDGE AND HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. J. R. Hovell, of Cambridge, to Miss R. Dunn, of Burwell.—Mr. J. Gotobed, of Cambridge, to Miss M. Vipan, of Mepal.—The Rev. —Black, to Miss C. Baxter, of Huntingdon.—John Manle, esq. of Huntingdon, to Miss E. Watson, of Wisbech.—Mr. W. Youngman, of Waterbeach, to Miss M. Yorke, of Cambridge.

Died.] At Ely, 77, Mr. R. Bennington, greatly respected.

At Huntingdon, 50, Mr. E. Dobson, formerly of Brampton-mills.

At Wisbech, 75, Mr. P. Thompson, merchant.—At Barnwell, Mr. R. Edwards, and Mrs. Edwards.—At Backworth, Jane, wife of Ebenezer Cleaver, esq.—At Leverington, Mrs. S. Stanton, regretted.

NORFOLK.

A meeting was lately held at Norwich of the principal manufacturers, dyers, &c. for the purpose of forming an Association for the prevention and detection of frauds and embezzlements, which appear to have reached an alarming extent.

Married.] Mr. J. Baldwin, to Miss L. Barnes.—Mr. J. Legget, to Miss S. Wardham.—Mr. J. Sparrow, to Miss M. Warman: all of Norwich.—The Rev. Robt. Cooper, of Thetford, to Mrs. S. Crisp, of Wrentham.—George Whincop, esq. to Miss Green, both of Lynn.—Mr. H. Neville, of Wells, to Miss L. Back, of Burnham.

Burham-market.—The Rev. W. J. Carver, M.A. rector of Winfarthing, to Miss Jane Bessor, of Norwich.—The Rev. R. Bacon, LL.D. to Miss S. Baker, of Cawston.—Mr. Jas. Fisher, of Ashley, to Miss E. Ward, of Norwich.—Francis Wheatley, of Mundesley, to Miss M. Martin, of Colkirk.

Died.] At Norwich, 34, Mrs. Ciske.—24, Mr. Nudd.—In St. Stephen's, 40, Mr. Jas. Wade.—80, Mrs. M. Lessy.—In St. Augustine's, 35, Mrs. F. Hill.—28, Mrs. E. Matthews.—Mr. J. Cole, suddenly.

At Yarmouth, 46, Mr. J. Whittisides.—36, Mr. J. Colman.—61, Mr. J. Kirby.—36, Mrs. M. Beckett.—34, Mr. J. Johnson.—At Lynn, Mrs. Norton.—At Diss, 101, Mr. George Cobb.—At Briston, 61, Mr. W. Wiggett, suddenly.—At Attleburgh, 90, Mrs. Pinnock.—At Carlton Rode, Mrs. Rush.—At Pounwell, 59, Mr. J. Youel.—At Haydon, Mrs. M. Chaplin.—At North Walsham, 71, Mrs. Wiseman, formerly of Yarmouth.—At Aylsham, 49, Mr. Barnes.

SUFFOLK.

Ipswich, in common with the other large towns of the empire, has felt the stagnation of trade, and the pressure of poor-rates: these last are likely a little to be lessened. An extensive Roman cement manufactory has recently been established in that town, and a number of fishermen are employed to raise up the stone from the rocks at the entrance of the harbour.

Married.] Mr. S. Middleditch, to Mrs. Butcher, both of Bury St. Edmund's.—Mr. J. Bradley, of Bury St. Edmund's, to Miss H. S. Mann, of Thetford.—Mr. M. Cobbald, of Ipswich, to Miss C. Muttons, of Kettlebaston-green.—Mr. W. Minter, of Ipswich, to Miss Harvey, of Copdock.—The Rev. H. Watts Wilkinson, M.A. of Sudbury, to Miss S. Walker, of Gestingthorpe.

Died.] At Bury St. Edmund's, 72, William Buck, esq. deservedly lamented.

At Ipswich, 33, Mrs. E. Clements.—62, Mrs. M. Mann, formerly of Playford.—58, Mr. Farthing.—81, Mr. Carter, merchant.

At Woodbridge, 22, Mr. J. Hammond.—24, Miss M. Keeble.

At Bungay, 47, Mr. W. Smith.—At an advanced age, Mr. J. Moore.—At Lowestoft, 46, Mr. T. Bream, merchant.

At Wattisfield, 76, Zachariah Crabb, whose memory will long be revered by a widow and seven adult children, who survive to deplore the loss of the best of men.

At Stradbroke, 37, Mr. H. Aldous; and, 70, Mr. Robert Aldons, his father.—At Laxfield, 23, Miss E. Garrard.

ESSEX.

A subscription has been commenced, to erect, in the upper part of the High-street, Colchester, an elegant corn exchange.

The inhabitants of Epping lately assembled, and agreed to petition parliament to

meliorate the Criminal Laws. The following are interesting extracts:

"That the infliction of capital punishment, and the affixing of that terrible penalty to a vast variety of offences, are not efficacious for the prevention of crime, as daily experience shews us; that the judges and advisers of the Crown cannot execute the law on account of its undue severity; that prosecutors for the same reason will not prosecute; witnesses will not come forward, or will endeavour to shape their evidence, not to the strict truth, but to the side of mercy; and that juries will, instead of considering guilty or not guilty, weigh whether the alleged crime deserve the legal punishment, and find their verdict accordingly. Thus, the excess of the penalty flatters the imagination with the hopes of impunity, and becomes an advocate with the offender for perpetrating the offence.

"That the present feeling, in favour of a revision of the penal code, is neither new nor visionary; that the wisest statesmen, the ablest philosophers, and the most experienced lawyers, of this and many other countries in Europe, have joined in deprecating every unnatural severity and disregard of life, in the punishment of criminals, and have lamented that, in an age of so much improvement, and in countries abounding in the most noble and benevolent institutions, the moral condition of the lower classes of society should remain unimproved."

Married.] Mr. E. Root, to Mrs. Fenn, both of Harwich.—Mr. W. Jackson, of Rochford, to Miss S. Trotter, of Hertford.—James Denny, esq. of the Bengal Medical Establishment, to Miss C. Brown, of Sible Hedingham.—Capt. W. R. Ord, of the Engineers, to Miss E. D. Latham, of Bexley.—Mr. Markwell, of Rayleigh, to Miss Barron, of East Horndon.—Mr. J. H. Browning, of Paglesham-hall, to Miss S. Youle.

Died.] At Colchester, Mrs. Aylett, respected.

At Chelmsford, 74, Mrs. W. Stebbing, much respected.

At Brentwood, 75, Mr. James Tylor.

At Braintree, 21, Lieut. B. F. Scale, 2d batt. R. A. regretted.

At Felsted, 101, Mrs. Mary Sewell.

At Thorp, 86, Mr. Griggs.—At Thundersley, in his 80th year, Mr. Richard Goodman.—At Tollesbury, 28, Mr. A. W. Buxton.—At Beverley Cottage, 65, Lieut. Col. B. Harris, of the East India Company's Service.

KENT.

A Mr. Harrison, of Canterbury, lately accomplished a most arduous undertaking, which gave him opportunity to exhibit much inhumanity towards his horses. For a wages of 300 guineas, he undertook to ride from Canterbury to London, a distance

distance of 56 miles, in 3 hours: he performed the task in 2 hours and 57 minutes, winning by 3 minutes. He rode 11 horses. For this performance of the poor horses, the freedom of the city of Canterbury has been presented to him!

A tunnel under ground is now cutting from the river Medway, at Rochester, to Higham. When this great work is completed, it is thought that a steam-boat can be employed from Maidstone to London.

Married.] Mr. Rogers, to Mrs. Grant, of St. Peter's-street: Mr. J. Marten, to Miss S. Taplin: Mr. F. Harris, to Miss C. Sutton: all of Canterbury.—Mr. W. Harman, of Canterbury, to Miss J. Booth, of London.—Edward T. D. Hulkes, esq. of Rochester, to Miss Jane Forman, of Chatham.—William Greenwood, of Rochester, to E. Parry, of Ipswich, both of the Society of Friends.—Mr. Goodwin, of Maidstone, to Miss Harnup, of Barming.

Died.] At Canterbury, 64, Mr. H. Harnett, much respected.—In Church-street, 71, Mr. J. Hill.

At Dover, Mrs. G. Carter.—Mr. Esmond, much respected.—Mrs. T. Pepper.

At Chatham, Mrs. Knight.

At Faversham, 63, the wife of Capt. Banfield, deservedly lamented.

At Maidstone, Mrs. Wilson.

At Teuterdon, 33, Mrs. W. Bishop.

At Woolwich, 82, Lieut. T. Pritchard, of the Artillery, after 60 years' service.

At the Mote, 50, Sir John Buchanan Riddell, bart. of Riddell, in Roxburghshire, and M.P. for the burghs of Selkirk, Peebles, Linlithgow, and Lanark.

SUSSEX.

At a late meeting of the mayor, burgesses, and principal inhabitants of Arundel, it was resolved to petition Parliament for inquiry into the abuses existing in the Court of Exchequer, in relation to the prosecutions brought against persons charged with smuggling, and for investigating the nefarious system pursued with respect to informers, as more particularly evinced by the late proceedings against individuals in that neighbourhood.

Died.] At Brighton, Mr. E. Skeel.—In Church-street, Mr. A. Taylor.—Lieut. J. Caldwell, R.N.

At Chichester, Mrs. T. Wares, suddenly. At New Shoreham, at an advanced age, Mrs. Harston.

HAMPSHIRE.

The farmers of the parishes of Cliddesden and Farleigh, in this county, have lately adopted a wise and benevolent mode of diminishing the pressure of the poor's rates. They have supplied every cottager with a portion of land for the cultivation of potatoes, the produce of which is considered to be equal to the yearly consumption for each family; and the rector has given potatoes for seed.

Married.] Mr. Kearley, to Miss E. Legg,

both of Southampton.—Major Read, Assist. Quarter-Master-Gen. to Miss Lydia Douglas, late of Gosport.—Mr. W. Dixon, to Miss Lavington, both of Lymington.—Mr. G. Marten, to Miss A. A. Neal, both of Ringwood.—Joseph Guy, esq. of Lymington, to Miss Guy, of Taddisford.

Died.] At Southampton, Miss Arabella Shelley, only daughter of the late Sir John S. Bart.—Mrs. J. Smith.

At Winchester, in Colebrook-street, Mrs. Prior.—Mrs. Gradiage.—22, Lieut. Henry M'Dermott, of the 9th regt. of foot, second son of Lieut.-Col. M'Dermott, of the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, Berks; a young man, who, by the most conciliating manners, placid disposition, and exemplary conduct, acquired the esteem and respect of all his acquaintance. To his disconsolate parents, and immediate relatives, his loss is irreparable. His remains were interred in the Cathedral church-yard of Winchester, with military honours, at which his beloved and respected father attended as chief mourner.

At Portsmouth, 82, Mr. Carpenter.

At Portsea, Mr. G. Dawson.—Mrs. Mackay.—71, Mr. E. Brine.

At Gosport, 93, Mrs. Lynch.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] John Smith, esq. of Marlborough, to Miss J. Mountjoy, of Corsham.—Mr. J. Shackman, to Miss Hazeland, of Bradford.—Mr. Banks, of Clippenham, to Miss M. Sloper, of Devizes.—Mr. G. White, of Devizes, to Miss Clifford, of Cherrill.—Mr. E. Newman, of Froxfield, to Miss Durnford, of Inkpen.

Died.] At Salisbury, Mr. E. Beckingdale.

At Marlborough, Mrs. White.

At Trowbridge, Miss C. Dunn.

At Ramsbury, 76, Mr. N. Atherton.

At Corsham, Mr. C. Webb, respected.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

The magistrates of the Frome division have lately seized upwards of 300 deficient weights in Frome, and no less than eighty in the village of Rode. Many of the individuals had from ten to fifteen false weights, and the magistrates convicted them in the full penalty and costs.

Married.] Mr. James Mulligan, jun. to Miss S. Williams: Mr. R. Goldstone, of Westgate-buildings, to Miss Bowden, of Old Bond-street: all of Bath.—Mr. Gibbs, of Bath, to Miss F. Sargent, of Waterford.—Peter Nugent Daly, esq. Rifle Brigade, to Miss S. A. Wilnot, of Lyncombe-house, Bath.—Mr. W. Biffin, of Bridgewater, to Miss Clavey, of Bath.—Mr. J. Hill, of Frome, to Miss M. A. Hockley, of Walcot-street, Bath.—William Burridge, esq. of Pawlett, to Miss A. Hooper.

Died.] At Bath, 73, Lady Burton, widow of Sir Robert B.—In Morford-street, 38, Mrs. Clark, respected.—37, Lieut.-Col. Lawson, D. B. of the Artillery.—On the South-parade, 77 Isaac Todd, esq. late

late of Montreal, deservedly regretted.—In St. James's-square, 71, Lady O'Brien, widow of Sir Lucius O. B. hart, deservedly esteemed and lamented.—In the Circus, Mrs. Ann Calvert, sister of the late Peter Calvert, LL.D. Dean of the Arches, &c.—Miss Fanny Lancashire.

At Shepton Mallet, the Rev. C. Brown.
At Yeovil, Mr. John Daniel.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. J. Lankester, of Poole, to Miss E. Colburne, of Southampton.—John C. Keddle, esq., of Hinknole, to Miss Bissey, of Monkton.

Died.] At Weymouth, 82, Major Bayard, of Bath: he was present at the battle of Quebec, and witnessed Gen. Wolfe fall.

At Shaftesbury, 26, Mrs. E. Mullett.

At Fifehead, 76, the Rev. H. Forester, A.M. vicar of that parish.

DEVONSHIRE.

A number of respectable gentlemen, formerly pupils of Dr. Lempriere, late master of Exeter grammar-school, who was removed by the trustees of the school, have lately presented him with a handsome silver vase, value 70l. The present was accompanied by a letter, reflecting severely on the conduct of the trustees.

Married.] C. J. P. Lepycatt, esq. to Miss F. M. Cailier: Mr. J. S. Gard, to Miss E. Rowe, of St. John's street: all of Exeter.—Mr. J. Bidder, to Miss A. Soper, both of Mortonhamstead.—Edwin Empeon, esq. to Miss M. T. M. Chappell, of Appledore.—Mr. B. Parker, of Iddesleigh, to Miss T. Southcombe, of Seldon-house.

Died.] At Exeter, 37, Mr. W. J. Newcombe.—58, Richard Hart, esq. deservedly regretted.—The Rev. Lloyd Williams, rector of Chawleigh and Eggesford.—Mrs. L. A. Rawling, justly esteemed and lamented.—38, Mr. J. Williams.

At Plymouth, Mrs. Juliana Chanter.—74, Mr. Leddra.—In James-street, 68, Mrs. Henwood.

At Barnstaple, Mr. W. Boyhay.

At Bideford, 78, John Clyde, esq.—72, Mrs. Grace Hall.

At Collampton, at an advanced age, Mr. E. Franks.

CORNWALL.

As some workmen at Liskeard were lately cutting across an ash-tree, they discovered a bird's-nest in the interior of the tree, containing three eggs. The nest was entirely surrounded with sound timber, about eight inches thick, without the least appearance of an opening to the outside.

Married.] Mr. Trout, of Looe, to Miss S. Moon, of Liskeard.—The Rev. W. A.

Morgan, of Lewannick, to Miss A. W. Ma-powder, of Hood-house, near Totnes.

Died.] At Golden-bank, near Liskeard, Major-Gen. Eales, of the E. I. Co.'s service.

WALES.

Married.] Samuel Fox Parsons, esq. of Cnwddwr, to Miss Felicia Haynes, of Swansea.—Thomas Bigg, of Swansea, to Susannah Horne, of Tottenham, both of the Society of Friends.—John Nathaniel Williams, esq. of Castle-hill, Cardiganshire, to Miss Sarah Loydale, of Kingsland, Shropshire.—Owen Edwards, esq. of Fron Ola, to Miss Owen, of Llangyti, Carnarvonshire.

Died.] At Carmarthen, Mrs. Phillips, widow of the late Herbert P. esq. of Cwnwgwilly.—At an advanced age, Mr. W. Goulstone.

At Pembroke, 100, Mrs. Anne Bateman, much regretted.

At Wrexham, Miss Elizabeth Eyton, of the Priory.

At Cfn Rug, Merionethshire, 52, Walter Jones, esq. deservedly regretted.—At Cam yr Aled, Denbighshire, 43, John Jones Golborne, esq.—At Llantrilyd, near Cowbridge, Elizabeth, widow of John Perkins, esq.

SCOTLAND.

Married.] At Edinburgh, Robert Honeyman, esq. merchant, of Grangemouth, to Miss Christy Findlay, of Prince's-street.—Duncan Ballantine, esq. of Leith, to Miss E. Robertson, of Gayfield-square, Edinburgh.

Died.] At Edinburgh, in Queen-street, Mrs. Fergusson, wife of H. F. esq. of Trochraire, Ayrshire.—43, Lord Webb Seymour, only brother of the Duke of Somerset. His lordship held a respectable rank as a classical scholar. He resided at Edinburgh for several years, and associated principally with men of the highest literary character.

At North Berwick, the Dowager Lady Hamilton Dalrymple.

IRELAND.

Married.] At Dublin, the Hon. and Rev. E. Wingfield, to Louisa Joan, daughter of the late Hon. Geo. Jocelyn.—Clotworthy Macartney, esq. of Dublin, to Jane, daughter of the late James Mayne, esq. of Hondurac.—Dr. Hopkins, surgeon of the Glamorganshire militia, to Miss John, of Yong-hall.—R. M. Reynell, esq. of Reynella, county of Westmeath, to Catherine, daughter of the Hon. Ponsonby Moore.

Died.] At Dundalk, Mrs. Sophia Kieran, highly and justly esteemed.

At Drumartin-castle, Dnndrum, at an advanced age, John Giffard, esq. sheriff's-peer, and a noted partizan.

TO CORRESPONDENTS, &c.

Several deferred Communications in our next; together with the promised Report to our Poetical Correspondents.

At page 298, col. 2, l. 34, read "If it be not owing to, &c."—and p. 300, col. 2, l. 36, for "Saplow," read Taplow.

THE
MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 327.]

JULY 1, 1819.

[6 of Vol. 47.]

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT of NEWLY-DISCOVERED ANTIQUITIES in ARABIA PETRÆA, derived from the PERSONAL INSPECTION of a recent BRITISH TRAVELLER.

WHEN the graphic illustrations of the ruins of Palmyra, by Wood and Dawkins, made their appearance, the public received them as surprising discoveries; so little had the western regions of Asia been visited by European travellers after the time of the HOLY WARS. Since the publication of those enterprising artists, scarcely any important addition has been made to their information: for the Travels of Dr. Clarke are too much interwoven with speculative dissertations to be trusted on all occasions; nor did he deviate so far from the common tracks of the caravans, as to have it in his power materially to enlarge our knowledge, even had he been sufficiently free from hypothetical opinions to have done so to advantage. But we have now reason to expect, that the world will soon be gratified with still more striking illustrations of other and MORE SUPERB ANTIQUITIES than those which it owes to Wood and Dawkins.

Mr. BANKES, who has visited some of the most celebrated scenes in Arabia, intends, we understand, to publish, on his return home, an account of his excursion to Wadi' Moosa (the valley of Moses), with engravings of the drawings which he made of the hitherto-undiscovered excavated temples there; as well as of the ruins of JERRASCH, which excel in grandeur and beauty even those of Palmyra and Balbec.

This gentleman, in company with several other English travellers, left Jerusalem for Hebron, where they viewed the mosque erected over the tomb of Abraham; an edifice constructed in the lower part of such enormous masses of stone, (many of them upwards of twenty feet in length,) that it must be ascribed to that remote age in which durability was the principle chiefly consulted in MONTHLY MAG. No. 327.

the formation of all edifices of the monumental kind.

They then proceeded to Karrac, through a country broken into hills and pinnacles of the most fantastic form, and along the foot of mountains, where fragments of rock-salt indicated the natural origin of that intense brine, which is peculiarly descriptive of the neighbouring waters of the Dead Sea.

KARRAC is a fortress situated on the top of a hill. The entrance is formed by a winding passage, cut through the living rock. It may be described, like all the other castellated works in the possession of the professors of the Mahomedan religion, as a mass of ruins. The mosque is in that state; and a church which it also contains, as well as the ancient keep or citadel, are in a similar condition. In the vicinity, the travellers saw several sepulchres hollowed out of the rock; and they found the inhabitants of the place a mingled race of Mahomedans and Christians, remarkably hospitable, and living together in terms of freer intercourse than at Jerusalem. The women were not veiled, nor seemed to be subject to any particular restraints.

Mr. Bankes and his companions, after leaving Karrac, sojourned for a short time with a party of Bedoucen Arabs; by whom they were regaled with mutton boiled in milk, a circumstance which will remind our readers of the command in Exodus, chap. xxiii. v. 19: "Thou shalt not seethe a kid in his mother's milk." But we must not here pause to comment on biblical antiquities.

After quitting the tents of these Bedoucens, they passed into the valley of Ellasar, where they noticed some relics of antiquity, which they conjectured were of Roman origin. Here again they rested with a tribe of Arabs. The next day they pursued their journey, partly over a road paved with lava, and which, by its appearance, was evidently a Roman work; and stopped that evening at Shuhac, a fortress in a commanding situation, but incapable, by decay

decey, of any effectual defence against European tactics.

In the neighbourhood of this place, they encountered some difficulties from the Arabs, but which, by their spirit and firmness, they overcame; and proceeded unmolested till they reached the tents of a chieftain called EBEN RASCHIB, who took them under his protection. This encampment was situated on the edge of a precipice, from which they had a magnificent view of Mount Gebel-Nebo-Haroun, the hill of the prophet Aaron, (MOUNT HOR;) and a distant prospect of Gebel-Tour (MOUNT SINAI), was also pointed out to them. In the fore-ground, on the plain below, they saw the tents of the hostile Arabs, who were determined to oppose their passage to Wadi Moosa, the ruins of which were also in sight.

Perceiving themselves thus as it were waylaid, they sent a messenger to the chief, requesting permission to pass; but he returned for answer, that they should neither cross his lands nor taste his water. They were in fact in the land of Edom, to the king of which Moses sent messengers from Kadish: "Let us pass (said he), I pray thee, through thy country: we will not pass through the fields, or through the vineyards; neither will we drink of the waters of the well: we will go by the king's highway; we will not turn to the right hand nor to the left, until we have passed thy borders." But Edom said unto him: "Thou shalt not pass by me, lest I come out against thee with the sword." *Numbers* xx. 17-18.

The travellers, after some captious negotiation, at last obtained permission to pass; but not to drink the waters: they did not, however, very faithfully observe this stipulation, for, on reaching the borders of a clear bright sparkling rivulet, which had occasioned so much controversy, their horse would taste the cooling freshness of its waters, and Eben Raschib, their protector, insisted also that the horses should be gratified. On crossing this stream, they entered on the wonders of WADI MOOSA.

The first object that attracted their attention, was a mausoleum, at the entrance of which stood two colossal animals, but whether lions or sphinxes they could not ascertain, as they were much defaced and mutilated. They then, advancing towards the principal ruins, entered a narrow pass, varying from fifteen to twenty feet in width,

overhung by precipices, which rose to the general height of two hundred, sometimes reaching five hundred, feet, and darkening the path by their projecting ledges. In some places, niches were sculptured in the sides of this stupendous gallery, and here and there rude masses stood forward, that bore a remote and mysterious resemblance to the figures of living things, but over which, time and oblivion had drawn an inscrutable and everlasting veil. About a mile within this pass, they rode under an arch, perhaps that of an aqueduct, which connected the two sides together; and they noticed several earthen pipes, which had formerly distributed water.

Having continued to explore the gloomy windings of this awful corridor for about two miles, the front of a superb temple burst on their view. A statue of Victory, with wings, filled the centre of an aperture in the upper part, and groups of colossal figures, representing a centaur, and a young man, stood on each side of the lofty portico. This magnificent structure is entirely excavated from the solid rock, and preserved from the ravages of the weather by the projections of the overhanging precipices. About three hundred yards beyond this temple they met with other astonishing excavations; and, on reaching the termination of the rock on their left, they found an amphitheatre, which had also been excavated, with the exception of the proscenium: and this had fallen into ruins. On all sides the rocks were hollowed into innumerable chambers and sepulchres; and a silent waste of desolated palaces, and the remains of constructed edifices, filled the area to which the pass led.

These ruins, which have acquired the name of WADI MOOSA, from that of a village in their vicinity, are the wreck of the city of PETRA, which, in the time of Augustus Cæsar, was the residence of a monarch, and the capital of *Arabia Petraea*. The country was conquered by Trajan, and annexed by him to the province of Palestine. In more recent times, Baldwin I. king of Jerusalem, having made himself also master of PETRA, gave it the name of the Royal Mountain.

The travellers having gratified their wonder with the view of these stupendous works, went forward to Mount HOR, which they ascended, and viewed a building on the top containing THE

TOMB OF AARON; a simple stone monument, which an aged Arab shows to the pilgrims. Having remained in this spot, consecrated by such great antiquity, they returned next morning, and again explored other portions of the ruins of Petra; after which they went back to Kœrrac. They then turned their attention to other undescribed ruins, of which they had received some account from the Arabs; and finally, proceeded to view those of JERRASCH, which greatly exceed in magnitude and beauty those of Palmyra.

A grand colonnade runs from the eastern to the western gates of the city, formed on both sides of marble columns of the Corinthian order, and terminating in a semi-circle of sixty pillars of the Ionic order, and crossed by another colonnade running north and south. At the western extremity, stands a theatre, of which the proscenium remains so entire, that it may be described as almost in a state of undecayed beauty. Two superb amphitheatres of marble, three glorious temples, and the ruins of gorgeous palaces, with fragments of sculpture and inscriptions, mingled together, form an aggregate of ancient elegance, which surpasses all that poetry has spared of the former grandeur of Rome.

From the same source that we collected these brief conversational notices, we have received a literal translation of a Bedouen love-song, that would even furnish ideas of delight to the elegant author of *Jalla Rookh*.

BEDOUEN LOVE-SONG.

The morning star has not yet appeared, nor the beams of the moon retired; nor has the dew yet begun to rise from the valley, but my soul beholds my love. She comes in white robes fairer than the flower of the jessamine: her breath is sweeter than new milk, and her eyes sparkle like those of the gazelle when the day is falling. How weary is the time till she comes. Her tardy steps fill my bosom with throbbings. Come, fairest of beauty, come, is my cry till she appears.

We trust that the narratives of these bold and adventurous researches, will not be limited to the description of the remains of antiquity; objects to which the generality of English travellers have been too apt to pay exclusive attention: for, although considerable light has been thrown on the manners of the Arabs, by the members of the Roman Propaganda, as well as by the mission-

aries of the Jesuits, we are still greatly in want of some liberal account of the Arabic mind. The tales of Arabia are well known to all readers as the most amusing fictions which have hitherto been produced; and Arabian discoveries in science, are also very surprising instances of intellectual acumen. It is therefore greatly to be desired, that we should obtain some account of their modes of thinking, and of their opinions on other subjects than the dogmas of religious faith, or their usages in war.

The attention of the public has recently been drawn in an unusual degree to the *mysteries* of Egypt, by the result of Belzoni's enterprising and indefatigable research. We are, however, still greatly in want of a circumstantial account of the extent of his discoveries, as well as of some curious particulars respecting different *castes* of the inhabitants: we use the term in its strictest oriental signification. The same source that has supplied us with the interesting conversational notices of the antiquities of Arabia, has furnished the facts which constitute the basis of the following observations:

It has been ascertained that, between the first and second cataracts of the Nile, there is a caste of the inhabitants, who do not consider themselves as the aborigines of the country. They do not resemble the other inhabitants in appearance, and they not only possess many customs peculiar to themselves, but even speak a language which has no affinity to that of Arabic; speaking also that language, but in a broken and rude dialect. This people possess a tradition among them, that their ancestors were led from their homes by a great king, with whom they conquered the country, and were left behind to keep it in possession; and they look forward to their native king coming again, and restoring his authority.

A classical reader would be apt, at first sight, to say that this people are the descendants of the troops of Cambyces; but they do not resemble the Persians in appearance, nor indeed any of the Asiatic nations. By the account that we have received, they are more like the Caffres, or that idolatrous race which possess the greatest part of southern Africa; who, although described by the professors of the Mahomedan religion under that name, yet in reality constitute a great variety of nations, some of which are of no despicable

cable

cald power. We are therefore disposed to think, that this unknown race are of Ethiopian descent: at the same time, it must be confessed that, upon the epoch to which they refer their arrival in Egypt, authentic history throws but very little light.

The latest great invasion of Egypt from southern Africa, was about the year of Rome 725, when *Ælius Gallus*, having withdrawn most of the Roman forces from that province in order to invade Arabia, Candace, the queen of Ethiopia, made an irruption, with a numerous army, into the district of Thebais; leading her troops, according to *Dio*, in person. She ravaged all the country; took Syene, and the islands of the Nile, Elephantine, and Philæ, and made three Roman cohorts prisoners. She then retired towards her own territory, but was pursued by *Petronius*, the Roman governor, and defeated with great slaughter. It could not, therefore, be at this period, that these aliens settled in Egypt, and their origin must be ascribed to a much higher antiquity.

Besides the great excavated temple of *Ysambiel*, which *Belzoni* has laid open, four gigantic sitting statues have been discovered, sculptured in the adjacent rocks, and of the enormous proportions of more than one hundred feet in height.

In the island of *PHILÆ*, are the unfinished remains of a temple, which tends to throw considerable light on the mode of construction used in those everlasting edifices which the ancient Egyptians, under the influence so far of good taste, raised to their gods. It appears, that their architects polished at first only four sides of those enormous masses of stone which they employed; and, having laid them together, and thus completed the edifice in the rough, as it may be aptly termed, then polished and sculptured the surfaces of the walls. The same method was adopted by the French in the ornamental parts of *Versailles*.

Three distinct classes of architecture are evidently discernible in the Egyptian monuments; for, under this denomination, the antiquities of Nubia may be included. The rudest, the greatest, and therefore perhaps the oldest, are those of Lower Egypt,—the companions and contemporaries of the pyramids. The structures of Upper Egypt, and in the vicinity of the first cataract, are works of more skill; and, though inheriting the

same strong and bold features, possess a more juvenile appearance. The ruins, in Nubia, are of a still more elegant species, combining with the same characteristics a feminine cast, as compared with the male-muscularity of the architecture of Egypt.

We should not omit to mention here, that the head, said to be that of *Memnon*, now in the British Museum, did not belong to that celebrated statue. The real head of *Memnon* is so defaced as not to be worth the trouble of sending home, even if it were easily practicable, for it has been computed to weigh about four hundred and fifty tons. We are likely soon, however, to be gratified with the possession of the foot of *Memnon*, which is about two yards in length; and, among other curiosities, we also understand, the entire hand and arm of the same statue, to which the gigantic fist already in the Museum belongs, may soon be expected in Britain.

About two days' journey above Cairo, is a lofty insulated rock, on the top of which a Coptic monastery is situated. This singular mass, which seems strangely to have escaped the wonder-working sculptors of Egypt, is called *Gibraltar*, a name which it derives from the number of wild fowl that hover round it, the term in Arabic signifying the mountain of birds; and is, for the same reason, applicable to the British fortress of that name at the entrance to the Mediterranean.

But what we regard as one of the most curious of all these discoveries, is the result of a visit lately made to the holy island of Flowers, the Coptic name of which we do not recollect; but the island is situated in the Nile, between *Philæ* and *Elephantine*. In this sequestered spot, no stranger is permitted to enter, except as a pilgrim; and the Mahomedans are not often so under the influence of curiosity, as to make religious pretexts for gratifying it. Here a number of unburied mummies are still to be seen, without coffins, and placed only in their garments, as if denied the rites of sepulture. We do therefore conceive, that it was from the custom of burying the good in this island, that the story of *Charon*, and the ferrying of the river *Styx*, took its rise. Hitherto the fable has been supposed to refer to an island in the Lake *Mareotis*; but the circumstance of the ferry being across a river, and the constant sanctity with which the Isle of Flowers has been regarded,

garden, points it out; in her opinion, as more likely to have been the place. Besides, the unseparated coffinless mummies, would seem to indicate a posthumous adjudication of the merits of the persons, and that to these, in particular, the judgment had not been favourable.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
ON seeing your prospectus, in 1795, and approving of your plan, I became a subscriber to your miscellany, the forty-sixth volume of which is just brought in by my binder. To say that I adopt every sentiment in it, is more than is expected in any publication of the kind. You have indulged me occasionally with a page or two; and I have no right to object to others obtaining similar access to public notice. I do not belong to the corps of despairing writers; but I confess, that no period of my life has exhibited an aspect so gloomy as the present state of these united kingdoms. In a mixed company the other day, however, when the conversation turned on this very serious topic, I listened with pleasure to the detail, by one of it, of circumstances of recent occurrence in a midland English parish, containing a small market-town, and a population of near 7,000 inhabitants, on nearly the same number of acres, chiefly employed in agriculture, and partly in manufactures. The resident magistrates exceeded half a score in number; but the greater part of them were seldom visible but in the sports of the field, or on the bench at the county-sessions. Three of them, including the rector, were of a more active description, and devoted much of their attention to the important duties attached to their station,—in improving the morals of their neighbours, and particularly in the superintendence of the public-houses.

Of these, in 1814, there were thirteen licensed within the parish, exclusive of two decent inns in the town. Of the houses appropriated to public worship, that of the Episcopalians was much the largest; and five others belonged to the Dissenters. The pastors of them evinced a disposition to co-operate in the correction of abuses which had long existed; and a flagrant instance of which, in that year, awakened a conviction of the necessity of seriously attempting a remedy. This was commenced in the next year; when, at the usual time of choosing their four constables, so many

respectable, active young men, consenting to serve, were accordingly chosen. The task, in exerting the authority legally vested in them, was at first difficult; but soon became easier, countenanced by the sanction and co-operation of their philanthropic neighbours. The stocks and whipping-post were no longer deemed non-entities in the cases of offenders who proved incorrigible by milder means; while honourable distinctions marked the conduct of their industrious and exemplary neighbours. Ten acres of a common belonging to the parish, divided as gardens, were allotted to these, and afforded an abundant supply of vegetables. A club was formed for the relief of its distressed and destitute members; of which, to ensure a correct management, the magistrates above alluded to, and other respectable persons, agreed to be enrolled as members. A small house was appropriated to the purposes of an infirmary, whence medicines were dispersed to the sick, under the superintendence of a poor man and woman, who were authorised to arrest every strolling beggar, and, after furnishing a meal or a night's lodging, urge his or her immediate departure; thus extinguishing mendicancy in the parish. The poor females, by the bounty of their own sex, were furnished with wool and flax, and the necessary machinery; and reasonable prices paid for the yarn produced by their labour. No excuse was left for indolence. Sunday-schools were established for the instruction of the children and adults of each sex. Honorary badges were worn by the former, the colour denoting the different orders of merit; and to appear without any, was deemed disgraceful; nor were the elder parishioners neglected at the quarterly public examinations, when books, and other appropriate rewards, were allotted to those, young and old, who appeared to have made the best use of the advantages afforded them.

The good effects resulting from these measures, were sufficiently encouraging to induce the constables to consent to their being re-elected, and continuing in the office several succeeding years; and to stimulate the exertions of their philanthropic coadjutors in establishing a reformation so obvious to all: the accounts of the parochial disbursements afforded the most unequivocal proofs of it. In 1813, the poor-rate assessed on the rack-rent, was 124.9d. in the pound: in 1818, it was reduced to 5s. with a fair prospect of a more considerable reduction.

tion. In the former year, the expenses incurred in conveying offenders and their prosecutors to the county-town, nearly reached 300l.; in the latter, it did not amount to one-fifth of that sum: and the alehouses, in the same time, were reduced from thirteen to four in number. The poorest parishioner was not denied the possession of the sacred volume; and an association of well-disposed young people, secured to those who could not read, the hearing of its important precepts; and the good effects of these attentions to the most ignorant and destitute, were peculiarly obvious in the correction of evil habits. I think I need not add, that the company listened to these interesting details with much pleasure, and concurred in the narrator's conviction, that if the example, so easily practicable, was universally followed, or improved upon, throughout these united kingdoms, the reformation on which national prosperity and individual comfort so much depend, would no longer be deemed impracticable,—lamentable as is the consideration, that its progress must be greatly retarded, as it long has been, so long as the morals of the people are sacrificed to the purposes of the public revenue. ATTICUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
I HAD for some time past been member of a "Society for Literary Improvement," established in this town about three years ago, and, in common with my fellow-members, had long wished to increase the society in point of numbers; but all our efforts for the attainment of that object had hitherto proved ineffectual, when at length the consideration of a plan for inducing young men to associate together for their mutual advancement in literary and scientific acquirements, was proposed as the subject of one of our occasional debates. As secretary to the society, I was afterwards deputed to commit to writing the result of our enquiries upon this subject; in consequence of which, with the assistance of two of the other members, I drew up the following outline of our plan, together with the preamble annexed:

In all large and wealthy towns, it is highly probable, that there are a number of individuals desirous of cultivating their mental powers; and, among this class of persons, none perhaps feel more ardent in the pursuit of knowledge, and of mental

improvement generally, than the young, or such as have just attained to the age of manhood. In this pursuit, it is scarcely necessary to insist upon the advantages resulting from association; and, it is now to be considered, how young men, engaged in the pursuit of literary attainments, but at present unacquainted with each other, may be induced to assemble together for the prosecution and furtherance of their common views: for this purpose, the following outline of a plan is submitted for their inspection.

1. It is proposed; that a convenient room be procured in a central situation, and be fitted-up in a manner suited to the intended purpose.

2. That the expenses of the institution be defrayed by a quarterly subscription of five shillings, to be paid in advance.

3. That the room shall be opened for the admission of subscribers, at least one evening in every week, from six till ten o'clock; and that conveniences for taking tea at the room be provided, the charge to be as moderate as possible.

4. That extracts from publications of eminence, or original compositions, be occasionally read before the society; the readings not to exceed one hour in length at any one time.

5. That, after any piece shall have been read, a debate or conversation on the subject of it, shall immediately follow.

6. That general meetings shall be holden quarterly, for the purpose of choosing a committee, &c.; and that a report of the proceedings of the society be read at each general meeting.

7. That the committee shall be elected in the following manner: The members of the society shall be formed into as many divisions as there are intended to be committee-men, and each division shall elect by ballot an individual from among themselves, to serve on the committee.

8. That a president, secretary, treasurer, and stewards, be elected by the committee; and that no individual shall fill either of these offices during two successive quarters.

9. That such objects be provided and placed in the room, as would be likely to attract attention; such, for instance, as maps of a superior kind, casts from celebrated statues, busts of eminent men, engravings or prints of peculiar excellence, impressions from antique medallions, curious geological specimens, fossils, minerals, and specimens of different metallic ores, &c.

As a succession of objects may perhaps be procured, each for a short time; which will at once excite and gratify rational curiosity, it is desirable, that the members should use every endeavour to induce such persons of their acquaintance

as may be in possession of any thing which will answer this purpose, to allow it to be exhibited for a time in the room. Among other objects of this class, the following are now suggested: pictures by the most approved masters, curious plants, rare medals and coins, scarce and valuable books and manuscripts, philosophical instruments, specimens of new improvements in manufactures, &c.

It is also proposed, as a further means of exciting attention, that papers be hung up in the room, containing intelligence respecting new and important publications, and of works by writers of eminence about to be published, prospectuses of lectures about to be delivered, and descriptions and drawings of great public works in all parts of the world.

Thus, sir, I have endeavoured to explain to you our views on this important subject; and if, by the insertion of this article in the *Monthly Magazine*, any of the hints which it contains should be hereafter adopted, or improved upon, by any of your numerous readers, I shall consider myself amply repaid for the trouble it has cost me.

Birmingham; May 24. J. CLARK.

Observation.—The editor has singular pleasure in giving place to the preceding communication, in the earnest hope that it will tend to create societies, on the useful plan described, in other towns; and he will be happy to record the commencement of every such institution, for the good example of others, and to render this miscellany the medium of any correspondence which tends to promote the improvement and perfection of their plan. He considers such independent associations of the ingenious and inquisitive young, and the voluntary establishment of reading societies, and permanent libraries, as the machinery which will, in due time, emancipate the human mind from the disgraceful thralldom of superstition, and from the dangerous authority of national institutions on subjects of literature and science.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
YOU are pleased, in your late number, to notice the publication of the second edition of my *Elements of Chemical Science*, by Messrs. Underwood, of Fleet-street, in terms of commendation; but you add, that I retain "all the popular notions about attraction and repulsion, and about positive and negative qualities, forgetting that opposite results may, and indeed must, arise from the introduction of new powers, and not from any caprice of the same powers." You will be so good as

to recollect, that I have ridiculed the terms negative electricity, and I have instanced some experiments of my own, which I think clearly prove that the momenta of positive and negative electricities are equiposed; and therefore, the idea which considers them under a *plus* and *minus* form, is no longer tenable. I have however not presumed to decide, whether the effects produced, or phenomena displayed, are to be attributed to one power with change of property, or to two distinct agents. I am inclined to join issue with the former opinion.

In the doctrine of attraction, I have followed the footsteps of that great geometrician, Newton.* In considering repulsion, I believe, I have not pronounced it to be a mere negation. I would be understood only as willing to accept them as effects of a latent or occult agent. It may be the glory of some future age to unfold the curtain which conceals its form. I have particularly adverted to the opinion of Professor Playfair, that, in considering the phenomena of galvanism, magnetism, electricity, &c. we may conceive the existence of a power more general than any of them, linking the whole with gravitation. Such an universal agency is certainly not improbable.

I am sensible, sir, that chemistry is very tender in these points, and there will be enough for the age to come. The Newton of our science has not yet risen.

Chemistry, however, viewed as a series of facts, and abstracted from those agencies to which we are accustomed to refer her phenomena, is a beautiful monument of human intellect; and the happy adaptation of some of the wonders which she has revealed to the arts, is honorable to her cause.

Whoever views the march of her triumphs, cannot fail, with beaming pride; to exult in the progression of intelligence, of which it is so fair and brilliant an exhibition. J. MURRAY.

London; June, 1819.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
IF the various frauds practised on the unwary by the sharks of the legal profession,

* It is a vulgar error to connect geometry with attraction—geometry proves nothing in regard to attraction.—EDIT.

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perfection were exposed by your correspondents, as they successively occur to each of them, they would be diminished at least by a salutary increase of caution.

A few years since, one of your correspondents called the attention of the public to the gross folly of referring disputes to the quibbling and unfeeling heads of briefless barristers; and I have reason to know that, in consequence, not one case in four is referred to them which used to be so referred; and that the honest award of unsophisticated men of business, or neighbours, is now generally preferred by disputants.

The circumstance to which I now refer, relates to the very common clause inserted in provisional agreements, and in auctioneers' conditions in selling leases of premises, viz. "*that the lease and counterpart shall be prepared by the lessor's attorney, at the expense of the lessee.*"

This is frequently made, by low attorneys, a means of grossly robbing those who, without some prudent reserve, have entangled themselves in such a clause. A fair price for a pair of ordinary leases, is eight guineas; and ten guineas is considered a high price. Twelve or fourteen guineas may be warranted on particular occasions: but I lately bought very plain premises by auction, in which this condition had been introduced; and the pettifogger, whom the lessor improperly favoured, had the effrontery to demand TWENTY-EIGHT GUINEAS; to which I was obliged to submit, or incur an expense of a hundred pounds, in defending a suit.

The simple remedies are, either for the client to pay his attorney at his own cost; or to fix a sum for drawing the leases, which shall not be exceeded: and it is evident, that no sale by auction could proceed, if any person present insisted on the proposed alteration of the above condition of sale were not acceded to. After the word *lessee*, it ought to run,—not exceeding five, or six, or seven guineas, as the case might be.

CIVIS.

Mary Is. Jones; June, 1819.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

BEING, as an enthusiastic admirer of Shakspeare, much impressed with the importance of Mr. Jackson's *Inter-work*, by which the text of our great bard, in so many instances, restored

to its original beauty, I was much pleased with your prompt remarks on the subject; indeed, I am of opinion, that no unprejudiced or disinterested mind, can possibly refuse conviction, or withhold the just tribute of applause, to discoveries not only most extraordinary in themselves, but which rise in our estimation, on account of the darling object of their applicability.

Should any one ask why the professional knowledge of a printer should have become so very instrumental in the restoration of Shakspeare in particular, be it remembered, that our great bard, not even dreaming of the homage posterity would pay him, was indifferent as to the revision even of his earliest copies; and, that the first collected edition of his works, was not published till seven years after his death.

A single instance, from the valuable work in question, will, I trust, be sufficient to illustrate the foregoing remarks:

"*First Pt. of K. Henry IV. Act. 4. Sc. 2.*

"*Falstaff.*—Such as fear the report of a caliver, worse than a struck fowl, or a hurt wild duck."

In this passage, the corruption is in the word *fowl*, which, as opposed to a *wild duck*, was considered by the commentators as too gross a *tantology* even for Shakspeare's most careless moments; an alteration in the text must therefore be made; but, see the difference betwixt the vague and unlicensed change of *struck fowl* to *stricken deer*, and the effects of Mr. Jackson's *clue*, who not only gives us a beautiful emendation, but accounts for it on principles equal to demonstration, when he simply informs us that "this passage exhibits an error solely attributable to the compositor, who, accidentally breaking the word, strove to replace the types without referring to his copy; and thereby formed a very ingenious anagram, by making a *wolf* a *fowl*!"

The passage, as restored, will delight the heart as well as the ear of every true lover of Shakspeare:

"Such as fear the report of a caliver, worse than a struck *wolf*, or a hurt wild duck."

"Thus the imagery is perfectly varied; and each object is in its native wild. The one, on hearing the report of a caliver, run howling into the recesses of the forest; the other screens itself among the flags or rushes of some lake."

London; May 13.

NOTA BENZ.

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
AS every application of the principle of FREE & UNRESISTED MOTION, as an efficient cause of phenomena, independently of the fanciful force, or gratuitous moving power of attraction, is new to philosophy, though we have so many volumes on the laws of Dynamics, I take the liberty to submit a few additional observations, which have resulted from the perusal of papers lately written in opposition to my doctrines on this subject.

The circumstances of the progression and revolution of masses of heterogeneous bodies, or bodies of various density, impelled by a COMMON FORCE, may be classed as under:

1. *When masses of the same bulk, and different density, are projected in a right line.*

In this case, the quantity of motion received by the denser bodies being greater, in proportion to their density, than in the rarer ones, it is not parted with so soon to the medium through which the projection takes place, as the smaller quantity contained in the rarer bodies. The denser bodies, therefore, move through a greater space than the rarer ones; and the mass soon forms a train, of which the dense bodies constitute the head or nucleus, and the rarer ones the train.

2. *When the masses are of the same densities, and different bulks.*

In this case, the larger bodies will move further, in the same time, than the smaller ones; because, the parting with motion is in proportion to the surfaces exposed to the receiving medium, and the quantity of motion is as the quantity of matter; that is, the surfaces parting with motion are as the diameters, but the quantities of matter containing the motion, are as the cube of the diameters. The motion will therefore continue longer, in the proportion of the diameters to that of their cubes; and, as the force, or the action and reaction, takes place on the surface of the moving body, the surface becomes heated, and often ignited and oxydated; and hence the luminous appearance of meteors, and the phenomena of cannon-balls. In this case also, as in all continued action, the chemical effects are accelerated; and heat, added to heat, produces successively combustion, flame, oxydation, and dissipation in gas.

3. *When masses of various bulks and densities are made to revolve in the same part of space.*

In this case, as by Case 1, the heaviest bodies are disposed to go the farthest;

and, as by Case 2, the largest masses of the same density would go farther than the smaller ones in the same time, the heaviest and largest masses would move through the longest lines, or would perform the largest revolutions, moving in the exterior of the mass; while, as the small and light bodies would be disposed to move through the shortest lines, they would move through the shortest circuits, and range themselves in the centre.

4. *When the masses of various bulk and density are made to revolve, and are, at the same time, carried with a greater velocity in a right line or orbit through space.*

In this case, as the denser bodies will move with the greatest momentum, and, as the rectilinear force is greater than the rotatory, they will not be turned aside or deflected by the inferior rotatory force, so much as the less dense bodies; but these less dense will be turned aside more than those more dense in the inverse ratio of their rectilinear momentum; and the masses will range themselves and perform circuits inversely, as their densities from the centre to the circumference.

Such are the motions of which the Earth and Atmosphere are the patients. The orbicular force moves the masses of the terrestrial system sixty miles, while the rotatory force moves bodies at the surface but one mile; hence, as the momenta in the denser bodies are not affected by the rotatory impulse, they maintain their course in the orbit, while the rarer bodies are revolved or deflected in angles inversely as their density. Thus, the common force which revolves the earth and atmosphere, and which carries a cubic foot of air in a certain circle of rotation or motion, cannot also carry a cubic foot of lead in the same circle, or with the same motion; and if a mass of lead were by any force placed in the circuit, (in which air freely revolves,) it could not continue to be revolved by the same common force in that circle; but would be driven into smaller circles, and must continue to centripetate till its circle of rotation becomes so much less than that of the circle in which the air freely revolves, as the density of the lead is greater than that of the air. Hence, the fall of bodies is a more mechanical effect of the rotation of the earth in subordination to the orbicular motion, and does not arise from any inherent power of attraction or gravitation; which therefore is as gratuitous as it is universally superfluous in its principle, and absurd in its alleged mechanical agency.

Other details of the phenomena of the motion of Aggregates have been illustrated on other occasions; but, in cases wherein AGGREGATE MOTION is neutralized, or absorbed within bodies, and converted into Atomic motion, or atomic vibration, or atomic action and reaction, such peculiarity or concentration of motion produces CHEMICAL CHANGES; and all the varieties of phenomena called Chemical, are so many results of Aggregate Motion converted into ATOMIC MOTION. It is therefore the proper business of CHEMISTRY, to examine the various modes and accidents by which the motions of different atoms produce such varieties of phenomena as are presented by chemical combinations.

The complicated results of chemical union are never, perhaps, to be regarded as simple effects of the bodies palpably concerned; because, in all cases the experiments are made within some fluid or gaseous medium; and regular results are necessarily reciprocated by the action or reaction of that medium, producing effects which are erroneously ascribed to some gratuitous *hocus-pocus* quality residing within the bodies, or atoms, commonly called attraction or affinity.

The extensive class of phenomena denominated CRYSTALLIZATIONS, are effects of the external action or reaction of the surrounding medium upon the crystallized atoms; and the law of that action being mechanical and necessary, the regular forms are its necessary consequences. External forms, which have relation only to exterior objects, can result only from external action; and while this truism accords with the known fact, that all bodies are immersed in some fluid or gaseous extension, it implies in terms the absurdity of any inherent attraction in the crystallized atoms, and the equal absurdity of any principle residing within one atom, which is to determine the arrangement of any other atoms, in regard to one another, or to external space.

The consideration of this latter doctrine leads to new theories of Crystallization, explains the construction, entanglement, and dovetailing, of the parts of solids, and clears chemistry of all the *conjuring* which has heretofore been connected with it, in the arbitrary doctrine of affinity and elective attraction.

But if we consider that the primary atoms of crystals or solids have fixed forms, that the coincidences of their surfaces constitute their means of adhesion, and that the intermixture of cor-

ners, or angles, are sufficient means of dovetailing the mass, (all which is highly probable,) then the attracting hypothesis is palpably gratuitous. At the same time, even on this position, a contrast of forms, and an inadequacy of commixture, must be considered as existing in the atoms of the gaseous medium within which the crystallization or solidification takes place. On any hypothesis, therefore, the *hocus-pocus* principle of elective attraction, or of atomic preference, is a creature of fancy and superstition, unworthy of being continued as part of a system of rational philosophy.

COMMON SENSE.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE for many years corresponded with my much esteemed friend, Mrs. Barnard, of Hudson, in the State of New York. In the last letter I received from her, which was dated October 25, 1818, she sent me a copy of a letter to an American physician, giving an account of the manner in which she has been accustomed, for thirteen years past, to treat burns and scalds, enjoining me to do all the good I can with it, and from which the following cases are extracted. T. FOSTER.

MRS. BARNARD'S REMEDY for BURNS and SCALDS.

"I had burnt the back of my thumb, near the hand, a space perhaps less than the size of a dollar, which was nevertheless sufficient "to tie down my sore attention" to its smarting for two or three hours, while busily engaged in domestic avocations. At length, merely because I knew not what to do with it, I applied a plaister compounded of Burgundy pitch, bees'-wax, and a little oil, which I had long kept in the house, as a convenient application for slight wounds. I then went on with my work, and did not think of my burn again till five hours after.

"I shall now select three of the most prominent cases out of the many to which I have been witness, or which have been substantiated to me by what I consider unquestionable authority, where this remedy has been applied to scalds with complete success.

"The first was the case of a young woman in our family eight or nine years ago, who scalded her arm with a column of steam, which raised an entire blister on about one-third of its surface; I applied the plaister, and bound it up close; it gave her immediate and complete

plete relief from any further suffering. She let it remain four or five days without opening, and pursued her work as usual. In little more than a week, it was completely healed, and no inflammation ever appeared in it.

"The second was that of a child about a-year old, in the summer of 1817, who was scalded with salt-meat broth on the breast, and nearly the whole of the right arm. The father, whose name is Nichols, came nearly six miles to me for directions, having previously heard something about my mode of treating burns and scalds. This was the afternoon of first day (Sunday,) and before the week was out, he informed my late lamented brother-in-law, Richard Robotham, that, on the application of the plaister, the child went quietly to sleep, after suffering extremely during four or five hours; had a good night's rest; that the parts were nearly all healed; and the child had, through the whole process, been entirely easy, and free from fever.

"The third is a recent instance of its good effects in the case of a child of David Rogers, in this town, about four years old, who was scalded on the 24th ult. We judged about one-half the surface of the right leg was blistered; and, in the bend of the ankle, where the stocking was wrinkled, and held the heat longer, the flesh was destroyed under the skin, apparently more than the skin's thickness. The leg was immediately wrapt close in cotton until the salve could be made, and a plaister applied, which could not take less than three quarters of an hour, during which time the child's suffering was extreme. In less than ten minutes after the plaister was on, she was perfectly easy; and in less than ten more was asleep; and has never since made the least complaint of smarting pain or soreness. Next morning, the blisters were carefully pierced on the under side, with a large needle, through the plaister and skin, when the water copiously flowed, after which the plaister was drawn a little closer and bandaged snug, but was not taken off till the third day, and then with great care not to break the skin, only with a large needle to let out the water which had again accumulated. The leg was then, without washing, again inclosed in the plaister, after adding a little more salve where it appeared to be necessary. I attended it every day, merely for the sake of critically marking its progress; for the child had, in its maternal grandmother,

one of the best of nurses, in whose skill and attention I placed the most entire confidence. About the fifth day, there were plain indications of healing, by great part of the space ceasing to discharge. On the ninth, the new skin was formed evidently over the whole. On the tenth, the plaister was removed entirely, and the leg only wrapt in a cloth wetted with spirits, and a bandage applied, merely to shield the young skin from the air, and prevent the child's taking cold, after having the limb so much wrapt up. This day, the eleventh from the accident, the leg appears wholly free from redness or even tenders, so common on the healing of burns which have suffered in their progress by inflammation to any considerable degree, and it has never been swelled at all.

"With regard to the composition, I would just observe, that though the pitch and wax are, as thou knowest, equally non-conductors, yet the pitch alone, even when softened with oil, is more adhesive than is necessary; the wax not enough so. I therefore allow one quarter, or a little more wax, with a little lard, fresh butter, or oil, to soften the composition sufficiently, but not so as to cause it to melt away with the warmth of the flesh and admit the air, which would destroy its effect as a non-conductor. I then spread it with a hot knife on an old napkin, or any other close limber cloth; leather is not so good; as, on any moisture getting to it, when it afterwards becomes dry, it is apt to grow hard. If the skin is rubbed off in any part, I first cover the part with a little soft linen lint, and then apply the plaister close, and bandage it carefully, to secure it from slipping."

For the Monthly Magazine.

TRAVELS IN PORTUGAL AND SPAIN, during the Years 1813, 1814, and 1815.

(Continued from p. 321.)

AMONG the public constructions of Lisbon, that of the *Praça do Comercio* is certainly predominant, both for magnificence of design and utility of appropriation; and will, when completed, form one of the finest quays in Europe, as well as an assemblage of buildings, perhaps, the best adapted to the purposes of commerce in the world.

Before the great earthquake, this *Praça* was constructed of wood; and being, from that circumstance, considered a safer refuge from the ravages of that dreadful calamity, it was sought by all who could crowd into it. At the very moment, however, in which it was fully

occupied, it was suddenly engulfed in one of the enormous chasms formed by the vibrations of agitated nature, and the miserable victims, who had clung to it as their sole hope of security, sunk, and were overwhelmed in the abyss.

The new *Praca* is built upon piles, and nearly the whole of its foundations stand upon made ground. It consists of a square of 600* feet, surrounded, on three sides, by an arcade surmounted by buildings of two stories in height. Pilasters of the Ionic order are ranged over the piers of the arcades, and triumphal arches lead to the three principal streets of the city. The fourth side is open to the Tagus, and occupied by magnificent flights of steps descending to the bed of the river.

This description is rather guided by what it will be when completed than by what it is; for, like many other public constructions in Lisbon, it is unfinished. One side only of the quadrangle is complete, and the others are proceeding but slowly; but there is sufficient to display the general arrangement; and, notwithstanding the prevailing error of breaking the line by projections, it still excites and deserves greater praise and admiration than any other work of modern Portuguese architecture. The wing which is completed, is divided into the Exchange, the India and Custom Houses, and all other public buildings connected with commerce; so that the merchant, instead of being obliged, as in London, to travel from the Custom House in one street to the India House in another, and from thence to the Exchange, which is situated in a third, finds all these buildings under one roof, and can transact his business in each of them without any loss of time or inconvenience from the weather, while the contiguity of the river gives him every facility of communication with the shipping. The opposite side is intended for such institutions of the government as are open to the public; but is, as yet, only occupied by the national library.† The third side is in private occupation; and the lower stories display the principal

* The size of Lincoln's Inn Fields.

† This institution is open to the public two days in the week; and books, pens, and ink, are provided for the accommodation of the readers. The few hours, however, in which it is accessible, renders this library of little service. The collection is neither numerous, nor *recherchée*. Among a multitude of volumes on the mathematics, I could not find the simple Elements of Euclid.

pal shops in the city of Lisbon, while the upper ones form some of the best and most pleasant family-residences.

In the centre is a magnificent colossal equestrian statue of Joseph the First, cast in bronze, and mounted on a marble pedestal worthy of admiration, both for the sculpture and bronze medallions which grace the compartments of its sides.*

The other *Pracas*, or squares, display nothing worthy of record. The markets are commodious, but possess no buildings like ours to attract attention. The great aqueduct, so famous for the height and dimensions of its centre arch, has been already accurately delineated by every other scribbling or pencilling visitor of Portugal, as it forms one of the few lions in Lisbon to which all strangers are conducted; but the fountains, which display great ingenuity in their construction, as well as elegance in their design and execution, deserve to be rescued from the oblivion in which they appear to have been as yet obscured. Those near the square of the Incarnation, and opposite the Marquis of Pombal's, are well worthy of observation, both for the sculpture of the surmounting statues, and for the arrangement of their reservoirs.

These fountains are surrounded during the whole day by the *Gallegos* or *Galicians*, who supply the inhabitants with water by means of barrels, which they distribute to the different houses at two *vintems* (about 2d.) each. These men, who form such a great portion of the lower order of the male population in Lisbon, are a robust set of people, who quit their own barren province in Spain, for the purpose of obtaining a livelihood by doing the drudgery of the people of this city. With the true tenacity of Spanish provincialists, they retain the costume of their country, and wait about the streets like the *fazzaroni* of Naples, or the ticket-porters of London, and often astonish their employers by the immense weights which they carry. The natural indolence of the Portuguese is said first to have encouraged the settlement of these emigrants; who, by industry and perseverance, frequently quit Lisbon with enough property to pass the remainder of their lives with ease in their native province.

In many of these fountains there is a profusion of that minute sculpture in

* One of these was originally a medallion of the Marquis de Pombal, but it was removed, on the disgrace of that minister, and replaced by the arms of the city.

marble,

marble, in which the Portuguese artists are remarkably successful; and, as though they were conscious of their excellence in the minor specimens of this art, most of their buildings display a quantity of carved ornaments beautiful in themselves, but in general misapplied. The posts in the streets, as well as the fountains in the churches, display specimens in carving, which do infinite credit to the industry of the workmen, while the endless sculptured decorations of their architraves, cornices, and entablatures, prove, at least, a variety in the imagination of the artist.

Many of the houses, and some of the churches, are lined with a species of Dutch tile, in general arranged with great ingenuity into the forms of stars and circles, and sometimes representing a portion of history on Scripture; a style of decoration which, from the coolness of its appearance, is very agreeable in this hot country.

That Lisbon is not more adorned with architecture worthy of admiration, does not arise from any local inconveniences, for its neighbourhood abounds with a very fine stone particularly adapted to the purposes of building. This stone, which is yielded in blocks of almost any size, and in general use, is a species of granite, upon which a very little labour produces a polish nearly equal to marble. Since the great earthquake, the houses have been constructed with an internal frame-work of timber, around which the stone is placed as a kind of ashling; a system of construction, adopted from the supposition that it afforded additional safety in case of a repetition of that calamity. In general, however, the scantling of the timber is so slight, and the framing so ill put together, that I doubt whether it would be capable of resisting the pressure of the heavy stones which surround it, in any state of agitation from the convulsion of nature. Their buildings depend entirely upon their walls, which are built exceedingly thick, on account of strength as well as coolness. Their roofs are covered with pantiles, which project in a curved line to some distance over the external walls; and this projection, together with the universal appendage of a balcony or veranda, gives a more picturesque character to the general appearance of the streets.

Their internal finishings, particularly of joiner's work, are in the highest degree clumsy; and in many instances, even the houses of the first consideration, appear

to have been put up without having been planned. The mouldings and panels of their doors and windows, are exceedingly heavy; and are rendered still more unseemly to the eye, by bolts, locks, and keys, of sufficient dimensions for a prison. In the houses of the great, this defect is in some measure hid by a profusion of gilding, which cannot, however, divert them of their clumsy appearance to an English eye.

Many parts of the city still display the remnants of buildings destroyed by the earthquake, while others are distinguished by the naked walls of unfinished edifices, whose progress appears to have been impeded for half a century. The first, an emblem of the futility of man's strongest efforts to immortalise himself by works of art; the second, a monument of his want of perseverance and industry to repair the ravages of nature.

The slender Gothic arches and clustered columns of the Convent of Carmelites, which withstood the shock of the earthquake, while the remainder of the building was destroyed by its power, are curious specimens of the strength of the pointed arch, and form a good memento of that destructive period.

The suburbs of Lisbon towards Belem, display the walls of a magnificent palace, which have scarcely reached to the height of the ground-floor; and another quarter of the city presents the foundations of a new treasury, with a heap of unsewn material, which has become nearly cemented together by the accumulation of dust and rain, in waiting for the re-commencement of the building.

In this general dissertation upon the architecture of Lisbon, I have merely attempted to throw some light upon the state of that science in the country; but have not given any particular detail of its specimens, or entered into that minute criticism of the designs, which can only be rendered interesting when illustrated by examples.

An artistical traveller will, doubtless, in any close inspection of the buildings of Lisbon, find much to admire and much to condemn, of which he will not discover the least notice in these pages. But, as ideas of the state of an art in any country must be derived from its general appearance more than from a few particular beauties or defects, to this general view I have confined my observations; and quit with pleasure the dull description of inanimate objects, without which, I could not with propriety pass through

any

any capital city, for the purpose of depicting the ever-varying scenes of society, and the customs, prejudices, and manners, of its inhabitants.

Before, however, we can do this, a few pages must be devoted to a consideration of the various external influences which the late political convulsions of the Peninsula have caused to operate upon its inhabitants, by the long residence of French and English armies in the heart of their country; while England has been even obliged to assume the reins of its government, and the command of its soldiery.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE been for many years a warm admirer and an *illustrator* of the admirable poem of Hudibras, and I feel a strong interest in any thing that concerns the reputation of its author.

A new edition of it having lately appeared, in two octavo volumes, I immediately added it to my collection; though I had already on my shelves Dr. Grey's valuable but incorrect edition of 1744, and the ponderous quartos of Dr. Nash. Notwithstanding the promises of the title-page and advertisement, I was grievously disappointed in my hope of finding any curious additional matter in the notes; and, what was more material, I found the text so incorrect, that I think it a duty I owe to the public (as well as to my favourite author), to caution them from judging of the wit and sense of Butler through the medium of this garbled edition. A few specimens will be sufficient to justify the epithets I have applied to it; but, were I to extract all the errors I have observed, I might quote every page in the work:

"Than wilt at best but suck a bull," &c.

Page 1, c. 1, l. 851.

Altered to—

"Then't be at best but such a bull."

"To this quoth Sidrophelo—Sir," &c.

Page 2, c. 3, l. 641.

"To this quoth Sidrophel—Oh! sir."

"To that alone the bridegroom's wedded,
&c."

Page 3, c. 1, l. 936.

"To all alone the bridegroom's wedded."

"And turn poltroons as valiant," &c.

Page 3, c. 3, l. 26.

"And turn Poltroos on as valiant."

"Who put me into a horrid fear;

"Fear of my life.—Make that appear," &c.

Page 3, c. 3, l. 26.

"Who put me into a horrid fear;
Fear of my life make that appear."

In the following lines the blundering substitution of a different word destroys the sense of the passages:

"As that of *rapid* (rigid) cordeliere.

Though every rare object is (it) not.

For when a skin in *sight* (fight) is cropt.

The prototype or (of) reformation.

Was I *far* (for) this entitled—Sir.

No where so *great* (green) as on his brow.

Or for a while play least in *fight* (sight).

And *virtue-acious* (invious) ways can prove.

Or when I'm in a fit to *kick-up* (hiccup).

Or any *seat* (feat) of qualm or drowning.

Make them *dispose* (depose) and answer to.

Are *sweaty* (sweating) lanterns or screen fans.

A kind of *broken* (broking) trade in love.

Grown fat and *puffy* (pursy).

To *lead* (leap) down headlong many a story.

So *suddenly* (sullenly) addicted still.

No more than *fitters* (setters) can betray.

Hodge Baron is facetiously denomi-

nated *Hog* Bacon; Machiavel is mis-

named *Michiavel* and *Machiavil*;

Colin, Colin; Dame Tellus, Dame

Tullus; the Nun of London is metamor-

phosed into the Nun of *London*; Rota

Men, into *Rotten Men*; the Bulls of

Lenthall, into the *Pulls* of Lenthall;

ignis fatuus is changed to *ignus fatuus*;

Isthmian game, to *Isthmiam* game;

Proletarian tything-men, to Proletarian

tything-men; Catasta, to *Catastra*; visor-

head to *visor-head*, &c. &c.

So much for the assertion in the

advertisement, that "*not a single word*

of our author's has been omitted or

changed." So much for the boasted

"topographical excellence" of the work,

(vide advertisement *verbatim et literatim*).

The printer ought to have

known better, if the editor did not.

The notes, it is said in the advertise-

ment, "are the result of months' care-

ful researches at the library of the

British Museum, and a diligent perusal

of all the modern writers whose labours

have thrown any light on the history of

the times of which Butler treats." The

treasures accumulated by this "learned

Theban" during his "months' careful

researches," consist of extracts, of an

unmerciful length, from the histories of

Hume and Smollett, Mrs. Hutchinson's

Memoirs, and half-a-dozen other books,

equally curious and inaccessible to the

common reader.

Where Dr. Grey has overlooked an

obscure passage, his erudite successor

has left it as he found it; but where the

meaning of Butler was already over-

loaded with interpretations, this literary

Dogberry has "found in his heart to

bestow

bestow the whole of his tediousness" upon us, and has added his puerile remarks and trite quotations to the unwieldy mass of appellation, with wasteful and ridiculous excess. Dr. Grey introduces in his notes frequent extracts contents of which are so utterly destitute of wit, sense, and originality, that it seems incredible that any person who had read and written upon *Hudibras* should receive them as productions of the same mighty mind. Still more incredible does it seem, that he should be followed in his error by a succeeding editor, who has the advantage (which Dr. Grey did not possess) of consulting the authentic and characteristic Remains of Butler, so ably edited by Thyer.

In Dr. Grey's edition, the meditations of Justice Adam Overdo in the stocks are inserted, from Ben Jonson's *Bartholomew Fair*: the soliloquy is ingeniously split into a dialogue; and one half given to Adam, and the other to Overdo. The consulship of Julius and Caesar was nothing to this. This error, I need scarcely add, has been faithfully retained.

It must be confessed, however, that our editor sometimes deviates into originality; as, in page 162, vol. i. where he informs us, that "Armida was the mistress of Orlando Furioso;" and again, in page 329, where he observes, that Butler, in his description of Fame, probably imitated Cotton, who has an account of Fame in his *Scarronides*, which appeared fourteen years after the publication of Butler's. Butler sneers at the *itch of pictures in the front*, so prevalent among his contemporaries. "Every author of those times (says the annotator, p. 80, vol. i.) however contemptible and insignificant, was ambitious of having his portrait prefixed to his compositions, and in this respect it seldom happened that he was not gratified; but the engravings of those sons of Apollo, were not in the least superior to the portraits of Messrs. Dilworth, Dyche, and Fenning, which we see at the present day prefixed as frontispieces to the school-books which bear their names. "Fie! what the ignorance is!" Did this Goth, during his "months' ceaseless researches" at the British Museum, never stumble upon any of the fine heads by Faithorne, or Hollar, or Lombart, or Loggan? engravings equally valued by the man of taste and the antiquary.

I have neither time nor patience to follow this anonymous editor through the labyrinth of his absurdities: his character may be summed up in a very few words—presumption and imbecility; ignorance of literature in general, and of Butler in particular. I had almost overlooked a prominent feature of the work,—the plates, which consist of twelve wretched daubs, designed and coloured in bold defiance of the trammels of costume, propriety of character, and good taste. *Hudibras* is stripped of everything Hudibrastic, except his hump; Ralpho is metamorphosed into a modern parish-clerk, with black coat, black breeches, black stockings, and buckles in his shoes; the widow is degraded into a cinder-wench; and Crowdero and his comrades are modernized into a Spa-fields mob.

"Take it for all in all," I think this publication has obtained the "bad eminence" of being the very worst edition in print of any English classic; and I devoutly hope "I shall not look upon its like again." PHILIP-BUTLER.

Lincoln's-inn; March, 1819.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.
SIR,

IT has been commonly supposed that the natural colour of sheep in every country of the world, and through every age, was white; and that Nature deviated from her usual course, in the production of these individuals of a dingy hue which are found in almost every part of Europe. Some circumstances, however, mentioned in the early history of flocks, have led me to suppose that our ideas upon this subject are not quite correct, and that the coats of sheep in general have undergone, in respect to colour, a very material alteration.

The book of Genesis contains the history of several individuals whose occupation was entirely pastoral; and describes, with beautiful simplicity, their modes of life, and the actual state of their flocks. It is perhaps the earliest record now extant, the first which was written in alphabetic language; and contains, I think, strong evidence that it was in being before the age of Moses. One proof of its very high antiquity, may be deduced from the manner in which it speaks of cattle before the birth of Jacob. They are distinguished, not by technical names; for it appears, in the earlier ages, that these had not been invented; they are constantly denomi-

nated

nated herds and flocks; the cattle of a larger and a smaller kind, *qar* and *par*: the exceptions to this mode of speaking are so few, and of such a nature, as to form no solid objection to the justness of the general remark. In succeeding periods, that is, nearer to the time of Jacob, a distinction was observed between sheep and goats; and, in speaking of them, appropriate terms are used. Previously, both had been comprehended under the general word flocks, *par*, or smaller cattle. They had for about the space of 2300 years pastured together; and, as was then thought, procreated with each other. Nature had not then distinguished them, as now, by any very obvious and peculiar feature.

Laben's flock, the first which is minutely described, is frequently mentioned by the general term, but was composed both of sheep and of goats, *qar* and *par*. The latter kind of animals, until Jacob undertook to superintend them, possessed only one colour; yet, either through accident or design, under his direction, their coat became variegated. It is highly probable, also, that this happened not only among the goats, but the sheep likewise. The proprietor of these smaller cattle agreed with Jacob to feed and to watch over them; as the reward of his labour, he was allowed to claim as his own, all those which among the goats were speckled and spotted *qar* *qar*, or more literally, spotted and piebald; and from among the sheep, every one which was *par*. There is no difficulty in understanding the epithets which are applied to the first class of these smaller cattle. They were evidently such as possessed a coat, or covering, of two or more colours, but we are not told what these colours were, nor what the prevailing one; but it afterwards appears, that every one belonged to Jacob which had some white in its hair or pile, verse 35, *כל אשר לבן*, and, in the Septuagint, these words are rendered *labeus nas parvus*. Hence it appears, that the original colour of goats was something very different from white; it was at least of a dingy hue, although we may not be justified in saying that it was absolutely black. Laben was evidently surprised at the nature of the alteration which took place, and the extent to which it was carried.

But the term which is applied to sheep, as expressive of the distinguishing mark by which Jacob might claim them as his own, is not so well understood.

Dr. Goddes informs us, that though commonly rendered black, it never denotes that colour, but a mixture of black and white, and accordingly translates it *grizzled*; the common version renders it brown; but the doctor prefers his own translation, because the Syriac has expressly black mixed with white: and hence, after considering the passage very attentively, this learned and cautious critic evidently conjectures that the change in colour, even in sheep, was from black to white; for he says, "black sheep are common enough, and perhaps made a very considerable part of Laben's flock." He seems, however, to think the supposition a little too bold, and proceeds to justify it.

The structure of the whole passage requires that we apply the same general idea respecting the change of colour to both sheep and goats; and, to produce it in both species of animals, the same means were used, whether real or fictitious. Still it must be confessed, that in the present Hebrew copies of the Bible, a word appears to have been omitted, and to have been wanting, so early as before the Seventy produced their version; for they give the sense of the passage, but not a literal translation, and, by using the word *Φαινο*, intimate that the change was from a darker to a lighter hue, and not from a lighter to a darker.

But, if there be any ambiguity in the agreement as it stands at present, the mode of carrying the bargain into effect tends to solve it; for "all the males, whether sheep or goats, if marked upon the legs, and parti-coloured, were separated as belonging to Jacob; also every female goat, spotted and parti-coloured, and every grizzled among the sheep, every one in which was whiteness." In the Hebrew, the latter phrase is confined to female goats; but the Septuagint, in conformity with the bargain itself, applies it to the sheep. In the following years of his service, when the "smaller cattle, whether sheep or goats, brought forth young marked on the legs, spotted or parti-coloured, Jacob separated the lambs, and gave, or set the faces of the small cattle toward those marked on the legs, even every grizzled one of the small cattle of Laben, appointing for himself folds for the purposes of separation." It appears, therefore, that the young produced by the spotted and parti-coloured, as well as by the grizzled, were really and properly

properly *lambs*, and not *kids* alone; that is, the young of sheep, as well as the young of goats.

The account too which Jacob gives of his own conduct, leads us to suppose, that there was no distinction between the sheep and the goats in the flock of Laben; for he says, *all of them* brought forth young of the same general description, and introduces other terms, which certainly apply to both sheep and goats, calling them the leaders of the flock which were "streaked on the legs, speckled, and spotted, as with hail, בדרים. This last word is rendered, in the common version, *grizzled*; and Dr. Geddes seems to have thought it a substitute for חרשים, the very term which, in the agreement betwixt Laben and Jacob, was applied to sheep alone. Indeed, the whole passage, as it stands in the Septuagint, favors the idea that sheep became the property of Jacob because they were white, *τιγεται πάντα τα πρόβατα λευκα*.

Our opinion is confirmed by the circumstance of goats as well as sheep being shorn, and the hair of both being manufactured in the same manner, and into the same kind of articles; nor do we find any colours given to the materials previous to the Exodus, which require that the wool should be white. The coat of Joseph was most probably a striped one, fabricated from undyed materials, as is commonly practiced even now by all the wandering tribes both in Asia and Africa. The dyes, or tints of blue, purple, and scarlet, were probably unknown in this early period; nor do the two first require that the wool to which they are given should be white; and the scarlet of these early people was not that vivid tint which we distinguish by the same name, but the sort of redness communicated to the Tunisian cap, now so commonly worn round the shores of the Mediterranean: and should it be contended, that the tint, *כחול שמים*, was actually given to white wool, there was sufficient time between the first cultivation of that material, and the period when the colour is noticed for great alteration in the nature of the fleece, and for improvement in the art of dyeing; the interval could not be less than two hundred and fifty years. In some passages where the term *כחול* occurs, and where our version renders it *scarlet*, I apprehend, it refers to the quality of the fabric, and not to the colour with which it is imbued. It probably corresponds to the double

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webs of Homer, and points to the period when the art of weaving a twilled article was first introduced.

It was the custom of the Patriarchs, to give to each other names which should be commemorative of some leading circumstance which took place in the history of their lives; and that of Laben, which signifies whiteness, or becoming white, is most probably derived from the change which took place in the colour of flocks at the time when he lived, and originated among his own possessions.

Thus then, from the testimony of the most ancient writing, from the agreement between Laben and Jacob, from the manner of carrying it into effect, immediately after it was made, and through several succeeding years; from the account which Jacob gives of the transaction, and from the custom of the Jews in giving to persons and places names highly significant, we conclude, that both goats and sheep were originally black, or at least of a dingy hue; that we are indebted to the skill and perseverance of Jacob, for the change which has taken place; and that it was first produced near to the banks of the Euphrates.

Very soon, the flock into which this change was introduced, became extremely numerous. Being divided, one part remained in Mesopotamia; a second portion came to the mountains of Gilead; a third passed into the region of Idumæa: from these three points, white sheep soon diffused themselves over the country of Syria, and gradually extended themselves to more distant pastures.* But the rural employments of other nations, in these remote ages, are not so correctly described; and, while enquiring into the state of flocks among the kingdoms which anciently bordered upon the shores of the Archipelago, the Black Sea, and the Mediterranean, we must be satisfied with some probable conjectures.

If we assume the fact, that all sheep through every part of the cultivated world were originally black; that the change to a white colour first took place in the flock of Laben about the year 2259; and even that nothing of a similar kind occurred in any other place; we shall then have a period of five hundred and twenty years, in which the

* Great attention was paid to flocks by the descendants of Jacob, and the breeds of Bashan and Nabeoth became celebrated.

white wool was gradually becoming more common, before the Argonauts sailed from Greece to Colchia, before they found there what has always been described as the golden fleece.

The account of this expedition is so involved in fable, as to leave room for numerous conjectures; and authors are not perfectly agreed even as to the object of the voyage. The supposition, therefore, that these wandering heroes first observed the white sort of sheep on the banks of the Phasis, is probably no more unworthy of attention than some others which have been offered to explain the fable, particularly as white wool, when unwashed, appears to be very yellow: the colour is derived from the yolk, or that animal oil which nourishes it. This gives as much propriety to the term golden, when applied to a fleece, in allusion to a precious metal, as it does to the term yolk, in allusion to the yellow substance of an egg.

Should this conjecture prove correct, it is evident that the new-kind of wool was unknown at that time on the shores of the Hellespont; and the writings of Homer may be quoted as affording strong objection to it. He mentions numerous circumstances, from which it appears that white-coated sheep were diffused over the plains of Ilium at the time of the Trojan war; so that, in the short space of about forty years, the colour of wool there must have been entirely changed. But we must observe, that the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey*, though they relate to the events of the war, were probably not composed until nearly three hundred years after it; and that the author, while he describes with minute exactness the principal occurrences of the war, and represents correctly the geography of the country, may be supposed to draw incidental and less important circumstances,—the embellishments of his verse, from the manners, customs, and facts, of his own times; and this is peculiarly applicable to the epithets with which his writings abound. It was not his intention to describe particularly the state of the arts, either rural or domestic, as they existed at the time of the war. On some occasions, we certainly ought to understand him as describing the highest degree of perfection which they had ever attained; nor is it necessary that he should be always perfectly correct in points of husbandry.

When therefore the Prince of Poets is speaking of sheep, and calls them

white, I am induced to believe, that they were commonly so in the Troad when the *Iliad* was composed, although they possessed a more dingy fleece three hundred years earlier. Sheep with white fleeces existed at Troy even during the war; but they seem to have been scarce, and were reserved for distinguished occasions, for sacrifice, and for festivals of the first importance.

One circumstance the poet has preserved, which seems to indicate, that though the change in the colour of wool had begun to take place previous to the last year of the war, A.M. 2820, yet that even then it had scarcely reached the coasts of Europe. In *Il. X. l. 215*, a reward is proposed, consisting of a black ewe with her lamb, presented by each of the commanders of a ship to a person who, proceeding to the Trojan camp, should report the designs of the enemy. The reward, I conceive, was to be presented after the return of the Grecians to their own country, for it was designed to be most magnificent, but could be of little value if presented in a hostile land, amidst the bustle of battles, and during that year of the siege in which the oracles had declared the city should fall. Had it been intended to present it on the spot, Ulysses and Diomedes, who performed the service, would have claimed it. It is scarcely possible to think that they would have foregone their right to the most valuable present which had ever been proposed, except one, that to Achilles. The inference therefore is, that black sheep were very common in European Greece; for the value of the present was to consist, not in the peculiarity of colour, but in the vast number of heads of which the flock would be composed,—all ewes, all fruitful, such being the source of great pastoral wealth and distinction. I am aware that Cowper has given a different sense to this passage:

"From every leader of the fleet, his gift
Shall be a sable ewe and sucking lamb.
Rare acquisition."

The language of Pope is still more feeble; and by no means, I think, gives the full meaning of this laboured line:

Οσοι γαρ νησιν επικρατουσιν αριστοι,
Των παρων οικετας δει.

In the *Odyssey*, also, we meet with a passage which tends to confirm the opinion. The country of the Cyclops was evidently the region of monsters, the *terra incognita* of Homer, where he deems the inhabitants most barbarous, and

and the arts in the least improved state; he describes the sheep there as black or dingy, *οὐδ' αὖτε, σίρος, ἔχοντες, ἄ* with wool of sable hue;" and gives us reason to suppose that he was not ignorant that in every country, previous to civilization and culture, the sheep were dingy.

Perhaps an inference of the same kind may be drawn from the fable of the goddess Luna, who was deceived in Arcadia by Pan, under the form of a white ram. Could the tale be entirely unravelled, we might ascertain the period when the change in the colour of wool took place in that country, afterwards so celebrated on account of its flocks and the skill of its shepherds. Virgil intimates, that the change was not complete in Italy in his day; and Pliny informs us, that in Spain wool was chiefly black; so that it seems, eighteen centuries passed, before the alteration introduced by Jacob in Laban's flocks produced its effects upon those of the European peninsula:—such is the gradual progress of improvement.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE readiness with which you insert in your excellent miscellany every useful invention, greatly interests and instructs its readers. I was much amused with a description of the *Velocipede*; and soon after was induced to purchase one, on which I rode a distance of twenty-one miles, a very hilly road, and returned to London, the same distance, on the succeeding day; and have since paid a visit to Watford, fifteen miles, and returned the next day, with increased satisfaction.

I cannot however consider this machine as likely to be brought to any beneficial travelling use, but there are many situations in which it might be used with advantage; and in such situations, it is a very superior mode of exercise, which may be regulated entirely at the will and capacity of the rider. It has this great advantage, that it enables the rider to take any degree of exercise without distressing his breath; indeed, so subtle is it, that those in good health and strength, who are inclined to get on, are surprised to find, that after using it a short time, and without feeling the sensation of excited lungs, are in a violent perspiration, without appearing to themselves to have done enough to occasion it. I have found invariably, from all who have used it, that this is the case, and cannot get a satisfactory reason

for it. I find it a most sensible machine: it will indicate or point out the least rise or fall of ground; and, on that account, I should always recommend the rider to get off and walk up hills, if they are even very small. Its natural tendency is to run down hill; it will of course require exertion to force it in riding up hill, and it is labour badly applied, as it may be wheeled up all moderate hills with as little labour as using a walking-stick, and is really an assistance. I found it so; and could go up quicker than others without it; and it was only in very long and very steep and bad hills, that I found it any weight at all. This, in hilly countries, reduces the rate of going, as you may suppose, to walking nearly half-way. I think we have, in a great degree, got rid of jolting, by means of a spring of lance-wood lying along the whole length of the perch, which promises to answer well, with very little increase of weight. I do not think any metal-springs are at all applicable. I do not think it liable to bring on rupture, as supposed by some, unless a man is foolish enough to force up hill, or over very rough ground; the moving a machine not more than from forty to fifty pounds, can never do it.

I do not profess to be a very swift traveller; I could not run a mile without much exertion, as I have but little wind; but I went the first seven miles in an hour: and, on the average, made six miles an hour, occasioned by the hills and bad roads; though, on level and good roads, I expect I could have exceeded that rate of travelling considerably, without great exertion. But I do not believe the accounts of ten and twelve miles an hour being performed, except down-hill, which is counteracted by the up-hill exertion. I do not believe those of two wheels behind will answer, as they would require very great exertion, and occasion greater fatigue; and the difficulty of balancing, is overcome in a very short time. The price I gave for mine is eight guineas; and I think they cannot be made under, as they require true and good work.

E. B.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ECCE iterum Crispinus!—So many correspondents have addressed you on the dangers to human life from houses being on fire, that you cannot be surprised at another being added to the list; not that I have any new plans to

3 S 2 communicate,

communicate, but to remark on the inefficiency of some already proposed, lest too much dependence be placed on them, to the neglect of further ingenious suggestions for averting so sad a calamity. This, indeed, if you feel inclined to pun, may be termed throwing cold water on the subject; but, though the theme be fire, I hope we shall have no necessity for using warm arguments.

I am myself, it must be confessed, somewhat timid on the subject, from having recently resided in town near where an alarming conflagration occurred; and therefore pay attention to all the proposed means of escape.

Some, it appears, suggest feather-beds to jump upon; some sliding-poles with a basket fixed at the end; some rope-ladders; and some simple ropes with knots, by which to descend from the windows. All these appear to me open to strong objections; but the rope-schemes having been proposed and seconded by two able correspondents (Messrs. Luckcock and Bakewell,) it may be worth while to inquire more in detail, why they are, particularly in London at least, inadequate to the purpose.

This arises from the peculiar construction of the houses, particularly in trading streets, where one room occupies the whole front of the house, and another single room the back. If fire break out in either of these, and issue from the windows, it is evident, supposing retreat by the stairs to be cut off, that a rope, thrown out of the bed-chamber windows above, for the purpose of escape, must drop into the flame below, (each window, according to due architectural design, being directly over the other,) and there be consumed. Here, therefore, the proposed remedy is useless.

To make this more clear, take a morning's walk from Charing Cross to the Mansion House, and observe the almost universal arrangement. A shop occupies the ground floor, (if a private house, one or two windows,) two windows on the first floor, two on the second, two on the third; the two uppermost floors, besides containing the kitchen—(your country readers will be surprised to hear, that more than half the city kitchens are up one or two pair of stairs.)—are necessarily appropriated for bed-rooms; if therefore fire breaks out below these, and, as is usually the case, bursts out from the windows, how is a rope thrown from above to be kept clear of the flames?

For a moment, let us place ourselves

in this melancholy situation. Asleep in a house of this kind we are roused by an alarm of fire, and, retreat by the stairs being cut off, look for the means of escape to the windows; but the fire is seen issuing from those of the rooms beneath, and if the front and back rooms communicate, the same obstacle meets us either in front or rear of the house. A rope is now dropped; but, as already observed, it must in all probability be consumed in a few moments. Should this however not be the case, we must at all events pass through the centre of the flame in descending; and, besides the risk of suffocation, and certainly of scorching, so as to be maimed for life, if not absolutely destroyed, we shall in all probability be compelled to let go our hold, and thus be precipitated into the street, certain of considerable, if not fatal, injury.

After all, however, it is a very difficult matter, under the most favorable circumstances, to descend from any height by a single rope: I speak from experience. None of your correspondents have attempted to descend from a three-pair-of-stairs window by a single rope, or they would not place much reliance upon it. Resolute men, under the desperate circumstances of a fire, would of course make the attempt; but what is to become of the poor women? Have they courage to make the experiment? Have they physical powers to accomplish it? Most certainly not; both strength and agility to a considerable degree are requisite for the undertaking; and if ever so successful, the children must still remain behind.

These difficulties, of course, did not strike your correspondents, or they would have been hinted at. "Every bed-room," says Mr. Bakewell, "is to be furnished with one coiled up, and made fast near a window, and the coil ready to be thrown out, so as to unfold itself in the fall." But I am afraid it will often be of no use whatever in town, both from the height of the houses, and the obstacles already mentioned. If useful any where, however, it will be at the back staircase window, if this can be reached amid the smoke and confusion of a house on fire; this window is seldom high; and there is none beneath it, whence the flames can issue to intercept the adventurer in the descent.

But I lately occupied a house in the city, and, I may add, a good house, where even this loop-hole did not exist, the back being totally closed up, as is frequently

frequently the case there, by adjoining houses. Each window in due order planned the other; the only possible outlet was by the roof; but this, from local obstacles, was so difficult, that though I, by dint of agility, might have effected my escape, it was impracticable to the females of the family. Our only resource, therefore, in the event of such a calamity, was Providence.

In the country, the style of building offers more chances of escape; the frontage is greater, the door being in the centre, and one or more rooms on each side, which runs on in the same way to the top, leaving a lobby on each story between them. In town, the houses of the higher classes alone are constructed in this fashion; in these, a person in danger from fire bent with his bed-room, has only to cross the lobby to the opposite suite of apartments, and thence, if the height be not too great, descend; the front being too wide for the flames to spread wholly over it.

Feather-beds to jump upon have been sanguinely proposed, though without the smallest probability of being adopted by the fire-offices. If used, they ought to be at least treble the size of ordinary beds; but it may be questioned, whether the number of men necessary to hold one of this kind, could sustain the momentum of a human body descending from a three-pair window.

Some speak of reticulated cordage for the same purpose: this might be made to any size at a few shillings' expence, and no trouble or encumbrance to the engines in the carriage. With this it would be necessary to guard against the rebound of the descending body; but, after all, will women and children jump?

Others mention a series of poles sliding on each other, with a basket at the summit to receive those in danger,—a very good plan, no doubt, if it prove as feasible in practice as it seems in theory: but, to keep clear of the flames from the windows beneath, it would require to be worked at an angle. The common parish fire-ladders are either so useless, or so seldom brought to the spot in time, that, I believe, there is no instance recently of any lives being saved by them.

That no efficient fire-escape exists, is therefore but too evident. The reason probably is, that no inducement has been held out to reimburse the inventor. Surely 500l. or 1000l. for this purpose, would be well bestowed by Parliament. I earnestly hope that this hint may pro-

duce some effect; in the meantime, till this is discovered, no house ought to be permitted to be built without allowing free egress by the roof, which speculating builders neglect at present much more than is commonly imagined; and, on this point I speak, feelingly, residing at this moment in one destitute of this desirable outlet.

O. P. Q.

N.B.—Since writing the foregoing, I have seen in your March number another recommendation of the rope-plan, without seeming to be aware of the objections to, it. Mr. Rickson's invention, in the same No., is ingenious, but a forty-foot pole is too short. Whether it is otherwise practicable, can only be ascertained by experience.

For the Monthly Magazine.
L'APE ITALIANA.

No. X.

Dor' ape ancurando
Nel mattutini albori
Vola suggendo i rugliadosi umori.

Guarini.

Where the bee at early dawn,
Murmuring sips the dews of morn.

GIOVANNI VILLANI—Continued.

LIB. VI. CAP. 36.

"How King Louis of France was taken prisoner by the Sultan, with many of his Barons, beyond sea.*

ABOUT the time aforesaid (1249.) the good King Louis of France having gone beyond sea, with a great fleet and army, accompanied by Robert Count of Artois, and Charles Duke of Anjou, his brothers, with all the nobility of France, they laid siege to Damietta in Egypt, with a prosperous commencement, but dismal conclusion: for, at their first arrival, they straightway took the city of Damietta; but, attempting afterwards to go by force of arms to Cairo,† where the sultan was with his whole strength, when they got to a place called Monsura,‡ after many battles and encounters with the Saracens, in all of which the French were victorious, the sultan, knowing that they were got where he wanted them,§ by a mastery stroke, caused the embankments of the river Calice,|| which flows from the Nile, to be broken. These embank-

ments

* Louis IX. commonly called St. Louis.

† The original says, *Al Cairo di Babilonia in Egitto.*

‡ Massorah.

§ Ove a lui piaceva.

|| This river is called by the French historians the *Tanis*. They represent the disasters which befel the army as occasioned by the rashness of the Count d'Artois, who, impetuously pursuing the fugitives,

ments resemble those of the Po in Lombardy; and, being broken down, the river, which was higher than the plains, suddenly inundated the region where the Christian host was, to such a height that many of them were drowned, nor could they find any way of escape, or make out the roads whereby to obtain a supply of provisions: so that some died of hunger, and others were lost in the waters; and a great part of the host, with all their horses and cattle, thus perished. Those who escaped were therefore compelled by necessity to surrender themselves prisoners to the sultan and the Saracens; and thus was taken King Louis aforesaid, with Charles Duke of Anjou, his brother, and many barons, of whom Robert Count de Artois died. But, as it pleased God, after the Christians had suffered these adversities, King Louis aforesaid, and his men, soon came to an understanding with the Saracens,* and obtained their liberty, on condition of paying two hundred thousand crowns of Paris,† and surrendering the city of Damietta; but Charles‡ ran away with his guard, whose name was Ferzaeatta. This discomfiture took place on the twenty-seventh day of March, in the year of Christ MCL.

When King Louis and his barons were ransomed and set at liberty, the money being paid, they returned into the west; and King Louis caused the money of Tours to be struck with fetters on the reverse, in commemoration of this captivity, in order that it might be avenged either by himself or his barons. And, it should be observed, that when this news reached Florence, the Ghibellines, who were then in power, made great bonfires and rejoicings.§

CAP. 66.

"Of a great Miracle which happened in Paris concerning the Body of Christ.¶"

"In these times, while good King Louis reigned in France, there happened a great miracle in Paris respecting the body of Christ. For, as a priest was fugitives, after the battle of Massorah, became entangled in a situation where his supplies were cut off: but they say nothing of the inundation here mentioned.

* *Trovarono buona pace e redenzione.*

† *Parigiali.* Anquillet states the ransom to have been eight hundred thousand bezants (byzantines), the value of six or seven livres each.

‡ The Duke of Anjou.

§ Villani, who was a Guelph, regards this circumstance to the discredit of the opposite party.

¶ Corpus Christi, "the consecrated water."

celebrating the holy sacrament in a chapel near the king's apartment, as it pleased God, instead of the consecrated host, there appeared on his hands, in sight of all the people, a most noble,* winning, and beautiful child. The multitude, seeing this, entreated the priest to hold him while they went to fetch the king, who was not far off, to come and see. But when the king was asked to come, he answered and said, *Let those go to see who do not believe; for myself, I behold him continually in my heart:—* a reply for which he was much commended by the wise, as a man of understanding, and full of Catholic faith."

CAP. 64.

"How the Florentines were first made free of the City of Tunis, and had a Factory there."

"Soon after the coining of the new gold florins, there happened a curious incident,‡ worthy of remark. The said new florins having begun to circulate in the world, reached Tunis in Barbary; and some of them being brought to the king, who was a wise and worthy man,‡ he caused them to be assayed, and finding them of the purest gold, he greatly commended them; and having caused his interpreters to explain the impress and inscription, he found that it said *Santo Giovanni Battista*; and on the lily side, *Florentia*.§ The king, seeing that it was Christian money, sent for the Pisan merchants, who enjoyed the freedom of the city, and were high in favour with him, and who had moreover given it out in Tunis that these florins were Pisan money, and asked them what Christian city this Florence was, where these florins were made. The Pisans replied indignantly and contemptuously, *They are the Arabs of our country*: which is much the same as saying, they are our mountaineers. But the king judiciously replied, *This does not look like Arabs' money: what sort of gold coin have you got, gentlemen of Pisa?* This confounded them, and they could make no answer; on which the king enquired if there was any Florentine merchant in the

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* *Fanciullo nobilissimo*, "a bouncing lad."

† *Una bella novelletta.*

‡ In the estimation of honest Giovanni, every man was "wise and worthy," who shewed favour to Florence.

§ St. John the Baptist, as is well known, is the tutelary saint of Florence. The coin of the republic bore his image on one side, and on the reverse was a lily, emblematic at once of the name of the city, and of its attachment to France.

the city; and a person being found of the name of Perla Balducci, a native of the quarter of Oltr'Arno, and a man of wisdom and discretion, the king asked him concerning the condition and state of the Florentines, whom the Pisans represented as their Arabs. Perla answered the king wisely, displaying the strength and magnificence of Florence, and how Pisa was not equal to it by one half, either in power or population; that the latter had no gold coin, and that the florin had been struck in consequence of the numerous victories gained over the Pisans by the Florentines. In this way the aforesaid Pisans were put to confusion; and the king, on account of the said florins, and the words of our wise citizen, made the Florentines free of the city, granting them permission to have a factory and church, and conferring upon them the same privileges with the Pisans. This account we know to be true, having received it from Perla himself, who was a man of veracity, and with whom we passed through the office of Prior in the year of Christ mcccxvi; he being at that time in his ninetieth year, and in full possession of his health and faculties."

CAP. 70.

"Of the Affairs of Florence about this time (MCCCLXXIII.)

"About this time, a very beautiful and ferocious lion, which had been presented to the republic, and was kept in the Piazza di San Giovanni, escaped from his den through the negligence of the keeper; and, running through the city, spread terror every where. In the course of his rambles, he got into St. Michael's Gardens, and there seized a child, and held him between his paws. The mother of the child hearing of this, and having no other, for he had been born after the death of his father, who had been assassinated,* rushed with loud cries, and disordered hair, like one distracted, upon the lion, and, snatching the child from between his paws, carried him off, the beast making no attempt to injure either the mother or child, but standing staring at her without stirring from his place.† It was much disputed concerning this occurrence, whether the child owed his life to the generous nature of the lion, or whether it was the will of Fortune that he should be preserved to avenge his father's death, as he afterwards did. He always went by the name of Orlanduccio del Leone.

* Morto a ghiado.

† La raguardó, e stetteai sermo nel luoguo.

At this time, the citizens of Florence lived very temperately on coarse fare, and at small expence. Their manners were rough and unpolished, both men and women being dressed in coarse cloth, with caps on their heads, and boots, and many going with their bare skin exposed, without any clothing. No ornaments were worn by the ladies, the greatest dames contenting themselves with a scanty gown of coarse scarlet cloth, with a leathern girdle and clasp after the old fashion, and a fur cloak with a hood, which they wore over their heads; and the women of the lower classes wore a similar dress of coarse green camlet. The usual marriage-portion among the common people was an hundred livres;* and two or three hundred† was considered as a great dower even by the first families; and the girls were seldom married before they were twenty or upwards. But, with all this rudeness of dress and manners, the Florentines were distinguished by their honour and fidelity to one another, and their solicitude for the welfare of the commonwealth; and they achieved more virtuous actions amidst their homeliness and poverty, and did more to illustrate their families and the city, than we of these times do with our more delicate fare."

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the Critical Proömium, or remarks on new books, in your last number, you notice, as an original annunciation, a certain plagiarised pamphlet, just published. Relying on the candour and love of justice uniformly displayed in your popular miscellany, I trouble you with the request to state to your numerous readers the following facts.

As early as last December, I sent a communication to the Sunday journal called the Independent Whig, (and which was inserted on the 27th of that month,) assuring the editor that I could, and would, satisfy the public respecting the real author of Junius's Letters; adding, at the same time, that he was a writer who had not yet been named as that political satirist.

On the 21st of the same month I sent, in the form of a dialogue between Edward Gibbon, esq. and Sir Samuel Romilly, (and which appeared on the 24th,) the first part of my evidence in proof that Mr. Gibbon was Junius. On the 5th of February, the editor received

* About 5l.

† 10l. or 15l.

my second communication, which was laid before the public on the 7th. On the 17th, I transmitted further particulars; which were given on the 21st. On the 12th of March, the editor received the fourth portion of my evidence; and submitted it to his readers on the 14th.

And about the 19th or 20th, appeared the pamphlet of which you have spoken, under the title of *Junius Unmasked*, (also announcing Gibbon as the writer of the celebrated Letters,) unblushingly pretending to the discovery, adopting the principal particulars which I had collected, and no less shamefully assuming the whole credit due, both to the first suggestion of the idea, as well as of the illustration of the subject.

With respect to the fact, that the political epistles came from the pen of the historian of the "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire." I have, I think, made it as clear as it will be evident to you, on the perusal of my Dialogues, that the writer and the publisher of the pamphlet alluded to, have acted most unjustly, both towards the public and

CLARUS.

May Fair; April 15.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.
SIR,

THE ratios of arithmetical and geometrical progression, contended for by Mr. Malthus, as the standards of increase both of the population and of subsistence, have never appeared to me as any other than hypothetical and gratuitous assumptions. Have either of them in reality been ever brought to the test? Have we examples upon record of several successive generations of families (for such we ought to have, if the geometrical ratio of progression be true), having thus continued to increase for any length of time? A case in point occurs in the genealogy of the Hutton family, of Birmingham, of a contrary description; and which, being at variance with this assumed progression. I shall quote with the greater pleasure, as certainly having been neither made nor singled out for the present purpose, but the first that offered itself.

"It is seldom that one can obtain the history of all the branches of even one family for many generations; but the industry and care of one individual, Mr. Hutton, of Birmingham, (see his *invaluable Life*;) have furnished us with such a document. He has traced his family through six generations. It was, in many of its branches, a poor and

religious family; and appears to have been neither prevented from contracting marriage, nor peculiarly the seat of vice and misery. These six generations occupy a period of two hundred and twenty-eight years. Into this family, most of whom married that came to maturity, there had been incorporated eighteen men and women by marriage; and, without reckoning any multiplication of these eighteen persons, which would have immensely increased the number, this family, according to Mr. Malthus's ratio, would have been 1,024. Now look at the fact. In 228 years, there remained of this family twenty-eight souls when the account was taken; and of these, twenty-two were children or minors: from these deduct the eighteen persons brought into this family by marriage, and the real increase is from one pair to eight individuals, of whom only six were men and women. This surely proves that the Hutton family, the most moderate calculation being made for the increase of the eighteen, had not doubled in 228 years."

Genealogies, from the vicissitudes of common life, are not very easily obtained, or at least so for many successive generations. Among the great, however, they have been preserved in most civilized countries; but will be found, in the vast majority of instances, highly unfavourable to Mr. M.'s theory. Do our experiences in ordinary life warrant a different conclusion? What man, in his own neighbourhood or district, amongst the numerous families exhibited at once to his view, will find one in fifty of them able to trace their genealogies for four, much less six, generations. Such surely could not be the case, were the geometrical ratio of the increase of the human species true: for then, hardly a single family could ever become extinct. To say that there is a natural capability, nay tendency, if you will, in the principle of population, to increase beyond the means of subsistence, is to say little, or in fact nothing, to the purpose; since, if proved to be true, to what does it amount? The sun, the most powerful agent in this nether creation, has undoubtedly a natural capability, and, in a certain sense, even a tendency, to produce effects highly injurious; and, were it not for the intervention of clouds, tempering its heat, and occasionally discharging themselves in rain, thereby cherishing and perfecting the productions of the soil, it certainly would do so. Equally
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with the principle of fire, the principle of population might have a natural capability, after having arrived at a certain height, of consuming at once, or in a very short period, every terrene production: but the question is, whether, under the circumstances in which they have been introduced into being, and in which their operation takes place, so pernicious a result ever did, or can, follow? To resort therefore to expedients so dire as desolation on the one hand, and misery and destruction on the other, as preventives against abstract possibilities, and which the actual experience of six thousand years has proved to be a chimera, is surely alike unwise and unnecessary. Moreover, upon the supposition of the truth of the anti-social hypothesis, and its needing the co-operation of preventive checks to the too rapid increase of population, something more effectual than moral restraint, vice, and misery, is required; since these, experience proves to have been altogether inefficient, the population having been progressively on the increase,—a fact that cannot be denied by Mr. Malthus.

If subsistence were really the regulator of population, and not population of subsistence, why was it not formerly, as now, that there had always been a surplus of subsistence in store? In remoter periods, famines were frequent in most countries,—not a stranger to our own. Has anything of the kind recently occurred, even in the most populous? Happily for all countries, now-a-days famines are no longer the necessary result even of the general failure of a harvest. So far therefore from a scanty and inadequate subsistence having (according to Mr. Malthus,) affixed a limit to the increase of the population, an accelerating increased population has furnished an abundant surplus store, which, in former times, and under the circumstances of a comparatively scanty population, had no existence. Mr. M., to prove his point, should be able to shew that a considerable portion, or at least a real proportion of mankind, actually die for want of food. Particular cases, no doubt, occur in all countries, and even in the midst of great cities, and when surrounded with abundance; but this, it is evident, does not arise from want of eatables, but the means of obtaining wherewith to eat. Could it be proved that a single unhappy individual having thus perished, would, by having taken

a loaf from the baker's shop, at the same time that he had preserved his own existence, have thereby reduced a fellow-creature to an equal degree of want, then indeed the argument would be to the purpose. Hardly three-eighths of the surface of the globe is land; and "the earth is so far from being yet cultivated, that it may be safely affirmed, that one-half of it has not yet been touched, and that the other half is very imperfectly cultivated." The increased produce of the soil that might also be effected by improved management is incalculable; which consideration is strongly corroborated by the recent report of the Society lately formed in London for the encouragement of industry and the reduction of the poor-rates. Therein a gentleman has narrated the practical experience of a cultivator in the neighbourhood of Gateshead, who, in substituting the spade for the plough and dibbling, found the least ratio of productive increase four-fold; to say nothing in the saving of seed, which, I have been credibly informed from another experienced quarter, would be nearly half.* And, in case of need, have we not, in addition to the unoccupied and half-cultivated land, an inexhaustible fund in store for us, in the mighty waters? The capability of multiplying, in the cod-fish alone, if carried to the *acme*, would afford sustenance to nations of the human species. Comparatively, that is in relation to itself as a whole, a speck of ocean is competent to furnish subsistence to the inhabitants of earth.

For my own part, so fully am I convinced of the futility of the anti-social scheme altogether, that, if a single individual derived the slightest satisfaction from the contemplation of it, although I could not envy him his feelings, I should be fain loth to deprive him of it,—unless upon one account, viz. its baneful practical tendency. For, what else can it lead to, but to set man against his fellow-man, and also man against his Maker. Believing it, every man is my foe,—and of necessity I must be the foe of every man. Either I or mine must eventually fall short, if you or

* This system would have the additional advantage of giving employment to numbers who now want; and, from its productiveness, could afford, and naturally would lead to, a higher average of agricultural wages,—a desideratum of the first moment.

or your's do not. Nor can we help ourselves; all the ground is pre-occupied; and it is in vain to look upwards for relief; since, in the Chancery above, a decree has already passed, in conformity with which, both of us have been introduced into a state of existence, where the first comers alone could be well served.

The anti-social hypothesis, is a sort of test by which to judge of the various governments of the earth; for, in proportion as it is esteemed and cherished by them, may we be assured of their want of humanity and of liberal principles: since it is the only specious apology for tyranny, oppression, and hard-heartedness, that has ever been attempted from the beginning of the world. Nor is this the worst of it,—it destroys confidence altogether.

If the father of a family were to introduce his children into life, in circumstances under which, in despite of themselves, the eventual destiny of part at least must be starvation, and administered through the previously enticing channels of vice and misery, would they not with one voice exclaim, Better, far better, never to have been at all! Such, in a word, is the God of the anti-socialists, to whom neither love, regard, nor reverence, nor hope, nor confidence of any kind, can possibly attach:—but sheer hate alone. The practical inference is sufficiently obvious, —without confidence in our Creator, neither can we have confidence in one another, nor in ourselves.

But, thanks to God! the whole is an illusion! a mere phantom of the imagination!—And all is right!

Hackney.

S. SPURRELL.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

OBSERVING in your Magazine for March, an enquiry made by one of your correspondents after a remedy for the removal of warts, I would propose to him the use of the herb *cheledonium majus*, or *celadine*.* Of its efficacy I am well assured, from the success which has attended the application of it to such fleshy excrescences in the case of my own family, and from its having proved an infallible remedy to all those to whom I have recom-

* The herb *celadine* is well known, is described in all botanical treatises, and is generally found growing in and near the hedges.

mended it. I can venture to affirm, (with due deference to your two former correspondents,) that it is more simple in its nature and its application; and I doubt not will prove more efficacious, (without having recourse either to caustic or cutting,) than what has been already proposed. So dangerously situated were these warts (being near the eye) in some of my own family, and to such a size had they grown, that, after medical advice, and the application of every thing that was recommended, proving ineffectual, I despaired of their ever being removed, and feared lest a privation of sight would ensue; when, knowing the many virtues of the *celadine*, I determined to try it; and happily, in the course of a short time, these fleshy pustules were wholly eradicated. The method in which it is to be applied, is, by cutting the stem of that herb, and rubbing the warts as frequently as possible with the liquid matter issuing from the stem. In a short time they will become dead, and fall off in scales, until they entirely disappear.

In the frequent instances in which I have recommended it, it has proved effectual, and nothing of an excrescent nature has since appeared. Should you desire further information on the subject, I shall feel the greatest pleasure in communicating it to you, from the assurance I have of its efficacy, which makes me desirous of proposing it to your enquiring correspondent. X. Z.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT is remarkable that, in proportion as our mass of information respecting the interior of Africa increases, the truth of Mr. James Grey Jackson's account of that country, in the Appendix to his Account of Morocco, receives additional confirmation. Some literary sceptics have been so far prejudiced against this author's report, as to doubt its veracity altogether; but let us see how far the interesting report of Lieut.-col. Fitzclarence, in his Journal of a Route across India through Egypt to England, corroborates Mr. Jackson's description of Timbuctoo, published so long since as 1809.

It is to be lamented, that Mr. Jackson's African orthography is not altogether adopted; for, with the superior and practical knowledge which he evidently possesses of the African-Arabic language, it cannot, I presume,

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be doubted by the learned and impartial, that his orthography is correct; and, judging from what has already transpired, I do not hesitate to predict that his African orthography, from an evidence of its accuracy, will, in a few years, be adopted throughout; although the learned world have been ten years in correcting Tombuctoo into Timbuctoo; the latter being Mr. Jackson's orthography, in his Account of Morocco, Timbuctoo, &c. published in 1809.

The late work, Mr. Bowdich's Mission to Ashantee, has been the first to corroborate this author in this respect; and Lieut.-col. Fitzclarence has also confirmed it, with this additional observation in his Journal, &c. page 493: "Upon enquiry about *Tombuctoo*, the Hage laughed at our pronunciation; the name of the city being *Timbuctoo*."

The next improvement in African geographical orthography, will probably be the conversion of *Fez* into *Fas*; for, there is absolutely no more reason for calling it *Fez* than there has been for calling Timbuctoo Tombuctoo; this word being spelt in Arabia with the letters *Fa*, *alif*, and *sin*, which cannot be converted into any other orthography but *Fas*. The same argument would hold with various other words spelt correctly by this author; an accurate elucidation of which might encroach too much upon your valuable pages. I shall therefore briefly state that, in page 486 of Col. Fitzclarence's Journal, the name of the Moorish gentleman to whose care the sons of the emperor of Morocco, Muley Soliman, were confided, is stated to be Elhadje Taleb ben Jelow. This is incorrect: there is no such name in the Arabic language as Jelow. It is a barbarism. Ben Jelow, signifies ben Jelule; and the proper name is *El Hage Taleb ben Jelule*.

Page 494.—Behur Soldan, is evidently another barbarism, or corruption of the African words *Bahar Soudan*: vide Jackson's account of Morocco, Timbuctoo, &c. page 309, published by Cadell and Davies.

It has been observed by an intelligent French writer, that "*Le plupart des hommes mesurant leur foi par leur connaissance acquise croyent à fort peu de choses*."

In confirmation of this opinion, many intelligent men at the time of the publication of Jackson's account of Morocco, Timbuctoo, &c. doubted the

existence of the *Heirie*, as described by him; but, in proportion as our knowledge of Africa improves, the truth of these wonders is confirmed; and we should not be surprised to hear, before this century shall terminate, that an Englishman has travelled from *Fas* to *Timbuctoo* on a *Heirie*, accompanied by an accredited agent of the emperor of Morocco, in ten or fifteen days!

It appears by this ingenious traveller's "Journal of a Route," &c. page 493, that all religions are tolerated at Timbuctoo. This is a confirmation of what is reported by Jackson, in the Appendix annexed to his account of Morocco, page 300.

The fish in the river Neel El Abeede, or Neel of Sudan, is described by Col. Fitzclarence as resembling salmon. This is a corroboration of Jackson, who says, "The shebbel abound in the Neel Sudan, and the shebbel is the African salmon.—(See Appendix to Jackson's Morocco, &c. page 306.)

Colonel Fitzclarence, page 494, says, "The Nile at Kabra is a quarter of a mile wide." Jackson says, "It is as wide as the Thames at London."—(See Appendix to Jackson's Morocco, &c. page 305.)

The 496th page of the colonel's narrative, gives an account of the rate of travelling through the desert, which, allowing for an arbitrary difference in the resting days, corroborates Jackson's account, (page 286.)

Page 497.—El Hazo Paleb ben Jelule's report to the colonel of an account of the white men, (undoubtedly Mr. Park and another,) who were at Timbuctoo in 1806, is a remarkable confirmation of the account brought by Mr. Jackson from Mogadore, in January 1807, and reported by him to the Marquis of Hastings, to Sir Joseph Banks, and to Sir Charles Morgan, which is inserted in the *Morning Post* about the middle of August, 1814. VASCO DE GAMA.

Eton; May 7, 1819.

For the Monthly Magazine.

SKETCHES of MEN and MANNERS at WISBY, in the ISLAND of GOTHLAND.

THIS island, once so famous in history, is about ninety miles English in length, and remarkably fertile. The inhabitants are about 20,000 in number.

The want of a good harbour on the east side of the island, has long been a subject of regret to mariners. In the year 1807, the king of Sweden consulted

Major Nordval, who constructed the immense works at Trollhättan, about forming a harbour, for which his majesty hoped John Bull would find the cash. The best port is Slitchamn, in front of which lies a small island; under shelter of this island large vessels may ride in safety, as might ships of the line at Ronnaholmen, on the east side of Gothland.

Between Capelshamn, on the west side of Gothland, and Slitehamn on the east, is a natural hollow, rather swampy, wherein the farmers, a few years since, ploughed-up a ship's anchor; and they also found massive rings inserted in the rocks, to which ships'-cables are believed to have been made fast, when the sea flowed over this hollow.

The inhabitants are an amphibious race, half farmers, half fishermen; they catch great abundance of ströming, a fish smaller and less fat than herrings, but which are greatly esteemed. The poor do not work particularly hard, and they appear to live well. The soil belongs chiefly to the cultivators: there are not very many who are mere labourers. There are very few gentlemen's seats, and not one titled nobleman in the island. There are a few wealthy merchants still living at Wisby, but they are chiefly agents for the shipwreck or diving-company, or the members of Lloyd's coffee-house. Lands are held as in Sweden, by payment of rent in kind, by personal service, and the use of the tenant's barns, carts, and the labour of his family. Torparers, or labouring farmers, are allowed a given quantity of land and live stock; the owner finds seeds, for which the tenant yields three or four days' work in the year.

The principal merchants were Messrs. Dubb and Hoog; next, Dalver and Swan: a Mr. Douglas had most of the commissions for British shipping.

Of the famous city of Wisby there are considerable remains: of these, thirty-three or thirty-four watch-towers on the walls form the principal objects. The city-wall was about thirty-six feet high; it is partly fallen, and the circumference about an English mile and half; but the streets are very narrow, and the houses built very high. The streets are pitched, and the kennels run down the middle: here are neither lamps nor foot-pavement. The tales related on the spot of its past grandeur are innumerable, and mostly incredible; but this seems certain, that each street of the

principal part of the city was filled by persons of one profession. They pretend, that in the days of its prosperity, none but lawyers, merchants, silver and goldsmiths, were allowed to dwell in the city; and of the latter they pretend that there have been ten thousand living here at the same time. Each nation which traded here, had its church in the city. The mechanics lived in the suburbs, which were much larger.

There are yet a few immense old houses remaining, built mostly of brick, five stories high, having cut-stone window-frames, as in England; the warehouses were in the upper stories, and there yet remain the marks where cranes were affixed. The gable-ends of the houses all face the water. The town was built on the side of the rocks. Each house that stood near the water had a canal that came up to its entrance, but these canals are now filled up. Fifteen hundred sail of shipping are said to have lain here at one time. Amidst the present poverty of the place, nothing seems to delight the Wisby-born people like talking of the ancient splendor of their native city; and all they can shew you, is the place where those riches were once to be seen. Traditionary tales signify that silver and gold were applied to the commonest purposes, and that women used flyers of gold to their spinning-wheels; that their very swine were provided with silver troughs: whether these lordly pigs used silver spoons, is undecided. They very gravely affirm, that a carbuncle was placed at the top of the light-house to serve as a beacon, and that such was its extreme radiance, that a tailor, who lived at a distance, needed no other light even in the darkest nights! In relating its decline and fall, they seem to feel more sorrow than the Jews speaking of the destruction of Jerusalem; and, by the account given by these credulous souls, Solomon's temple was a paltry place, if compared with Wisby. As they cannot doubt but their city fell into the hands of its enemies, and was miserably plundered, they are consoled by recollecting how the vengeance of God overtook their conquerors, and that two ships laden with gold and jewels were wrecked off Earl's Island, when every soul perished, and amongst them the Lubeck admiral, whose corpse was interred in the church at Wisby. The curious copper figure of four sharks entwined together, which stood upon the Exchange at Wisby, was transferred to Copenhagen, and placed upon a similar

milar edifice. Amongst other relics of the grandeur of Wisby, there is the permanent gallows yet remaining, formed of three pillars placed in a triangular position; a beam serving as the gallows passes from pillar to pillar: below is a well, into which the bodies of the unhappy sufferers were either thrown or suffered to fall piecemeal; more probably the former.

Captain N——, of North Shields, who had suffered shipwreck off Gothland, and resided at Wisby much longer than he wished, was a very active searcher after antiquities; and, being particularly fond of getting at the bottom of every thing mysterious, he resolved upon examining this well. Being young and strong, he made considerable progress, and hove out several tons' weight of stones, that appeared to have been thrown in upon the bodies of the malefactors executed on the gallows above. The common people of Wisby thought the man was mad; but the more cunning concluded he had gained, by some supernatural means, intelligence of hidden treasures having been buried there when Wisby was pillaged, and they watched him very narrowly; but, when they saw him handling the bones of the dead, taking up the skulls, and deliberately drawing the fore-teeth that were sound from the fleshless gums, they shrank away in disgust, and set the man down as insane; and it must be confessed it was a very novel kind of amusement. The collector acquired a handful of fine white front-teeth, some of which have long, ere this, perchance, found their way into the mouths of persons, who would shudder with horror if they knew that those substitutes had belonged to a murderer who died on the gallows: for no other offence were the bodies buried in the well at its foot.

Pieces of curious old plate, jewels, and trinkets, have been discovered in the ruins of ancient edifices, but not frequently. There are dispersed amongst the farmers many curious and costly ebony cabinets of very ancient date, and very nicely-wrought escrutoires and chests of drawers. One of these was known, by a Greek inscription, to have been made at Constantinople in the fourteenth century, prior to its capture by the Turks. On the front is represented in bas-relief the labours and death of Sampson: a part is composed of Mosaic work, the colours very vivid, and the drawings finely designed and executed. Silver drinking-cups and spoons, of very

rude workmanship, are often met with; and, on the whole, there is more appearance of wealth and comfort amongst the islanders than in the provinces of Sweden. The houses are built as in Sweden, and they use the same hearths and *spjälde*, or iron plates, by which the flues of the chimneys are closed, and the heat confined. The people in general appear healthy, and live to a good old age.

The cows and oxen, as well as sheep, are small, but remarkably fine-flavoured. The wool is short, but not very coarse. The dress of the inhabitants is very similar to the province of Calmar. The labourers work from day-light till evening, in winter, for about nine-pence; and receive a *plot*, or rather more than a shilling, in summer. The inhabitants do not use the bath so frequently as in Finland. The roads are uncommonly good, being kept in repair by the same oppressive system as in Sweden, viz. by the forced labour of the cultivators of the adjoining land; and the post-houses are inferior to most parts of Sweden. At Wisby, and all over the island, there is abundance of excellent water. Travellers generally sleep at the houses of the clergy, who keep a room for their reception, and frequently treat them with hospitality. There is not any thing resembling a good inn at Wisby: private lodgings were tolerably reasonable. Board and lodging in a decent house, might be obtained for about sixteen rix-dollars, or four pounds sterling, per month. The clergy appear to live in plenty.

There is a tobacco manufactory at Wisby. Mr. Dubb set up a woollen manufactory, but it did not answer, and he ceased continuing it. The island yields plenty of limestone, which they burn and export to Prussia, Holstein, &c. There are some grind-stones made here, but they are of a very ordinary quality, and soon wear out: they are sold for little, but their quality is such, they are dear at any price. The farmers carry on agricultural operations in a very slovenly manner; they do not half plough the land, and make large trenches between the lands. The island is well wooded: there are extensive woods of pine and fir, and some very large oak trees, many of them decayed at the heart. The late king had many trees marked to be cut down for the navy. Except at Wisby, there are few if any destitute poor. Mr. Dubb made soup on Count Rumford's plan, and distributed it to the most necessitous; and his

his example was followed by each of the principal merchants, who distributed it in rotation. These merchants live in high style, and give very good dinners and gay *fêtes*, particularly during winter. Their favorite game at cards is *boston*; next, *whist*: they sometimes play pretty high, but not so as to ruin each other. Women of education preserve their character: the lower order are less remarkable for propriety of conduct.

The general appearance of the island is very inviting. Many spots are particularly beautiful. To almost every farm-house there is an orchard and garden; in this respect it bears some resemblance to Jersey. The farmers distil brandy for their own use; and they export apples to Stockholm, Gothenburg, and Norkoping; they also export salted mutton and beef. Taxes are paid as in Sweden, and the clergy supported in the same way. Much of the business at Gothland arises from shipwreck; and no intelligence is more welcome at Wisby than of a rich merchant-ship being aground upon the coast. The regulation of the diving-company prevents embezzlement. The infernal practices once so common upon our own coasts, are said to have obtained in this island, and for the same object, viz. to lead ships astray by false lights, and then plundering the cargoes. The island of Gothland has been repeatedly taken by the Russians; the last time happened in the spring of 1808, by which visitation the inhabitants suffered severely, although a pretty good discipline was maintained. It was to this island the unhappy fanatic Baron Ankerstrom was sent into honorable exile, with the nominal title of governor, by Gustavus the Third, when he went to war with Russia. The enemy landed in force, and there was neither adequate power to resist him, nor fortress to which he could retire. He therefore capitulated; and, to preserve the lives and property of the inhabitants from being sacrificed by an unavailing resistance, agreeably to the treaty of surrender, he enjoined them not to oppose the enemy, who were bound, in that case, not to molest them in their persons or property. What passed in the heart of this man, no one can ascertain; but he was accused of, and tried before a military tribunal for, treason, and condemned to twenty years' confinement in a fortress to be named by the king. Against this sentence he protested in the most energetic manner, denying its justice, and

arraigning his judges. The king pardoned Ankerstrom; and that extraordinary man expressed his feelings more vehemently against the pardon than his condemnation.

After the dreadful death inflicted upon this unfortunate gentleman, his widow, agreeably to command, retired to this place, taking the name of ——. The horror inspired by the fate of her husband, and perhaps the dread of being suspected of approving the assassination of Gustavus III. was the cause of her being shunned; and she lived in a manner secluded from the little cultivated society this remote island afforded. A Mr. ———, an apothecary by profession, being charmed by her propriety of conduct, and pitying her forlorn state, paid his addresses, and married her; by which act he drew the same sentence upon himself, and he suffered very heavily in his professional income.

As the sons of Ankerstrom grew up to man's estate, they found in the minds of the inhabitants of Gothland the strongest aversion to the late king Gustavus IV.; and the elder is said to have sworn he would avenge his father's wrongs upon his supposed son and successor. At the present moment, perhaps, the fate of Ankerstrom's children is not more unhappy than that of the *pseudo* son of Gustavus III.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.
SIR,

IT seems unaccountable, what could ever have been the inducement to adopt the punishment of transportation in preference to penitentiaries at home. Surely, a punishment that is before the eyes of the multitude, is more likely to have the desired effect than anything at a distance, the idea of which must be vague and indistinct. The strict discipline in penitentiaries must be very superior to that which can be preserved in a numerous colony,* where the opportunities and temptations to licentiousness and vice are so numerous, as to render reformation almost hopeless. Transportation acts very unequally: by those who have families, and not utterly destitute, it is dreaded as much as death itself; while the youthful offender (ignorant of the horrors of the voyage and actual state of the convicts at the place

of

* See Parliamentary Debates, Feb. 10, where the cruelties inflicted are related, and the difficulty of returning home, &c.

of their destination,) sometimes considers it as a change possibly for the better,—from a state of destitution to a maintenance.

It is shocking to humanity, that such a punishment should be inflicted for trifling offences, for petty thefts to appease hunger, &c. and the unfortunate creature treated like an Indian who loses his caste, as utterly vile, infamous, and dangerous to society. Were half the enormous sum annually expended on Botany Bay to be appropriated for providing for and employing the destitute (particularly persons discharged out of prisons friendless and penniless,) nine-tenths of the robberies, &c. now so frequent, would be prevented, and thousands saved from destruction. Many youths who are transported, never had any other alternative in their power but to steal or starve. If the national character is degenerated, it is entirely owing to national distress: hunger is the real demolisher; and, while starvation and want of employment continue, crimes will abound, in spite of bible-societies and new churches. A. C.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
AMICUS VERITATIS, who addressed you in October last, p. 213, on the misrepresentations of Oldfield, (which are also again noticed in your last, p. 489,) must have taken his numbers from an old edition, probably that of 1796. In the last edition (1816,) the population of Dover is stated to be, not 22,017, but 13,418; and the freemen of Hythe, not 40, but 126. INDEX.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
THE readiness with which you are accustomed to give insertion to queries of either general or particular interest, encourages me to request the favour of you to publish the following:

1st. Are there any plants which, whether from the odour emitted by them, or any other property, are so disgusting or offensive to horned cattle, horses, or sheep, as to prevent their approach to the place of their growth. If there be, what are their names, how are the seeds to be procured, and what is the best way of raising the plants?

2d. Are the willow and poplar, or any individuals of those genera, ever raised from seed in this country: how may the seed be procured, and at what season do they ripen?

If any of your intelligent readers can

give me the desired information on these points, they will oblige me by being as particular as possible in their reply to the first question. AGRICOLA.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
THE poor-rates having lately been a subject of deep and interesting enquiry, may I be permitted to hint at the expediency of an agreement among the different religious sects to maintain their own poor respectively; a plan certainly agreeable to the doctrines of Christianity, and very conducive to draw closer the ties of religious fellowship, and also fruitful of many advantages; and, among others, that it would be a voluntary contribution, according to the means of individuals, which is far from being the case at present, when recourse is had to the rental without regard to the ability of the party; and it too often happens, that a person in middling or even straitened circumstances, is paying a much greater sum than his more opulent neighbour.

I am aware that a proposition of this kind is novel; but that it is not impracticable, we have the example of the Society of Friends to shew,—a Society that has uniformly maintained their own poor from its first appearance in 1648.*

We may also refer to the church of Scotland, where recourse has seldom been had to a compulsory assessment,—preferring the apostolic rule of making collection for the poor on the first day of the week: a practice which appears to have been in rise from the earliest period of the Scotch ecclesiastical establishment.

It is presumed that the adaptation of this principle may be extended to as many as can claim membership with any religious community; those who cannot (and it is to be feared their number is not small,) would of necessity become the objects of parish relief, and alone claim the humane provisions of the British legislature. B.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
THE author of "*Sketches written after an Excursion to Paris in the Autumn of 1818,*" expresses his surprise that

* Vide Portraiture of Quakerism, by T. Clarkson, M.A.

† Vide Report of the Select Committee on the Poor Laws.

that the system of establishing banks of deposit in the provincial towns of France should not yet have been adopted, and attributes to the total absence of these highly convenient and useful establishments, the heavy and unsupported progress of trade, and the check given to spirited enterprise in that country, contrasting its financial and commercial state with that of England; where a concentration of capital in every trading or manufacturing town, affords facilities to the speculator and projector, to the man of genius and talent, as well as to the skillful mechanic, they could with less certainty hope to find elsewhere. The author reasons with great force and perspicuity. His arguments at first sight seem altogether incontrovertible. But, on a more minute examination, it will be seen that they are, in some degree, untenable.

In England, owing to the high value of land, the purchaser of it seldom derives more than $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum from the capital invested therein, which is rather more than the stockholder receives from that placed in the public funds. In France, on the contrary, land being cheap and very productive, the rich capitalist who buys an estate, knows it will yield him an annual interest of from 15 to 20 per cent.; and if there be a plentiful season, even 30 and upwards; therefore he cannot be supposed to feel any inclination to employ his money either in discounting bills, or lending it out at an interest of 5 or 6 per cent. Moreover, if he should live in Paris, and have a wish to make a very profitable use of his superfluous wealth, he is not long in meeting with a favorable opportunity; either some needy holder of rents offers him a part of them at a fixed price, at which he engages to redeem it after the expiration of the term for which he required a loan from the monied man,—and, as these transactions are always managed so that, whatever price the rents may eventually be at in the market, the lender can never be a loser of the interest agreed upon, he frequently has been known to gain from 10 to 20 per cent. on the same,—or the capitalist makes acquisition of a superb “hotel,” (for this is the name which is given by the French to every mansion belonging to the great,) five or six stories high, and lets each out to families of respectability, to ambassadors or other distinguished foreigners, and clears not

less than 15 and sometimes 20 per cent. by his property every year. How then is it to be expected, that while such profits are within the grasp of the rich, independently of commerce, they should be brought to associate for the purpose of erecting banks of deposit to assist trade and manufactures, or give encouragement to them. And, as the circulating medium in France is of the metallic kind only, and not of that flimsy nature so current in this country, where the enormous increase of this representative of gold creates a fictitious wealth and sustains the tottering credit of the nation, it is less liable to be destroyed by accident, or carried away by the wind; the French deem it by no means hazardous to keep a few hundred francs in their houses, and would, perhaps, not like to take them to a bank of deposit, in order to be afterwards at the trouble of going there as often as they might have occasion for ten or twenty francs; besides, burglaries with them being not so common as with us, no danger is apprehended on that score.

Hence it would be difficult to persuade our gay and *sans-souci* neighbours to form general depositories, however desirable and useful, as exemplified in this country. They would, I am confident, never deviate from their usual practice in this respect; as every individual consults his own interest, and seems to care very little for that of the community. The great internal resources of a country like France admit of a considerable reduction of the taxes and imposts, and the inhabitants are thus enabled to enjoy the fruits of their labour and industry in peace and comfort. Channels for disposing of their superfluities are not wanting to them; and in the richness of their soil, and the ingenuity of their mechanics, they find the surest means of enlivening and enlarging their commerce, without any further incitements to speculation.

I must beg leave to differ in opinion with the author of the *Sketches* in question, as to the utter ignorance in which he believes the nations of Europe to be, concerning the financial miracles wrought in England by the help of banks of deposit. I can assure him, that the intelligent and trading part of the continent fully understand the springs that give motion and energy to our enterprizes,—credit for one, and an immense paper-fabrication for another. They have at length acquired juster ideas of the riches of this country;

and are sensible that, with such an enormous debt as ours, a nation cannot be properly called rich, though it should contain some men of large and overgrown fortunes. They are not unacquainted with the misery that reigns among the labouring classes of the people; and they foresee the near approach of a revolution, and the downfall of that tremendous paper-structure, which threatens to overwhelm the mortgaged interest, hitherto upheld by our funding system. Such then being the actual notions prevalent among the well-informed in foreign countries, it is not very probable they should subscribe to the solution of the problem "relative to the true cause of the financial and commercial superiority of Great Britain over France, and other nations;" as this boasted superiority has, in fact, decreased, is decreasing, and must ultimately cease. J. B. D.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
MANY very much admired and celebrated songs there are, I believe, the names of the composers of which are not known; for instance, that beautiful ballad, "*Auld Robin Gray*." A correspondent, in the Monthly Magazine, May 1, 1805, mentions, that it is "generally allowed to be an effusion of the elegant pen of Lady Anne Lindsay." I have heard, that it was a production of that lady and her sister, Lady Margaret Fordyce; but whether it was the words only, or the music, or both, which were meant, I do not know. I have lately been informed, that the music was undoubtedly composed by a clergyman, who is now resident a few miles from Bristol, and that he has published this tune, together with some other compositions of his. There is a copy of the words to quite a different tune, (which, I imagine, is truly Scotch,) printed in a collection of Scotch songs, (London,) 1794, misprinted in the first vol. as 1714; and afterwards, the well-known air is given. To the different tune is prefixed, "*Tune—The Bridegroom greets*."

I shall esteem it a favor to have answers to the following questions, in order to clear up doubts:

1. Who wrote the music of the celebrated "*Auld Robin Gray*?"
2. Who wrote the words?
3. Where are the words, with the music, of "*The Bridegroom greets*," to be met with?

AN ENQUIRER.

MONTHLY MAG. No. 327.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
NOTHING can exhibit a greater want of accurate discrimination, or a more unhappy disregard of public feeling, than the conduct of the Legislature in neglecting to establish the very simple regulations which reason and experience call for in regard to insolvent debtors.

Never were there more signal triumphs of passion, prejudice, and self-interest, than in the proceedings of certain committees and meetings on this subject; nor were any enactments ever proposed, which were more contradictory, useless, or cruel, than those which, even at this time, are in the contemplation of the legislature.

And that our law-makers are capable of displaying the climax of error, has been proved by their past enactments on this subject. They plead guilty of their own incompetency, by the necessity which they admit, from session to session, for the adoption of new regulations and new systems.

The truth is, that the interference of the Law between creditors and insolvent debtors, takes place at the wrong time. It sanctions the mischief, aggravates it, and then tenders relief: it inflicts the wound, and then attempts to administer a cure: it causes all the diseases which belong to the system, and then evinces an anxiety to discover effective remedies! When the lawyers and his creditors have utterly ruined a man; when he is in gaol; and when all his property has been wasted; then, and not till then, the legislature tenders its relief. But the victim has been destroyed; and it might as well be attempted to raise the dead to life, as to attempt, at that period, to render any service to an unfortunate debtor, or procure any restitution to his injured creditors. Yet our legislators wonder that the dividends on insolvents' estates do not exceed a penny in the pound! And they cannot perceive that men do not go to gaol till they are without either property or friends!

If it be not waste of words to argue with such logicians, I would tell them, that all good laws are liberal laws; and that all illiberal laws, are either defeated by the liberal feelings of society, or aggravate the mischiefs which they foolishly profess to cure.

At the present time, the law alone is the radical cause of all the miseries of debtors, and of nearly all the losses of creditors.

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Place debtors on a liberal footing, and enable a man, who finds his affairs going wrong, to meet his creditors with a prospect of relief, and with a probable chance of getting through his difficulties; and then (instead of putting off the evil day, and fighting with his creditors inch by inch till all his property is wasted, till he is in gaol, utterly ruined, and his prospects blasted,) he will, on suffering any heavy loss, or on meeting with any disappointment which diminishes his power of payment, convene his creditors, lay before them the state of his affairs, ask for time, give security, assign his effects in trust, or enter into some compromise, which may lead to the payment of his creditors either in full, or in considerable part; while, at the same time, he is thereby enabled to maintain his own respectability in society.

On the other hand, let the law remain as it does, that is, let it be in the power of any two or three avaricious, or malicious, or indecisive, creditors, to refuse, or hesitate to be party to, any proposed arrangement which satisfies all the other creditors; and let it remain in the power of this minority, to insist on making their own terms (a concession which the other creditors cannot, and will not, grant); and then, no man will expose his distresses, anticipate a sentence of death on himself, or take misfortune by the forelock, but will defer the evil hour by every means in his power, and will seek to avert his pending ruin by all those means which do but render it more certain, and at the same time involve in one common ruin many of his confiding creditors.

The law may as insolently as foolishly propose relief when relief is useless; that is, when the man is in gaol, and after he has been there a certain time; but it would be difficult, in the history of legislation, to produce an instance of more deliberate cruelty, absurdity, and folly.

I propose, therefore, in the name of common sense, truth, and justice, that a law shall be passed in terms and effect like the following:

"Whereas many statutes have been passed which have attempted to relieve insolvent debtors when in confinement, and it has been found by experience that no debtor is confined till all, or the greater part of his property, has been wasted, so that in some thousand cases the creditors have not received one penny in the pound; it is hereby enacted, for the purpose of encouraging embarrassed; or insolvent

persons, to make known their case to their creditors while they have property left, that it shall be competent for three-fifths in number and amount of the bond-fide creditors, to agree to such terms, compromise, or arrangement, as may be formally submitted to them, and as they shall consider to be for the benefit of the debtor and creditors; and that the register of such agreement, signed by such creditors, and certified by an attorney-at-law, in the insolvent debtors' court at Westminster, shall be a sufficient answer in law to all suits which have been or may be commenced against the debtor for any debts or liabilities incurred previous to such arrangement.

It being provided in every such case, that a meeting shall be duly convened by an attorney-at-law, of every known creditor for above five pounds, and of every person to whom a note-of-hand or acceptance has been granted, by notices sent three days before such meeting to the usual place of address of the creditor; that at such meeting, a detailed statement of the debtor's liabilities and assets shall be submitted, and his proposition made; when another meeting shall be appointed within seven days, and the said statement and proposition in the meantime shall be printed, or copied, and sent to every creditor, within three days of the proposed second meeting, when the statement and proposal shall be further considered; and, if accepted by a majority of those present, two trustees, if necessary, shall be chosen, and such other arrangements made, as to a majority shall seem meet, preparatory to the signatures, within ten days, of others constituting at least three-fifths of the whole in number and amount.

Provided also, that for every fifty miles which a creditor resides from the residence of the debtor, an additional day's notice shall be given, and the assent of such creditors, by letter sent by post, shall be binding and sufficient; and that no commission of bankruptcy or judgment against the person or goods of the debtor or debtors shall be carried into effect, pending any first attempt to effect such arrangement or compromise, on the same being notified by the attorney-at-law.

And, for the purpose of guarding against frauds and impositions, it is further provided, that all persons who shall falsely represent themselves as bond-fide creditors, for the purpose of voting at any meeting, or signing any compromise or arrangement, and who shall not appear to have had any probable ground for considering themselves as real creditors,

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he, she, or they, shall, on conviction, be transported for the term of fourteen years; and any debtor proved to connive in such fraudulent attempt, shall be deprived of the benefits of this Act, and suffer seven years' transportation.

It is further enacted, that in cases in which three-fifths of the creditors do not assent to the propositions made to them by the debtor or his attorney, in manner aforesaid, the said debtor is subject to the laws against insolvent debtors and bankrupts, as they are at present in force.

And, to guard against unnecessary expences and exactions attending the proposed arrangements, it is enacted, that no attorney, for calling and attending a meeting, or certifying the agreement, shall be entitled to more than five pounds on each; no accountant, for stating the accounts, to more than five pounds; nor any printer, to more than forty shillings, for printing the statement as aforesaid; and the putting of notices, duly addressed, in the two-penny or general post-offices, in the presence of one witness, shall be considered as evidence of the delivery of the notices required by this Act."

Such a law would place the industrious traders of Britain in a comparative heaven, compared with the condition in which they have been placed by the existing laws, under the snares, traps, and villanies, to which they have given rise. The private interests of debtors and creditors would thus be within their own keeping and controul, and a man, in going into trade, would not be placing himself on a magazine of gunpowder, which, by some unforeseen accident, against which no human foresight could guard, might in an instant overwhelm and destroy him.

Three-fifths of a body of *bonâ-fide* creditors, would not be likely to conspire with the debtor to defraud the other two-fifths; and, if they proved not to be *bonâ fide* creditors, or were convicted of such conspiracy, their punishment would, and ought to be, exemplary and terrible.

A LIVERYMAN OF LONDON.

June 10, 1819.

For the Monthly Magazine.

TOPOGRAPHICAL MEMORANDA made in OXFORDSHIRE; with BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

SHIPTON-UNDER-WHICHWOOD, of which Dr. Plot is almost the last historian, offers abundant proof, in its habitations, of former opulence and

present decay. When our kings used to pass part of their time at their country-palaces at Woodstock and Langley, this part of the country, generally, and Woodstock and Burford specifically, felt the advantage of their vicinity, and prospered.

Shipton is supposed to have derived its name from its sheep-downs.

It is a singular fact, that of three religious establishments, of which there are many vestiges remaining, not one has been mentioned either by Dugdale, Ieland, Camden, Hearne, or Antony-a-Wood. The lands belonging to the church, and the great tithes, were bartered away by that execrable tyrant Henry VIII. to bribe the compliance of those individuals whose sanction was wanting to enable him to execute his vicious designs.

The rectory is a king's peculiar, and, as such, not liable to the authority of the bishop of the diocese (Oxford), and must always have a lay-rector, who is generally some distinguished civilian. The Rev. Dr. Brookes received the vicarage from Dr. Vansittart. The preceding vicar, the Rev. Mr. Goodwin, held it fifty-six years. Dr. Brookes, in 1810, was eighty-six years old; he was then the senior member or father of the university of Oxford, and had held the vicarage upwards of forty years: so that two incumbents, and the last, then living and in good health, had held it upwards of a century. The celebrated civilian, Dr. French Lawrence, succeeded Dr. Vansittart as lay-rector of Shipton. This gentleman, who was attached to the Whig party, was intended to have succeeded Sir William Scott, if the Whigs had continued in power, and the latter could have been prevailed upon to retire upon a peerage and a pension. The character of Dr. Lawrence is too well known to require eulogy: he died not long before these sketches were penned; and, at the period of this visit to Shipton, the rectory was vacant. Doctor Lawrence was one of the friends and associates of Dr. Johnson and of Edmund Burke, by whose will he was nominated one of his executors.

Of the particulars mentioned by Dr. Plot relative to Shipton, viz. a large willow-tree, a chalybeate spring, and a vast stone cistern at the manor-house,—the shell of the tree had been down some years; the spring was scarcely known, but it existed, and the waters tinged green tea; and the cistern, cracked

by an intensely severe frost, still remained at the Great-house, though in a dilapidated condition.

That indefatigable collector of biographical and topographical subjects, Mr. Antony-a-Wood, made some curious memorandums relative to Shipton, which manuscript notes were deposited in the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford; but they were taken away half a century since by some one unknown, and have never been returned nor published. Here are yet remaining two stone edifices, that the Rev. Dr. Brookes believed to have been built long before the Reformation; a third, the old vicarage, he demolished to enlarge the present vicarage-house.

An hospitable farmer (Mr. William Brookes,) rents the land belonging to the prebendary-house, now the lay-rector's. Human bones have been dug up in the garden, and also in a court behind the house: that which is now a barn, was probably a chapel. There are remains of gothic arches, now walled-up, the carved stone-work adorned with quatrefoils and roses, but no armorial bearings. There are some lancet windows, of which the iron bars remain. The ground under the barn-floor sounds hollow, as if there were vaults beneath; and Mr. Brookes has often threatened to open the ground to investigate.

Dr. Brookes, styled Farmer Brookes, resides in "the Prebendary House:" it is large, heavy, and ancient, and contains some curiously-constructed places of refuge or concealment.

A more ancient edifice than the Prebendary House, has long been transformed into an inn called the Crown: the chimneys and gothic-arched windows, and the carved stone in the out-buildings, all denote antiquity, and give probability to the opinion of Dr. Brookes.

The church is a very ancient edifice: of the time of its foundation, of its founder, or architect, there are no local records to be found. Its style of architecture so much resembled Spelsbury church, that Dr. Brookes always concluded it was built nearly at the same time, and by the same architect: he supposed its age to be from four to five centuries. The church is nearly of a square figure, divided into three aisles. The tower, at the west end, and the chancel, at the east, seem originally to have made equal projections; but, in the sixteenth century, the chancel was extended. The centre, or nave of the church, is

the loftiest part, but much less light and elegant than the church at Chipping Norton, and is separated by a row of pillars supporting gothic arches from the side. The tower is very massive; the bells are said to be very ancient, and the belfry is supported by vast beams. The steeple, rising above the belfry to a considerable height, is in shape an octagon cone. The principal entrance is by a porch next the street; the roof a groined arch of stone-work; a handsome gothic door-way. Above the principal door, placed in niches, are the remains of some stone statues, which have been sadly mutilated; but whether at the time of the Reformation, or by the puritans of a later age, is uncertain: although it is rumoured they were defaced in Cromwell's time. The hospitable vicar told me, that he thought those images were intended to represent the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost. Entering the church, close to the left-hand side of this door, is a small winding stair-case of stone, leading to a room the same in extent as the porch below, having a window and a niche in the wall, wherein, prior to the Reformation, some image, perhaps a crucifix, may have been placed: this, according to Dr. Brookes' opinion, was the confessional.

In the church there is only one tomb that appears coeval with the edifice. It was concealed by pews. Dr. Brookes gave permission to remove the obstructions. I had then the vexation to perceive that the statue (which is of common free-stone,) had been mutilated to admit the timbers of the pew. The niche contained an altar-tomb, upon which, large as life, and of the rudest workmanship conceivable, being scarcely superior to the images made by the untaught natives of the Sandwich islands, was the effigy of a female, dressed (Dr. Brookes thought) as an abbess, her hands clasped together on her breast. There were no armorial bearings, name, nor date. I might, if I had pleased, have opened the tomb below; but there is something so wantonly cruel, for mere curiosity, in disturbing the ashes of the dead, that I felt no inclination to violate the sanctuary.

This discovery brought to Dr. Brookes's recollection a traditionary tale he had heard from his forefathers, that is, that the church was founded by a lady of the family of the Beauchamps earls of Warwick, to whom most of the adjoining parishes belonged for many ages, and also were known as the

founders of Spelshury Church, and lords of that ancient barony. A conjecture the more rational, as the bear-and-staff, the ancient banner of those potent earls, is carved upon one of the sides of the curious old stone font, that has every appearance of being as ancient as the church itself.

There are a great many very ancient tomb-stones inside the church, from which the brasses had been torn ages before. In the windows there are yet small remains of painted glass, the colours of which, in some spots, were still remarkably vivid and beautiful. The chancel was built, or rather extended, by a Mr. Richard Fox.* The gothic window was once filled with valuable stained glass, which was broken or pillaged ages since: but, within the memory of many of the inhabitants then living, there were yet considerable remains in the windows over the family-pew belonging to the Great-house; which, during Dr. Brookes's residence in Buckinghamshire, were taken down by a gentleman who officiated as curate, to decorate his own dwelling. There is no accounting for the addiction of amateurs and antiquarians to violate the commandment which says, "Thou shalt not steal."

The pulpit is remarkable for being composed of a single block of stone, richly ornamented with quatrefoils and roses,† and which was once richly paint-

* On the south side of the window of the chancel, is a square stone, with a moulding, within which, upon a garter that forms a circle, is cut in black-letter, "Richard Fox built this window 1548." This does not mention his having enlarged the chancel.

† Dr. Brookes surmised, that the frequency of carved roses, renders it probable the edifice was built during the reign of the House of Tudor.

ed and gilt. The font is no less interesting to the antiquarian than the pulpit. It is of an octagon figure outside. Upon one of the squares, in bold relief, is carved a shield, containing the bear-and-staff. The other seven are filled alternately with grotesque heads, quatrefoils, and roses, which once were painted and gilt. The font is very capacious, and was evidently intended to receive infants when baptism was practised by total immersion. A smaller one of metal is placed within the larger circle, beneath which is a plug, by which the water was formerly let off, down the inside of the pedestal into the earth below.

Prior to the Reformation, the whole chancel was separated from the body of the church. There are parts of the screen remaining, richly carved, and painted green, blue, crimson, &c. and in places gilt: parts of the rood-loft are visible enough, and the empty niches remain where images were once placed. There are yet remaining pews, which appear as ancient as the church, made of oak, some of which are ornamented with carved work; and in places the painting and gilding are yet visible. All these appear to have been of one height, and that not more than three feet, and moveable; an arrangement which the ceremonies of the Catholic church rendered indispensable. When all the ornaments were fresh, and the windows were filled with painted glass, this village church must have exhibited a splendid appearance; and no observant traveller can shut his eyes to the miserable state of many of our churches, and the nonchalance with which the service is sometimes performed. The church is, and probably ever was, extremely damp, owing to the porous nature of the stone, and the low situation of the foundation.

MEMOIRS OF DISTINGUISHED FOREIGNERS.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE, and DOCUMENTS, illustrative of the SECRET HISTORY of the SWEDISH REVOLUTION, which, in 1809, expelled GUSTAVUS, and placed the FRENCH GENERAL BERNADOTTE on the THRONE.

EVENTS are supposed to be at this time developing themselves in the north of Europe, that lead many to conclude, that the throne of Sweden will not descend to the Duke of Söderman-

land (Prince Oscar), even if it should endure till the death of his father.

Sir Robert Wilson, in a recent work, has avowed a decided opinion, that when the Emperor Alexander and the present King of Sweden met at Abo, the former gave the latter to understand, he should, at some future time, restore the exiled family; and he more than hinted, according to the same author, that, if the sequel of the war should terminate

minate the reign of Napoleon, his imperial majesty would be pleased to see the throne of France filled by the then Crown Prince of Sweden. Sir Robert Wilson farther stated, that the unpopularity of Bernadotte in France, and the decisive proof afforded, in 1814, that the French would not think of him as their monarch, lessened his importance in the eyes of the emperor.

How it could be ever thought, by any rational being, that the French nation would receive as a king a man who had so mainly contributed to the destruction of the 'grand empire,' by whom the fatal battle of Leipsic was planned, and the treachery of the Saxon officers organised, is surprising and incredible. And, as respects any diminution of the positive or relative importance of the present king of Sweden in the estimation of the Emperor Alexander, very sufficient reasons might be found in the altered state of Europe, and of his fortune.

The principal cause of the present sensations favorable to the hopes of the son of the late king, are founded upon the circumstances of his uncle, the Emperor Alexander, having allotted him a yearly income of 2000*l.* per annum, desiring he should proceed to one of our universities to complete his education. But there is surely nothing extraordinary in that august personage providing for the child of his consort's sister. And, as to his being sent to this country, nothing more can be gathered from that circumstance, than a very flattering preference over the universities of Germany.

The illegitimacy of Gustavus IV. admitting it to be capable of proof, would also, on the ground of hereditary right, incapacitate the young prince and, all his progeny: and this illegitimacy has been talked of in whispers, not alone at Stockholm, but at every court in Europe, ever since his birth; and, before the circumstances connected with that event were published in a recent work,* the *Morning Chronicle*, in 1818, amongst a list of imputed illegitimates, enumerated the exiled king of Sweden. The person who was sent over to the cabinet of London by the patriots of Sweden, instructed their agent to inform the British ministers not merely that Gustavus IV. was illegitimate, but that, if those ministers

would give a written pledge of secrecy, they would lay proofs before them; and it appears that Messrs. Perceval and Canning did not express either surprise or incredulity at this singular communication; and if the fact be, as it is thus stated, there exists no probability that any of the exiled race will ever ascend the Swedish throne.

All the accounts which have been spread with such industry throughout Europe, of the growing discontent of the Swedes, are probably either totally groundless, or gross exaggerations. The present king is adored by the army, and well liked by the nation; and, if he has enemies, they are to be found among the nobility. He may fall by the hand of some fanatic; but it more probably would be inflicted to avenge the fall of Napoleon, than to restore the exiled king or his unfortunate heir.

As to the circumstance of a princess of Hesse-Cassel, whose hand had been solicited by Prince Oscar, heir-apparent to the throne of Sweden, and reserved for Gustafsen, there is nothing in that circumstance, even if it be a matter of fact, that announces any decisive symptom of real danger. Charles-Jean is yet in possession of those wonderful talents that led to his elevation, and he is not to be supposed so very ill-served as to find himself in danger before he will be upon his guard; and, in the present agitated state of the public mind all over Europe, it would be highly impolitic to offend a warrior of his standing. Connected with the Swedish revolution of 1809, the following original papers will be found to contain many interesting facts, illustrative of the state of Sweden just prior to that event taking place.

[Extract from Mr. Brown's Journal.]

"Stockholm, Monday, 27th June, 1808.

—This day the weather was intensely hot; and, as I was walking alone and leisurely under the shade of the lofty trees which adorned the king's gardens, near the theatre, I saw a person approach, whom I soon recognised as ***** 'You know (said he,) that General Moore has been insulted by our foolish king. He has sent orders to the master of the horse not to allow him to have any horses; and he has enjoined him not to quit Stockholm. How will your general act? Has he any spirit? Does he possess a mind formed for great enterprises? Will he send orders to Admiral

* The "Northern Courts," two vols. octavo.

Saumarez to bring the fleet and army round to Stockholm, or will he tamely submit to this indignity, and express no resentment? Or will he go off privately, as I have heard it is his intention?"

"Entreating this impetuous Swede to be more calm in his manner, and less vehement in his gesticulations, I told him frankly and decidedly, 'That I did not believe Sir John Moore was a man likely to go off in the clandestine manner he had mentioned, nor to suffer his passions so far to overcome his reason, as to think of sending for his army to effect his liberation.' I observed that his dark eyes flashed with indignation as I uttered these words, and he seemed as if he were labouring under some violent impulse which he wished to subdue. Presently he said, 'What is your opinion of Sir John Moore, considering him as a gentleman? And, if I were to offer to put the king under arrest in his palace, do you think he is capable of appreciating all the beneficial results that must follow, which would rivet the alliance that subsists between Sweden and England? We are fully determined to put an end to the reign of the stupid bigot; and the king may be as well dethroned to day as after Finland shall have been totally lost, and the enemy become masters of the metropolis.'

"I said to him in reply, 'I fully believe that General Sir John Moore is a brave soldier, and an honourable man; but this is an enterprise he cannot countenance. If he stood pledged to secrecy, he would not betray you; but he would not pledge his honour unconditionally: he will require some insight into the nature of the secret he is expected to keep, before he gives the pledge required. If the general should pledge himself to secrecy, he will not of course violate his word; but, as you must expect to have to unfold something tangible as to the nature and object of the important matter on which you wish for a conference, and you may place him in a most embarrassing situation, as well as yourself and friends, let me prevail upon you to suffer things to take their course, till you see what reply Mr. Perceval sends to my last letter. I know how inveterately hostile they are to every thing connected with the reform of state-abuses at home; but, if once he consents to receive me, I think, if they are not determined beforehand not to listen to reason, or even to act contrary to its dictates, that when I have de-

monstrated to them there is but one way to save your unfortunate king, Mr. Perceval will agree to your proposals, advise the king to call a free diet, and restore the freedom of your country.'

"Having listened attentively, he thus expressed himself: 'Perhaps your advice may be best. If there exists any well-founded room for hope, all may yet be well. If the king could be induced to concede so far, it is all we require; but that object, with or against his will, we are determined to gain. You know not how weak, superstitious, mistrustful, and intractable, he is. There is but one way to operate upon him, that is, through his fears, and by them alone. If your ministers wish to save him, they must work upon his apprehension of danger. His pusillanimous conduct in May, when he thought the Russians were on the road to Stockholm, afforded incontrovertible proof of the effeminacy of his mind. Your ministers, when they begin their operations, should convince him there is no other way of saving his crown, and then they would succeed. Without waiting the reply of Mr. Perceval, I am for finishing the business off hand; and if General Sir John Moore might be depended upon, we could effect a bloodless revolution this very day. My friend *****, is at *****, on duty, at *****. We are sure of him now; the SOLDIERS are decidedly with us: I am for striking the blow without dallying. Delays are dangerous; and the disposition of your cabinet is hostile to liberal principles in politics or religion. We are perfectly unanimous in our wish to get rid of our imbecile king, beneath whose feeble rule our country is falling to pieces, its bravest defenders are sacrificed, its resources torn by violence from individuals rather than collected by a legal system, and totally misapplied. By arresting him at this period, we may yet save Finland and the flower of our army, both of which, under his guidance, will inevitably be lost; and we shall have to supplicate for the duration of the kingdom, mutilated and plundered, when the Russian flag shall float upon our forts and castles. So certain are we of success at this juncture, that in one week we could replace the machine of government; and, if the Emperor of Russia would not make peace, and leave us in possession of Finland, we should be in a state to revolutionise the whole of the North. Even the

the Russians would catch the sacred impulse;* and the slaves of Courland would snap their chains asunder. The light of freedom would shine from one end of Germany to the other. Such, sir, would be the result of a revolution in Stockholm. If Sir John Moore would but act as I should, were I placed in similar circumstances, he may become the saviour of Europe. Will you go to the French hotel, and break this business, by sounding his inclination before you entrust him with the real object we have in view?

"I said to ****, in reply, 'Tell me what I shall say to General Sir John Moore, providing he should, as I do not expect he will, pledge his word of honour faithfully to keep the secret I may have to communicate?'

"'Tell the general, from ***** that in *** after he pledges his honour as a soldier to fidelity and secrecy, we will arrest the king, and proclaim the revolution without delay.'

"I was silent: for the more I contemplated the delicacy, danger, and importance, of the proposal, and how tremendous might be its consequences, my objections to the measure, my reluctance to become an actor in it, increased. I observed that, although I might obtain an interview with the general, without the presence of Col. Murray, it would most probably become known to Mr. Oakly, or some of the many persons whose notice I would not willingly attract. I urged those circumstances, as furnishing serious objections to the adoption of the proposed measure. At last, after some desultory observations, *** agreed to give up the project.

"Before we parted, I asked *** if he really believed General Sir John Moore intended to withdraw himself privately from Stockholm. He replied, 'For myself, I cannot believe he will; but, that persons who are possessed of your general's confidence believe so, on this you may fully depend.'

"I was forcibly struck by the idea of the commander-in-chief of an auxiliary British army, standing on the point of

fleeing in secret, and disguised, from a capital he came purposely to defend. 'We have seen (said he,) British ministers and diplomatic agents flee from province to province in Germany, like friars before a hue-and-cry; and now a British commander-in-chief is put under arrest by a monarch, whose kingdom he came to defend.'

"'I tell you what your country will come to,' said ***, 'it will become a province of France; and the most miserable, and last of all nations. That, sir, is what it will become, if a timely reform does not save you. If we fall, we may rise again. If we cannot be free, we may become a much greater nation than even under a prince of the new dynasty of France. Our geographical situation, and the use we can be of to France in aiding to hold Russia in awe, will always secure us a high rank amongst nations. But when once your country falls, it falls to rise no more. Your boasted constitution is grown corrupted and depraved; your *** of ****, is more venal than the ministers of the crown; and, when you fall, you will become the most miserable of nations, the most unhappy of mankind. The remembrance of former freedom will embitter your wretchedness; and, as a perpetual reproach and torment, you will see the same men lordling it over your country, when a province to France, who now revel upon its wealth, depress its freedom, and mock the friend of reformation.'

"Such was the speech of one deeply involved in bringing about the Swedish Revolution of 1809, but who is now no more; and who ceased to live before Napoleon had ceased to reign. What would he have said, if he had lived to have read the correspondence that has been published relative to the exile of St. Helena; and seen imperial France, shorn of her power and her glory, laid prostrate, and an English general commanding an army of foreigners placed upon her soil, to hold her population in subjection. These events, which mocked all human foresight, give an air of wildness to these predictions; yet, if Napoleon had not precipitated himself into Russia, where his mighty host was destroyed, rather by the operations of Nature than by human power, might not this country have sunk beneath the pressure of its enormous expenditure, and that most terrible engine of destruction to British power and British commerce, the *continental system*?

* The conduct of the Russians was, beyond all expectation, faithful to their sovereign; but it is no less true, that, if Napoleon had pleased, a servile war would have taken place. As to Courland, the same incentive to insurrection no longer exists; Alexander having broken the chains which feudality had rivetted upon the cultivators of the soil.

In estimating the opinions of this distinguished Swede, those circumstances should be duly considered; as that argument, which in 1819 might appear weak, or even ridiculous, appeared very differently in 1808.

General Sir John Moore quitted Stockholm privately, as ***** had foretold. He was conveyed out of the city port or gate in Mr. Oakley's carriage, who rode on the box, the blinds inside being drawn.

Mr. Johnstone the messenger was told to be at Barkaby at a stipulated hour, and to leave room in his chaise for a passenger; and two hours prior to the general's departure, this important secret, which had been concealed from Mr. Johnstone, was told at Johnson's tavern by Mr. Uten, a valet to Mr. P***, an Englishman of fortune, who had heard Mr. *****, the secretary of legation, recite the whole plan.

Fortunately no injury resulted. When the carriage arrived at Barkaby, the general leaped out, and placing himself, wrapped up in a blue great coat, Mr. Johnstone drove off at a rapid rate; but, ere they had gone an English mile, one of the horses fell, the chaise was overturned, and the general and messenger thrown headlong on the road. Neither of them was disabled. The general was soon on his legs; and, finding Mr. J. was not much hurt, he began to help him to put the harness torights, saying, "Never mind, Johnstone; a bad beginning sometimes leads to a good end." In thirty hours they reached Gothenburg: the general called, as he passed, at his lodgings in the city; and, taking away a small letter-case, proceeded to the water-side, took the first boat that offered, and, rowing down the river, soon reached the Victory, where the rumours of his situation, had excited the greatest uneasiness. Such was the termination of general Moore's trip to Stockholm in 1808.

Mr. Brown afterwards came to England, saw the English minister, and a long correspondence, in our possession, followed, from which we extract the two following.

[To the Right Hon. Mr. Perceval.]

October 3, 1808.

SIR,—The intimation you gave me on Saturday last, expressive of a determination on the part of his majesty's cabinet ministers to communicate to the king of Sweden certain facts I might reveal, respecting designs enter-

tained by Swedish subjects to effect an alteration in the Swedish government, is the reason why I address the observations here subjoined, previous to the interview with the Right Honourable Mr. Canning taking place, which is appointed for to-morrow.

For, if the resolution of divulging what I am only authorized to make known under the most absolute pledge of secrecy, is to be considered as irrevocable, there can remain to me no alternative than the most rigid observance in future of silence and inaction relative to those affairs. As far as regards the king of Sweden, his majesty's ally, or the interest of these kingdoms, there certainly exists a possibility of evils far more serious than any which can possibly arise out of the pledge of secrecy I require, flowing from the communication which might be made on such a subject to such a prince as the king of Sweden.

I trust I never shall, and I am sure his majesty's ministers would not desire me to, betray the confidence of those Swedes who have avowed themselves desirous of bringing about an amelioration of the government; and even were I so to do, and with the most unreserved candour, the worst enemy the king of Sweden has, could not, in my opinion, do his majesty a more fatal service, than to communicate such a narration to his ear.

His avowed and undisguised contempt for the liberties of the people, and his unreserved exercise of the most despotic authority, has utterly annihilated that attachment of the people, of which Gustavus the Third so well understood to appreciate the value.

The consequence is, that nineteen out of every twenty of the thinking part of the people, in every class of society, are grown either quite cold and indifferent, or inveterately disloyal, to the person and government of the king.

The Swedes have not forgotten the solemn declaration of his father made to the diet of 1778, who said, "If Heaven should grant me a heir to my crown, may he prove worthy the throne of Gustavus the First and Gustavus Adolphus. May he remember, that it is the first duty of a Swedish king, to love and honour the free people; and may the crown be his no longer than he shall act in conformity to this truth!" They assert that the king, by having destroyed every vestige of the ancient

liberty of Sweden, has forfeited his throne, and that by a sentence pronounced by the lips of his own father! The Swedes are as nearly unanimous in their detestation of the present government of their country, as I can conceive it possible for a people to be. God grant that the true Spaniards may be equally averse to the yoke of France; for then, not France, not Russia, could subdue the Swedes.

Even those who occupy the highest offices under the crown, or who hold the highest commands in the army and the navy, or who superintend the administration of the law; all, almost without a single exception, are equally dissatisfied, and eager for a change.

Pardon me, sir, that I again assert, that there is not in Sweden even the skeleton of a party attached to the person of the king. That monarch stands, as it were, desolate and alone, like a towering column, placed on the highest point of some tall promontory, braving the tempests which assail it from every quarter of the heavens, whilst its foundations are silently mouldering away.

I have the honour to be, &c.

J. BROWN.

[*Mr. Perceval's final Reply.*]

Mr. Perceval presents his compliments to Mr. Brown, and having, in conjunction with Mr. Canning, given the fullest consideration to Mr. Brown's last letter, as well as to the various important particulars communicated to them on former occasions, both verbally and in writing: he now has to inform Mr. Brown of their determination, which both Mr. Canning and himself (perceiving how inconvenient the delay has been to Mr. Brown,) regret, that

they have not been able to communicate to him before; although the subject, being one of so much importance and delicacy, in whatever manner it is disposed of, they feel themselves excusable in having taken a considerable time to determine upon it.

Mr. Perceval therefore acquaints Mr. Brown, that Mr. Canning and himself feel it right to authorize him to inform the person by whom he has been instructed to make the communications in question, that he has made those communications; but they think it their duty, at the same time, to desire him distinctly to understand, that they cannot authorize him to communicate to those persons any opinion of theirs upon the subject of those communications.

Mr. Perceval hardly thinks it necessary, to add, (though he is desirous of doing it, for Mr. Brown's greater satisfaction,) that Mr. Perceval and Mr. Canning certainly consider the promise of secrecy under which these communications have been made, as still binding upon them, and that it shall continue to be most rigidly observed; and, considering the manner in which the business has terminated, they think it fortunate that the reserve with which Mr. Brown was desirous, and was permitted, to make his communications, has kept in perfect concealment the name of every person but himself who could, by possibility, be implicated in the subject on them.

Downing street, Nov. 10, 1808.

The sequel is known. The British government would do nothing for liberty, and the party adverse to the Swedish monarch, placed an enterprising French general on the Swedish throne.

CORNUCOPIA.

SLAVERY.

(*From a late Baltimore Paper*)

ONE hundred and thirty-nine human beings have been sold at public auction, for the benefit of the United States, and the proceeds of the sale, amounting to more than fifty-thousand dollars, have been placed in the national treasury. This abominable transaction is the more disgraceful to our national character, inasmuch as the human beings thus sold, were not the subjects of the United States, but had been kidnapped in Africa, and brought to this country in

the big Joseph Second. We hope, for the honour of our country, that at the next session of Congress, something will be done, to wash out this foul stain upon our national character. If nothing can be effected, to relieve the injury done to the Africans already sold, we hope at least some modification of the law will be made, so as to prevent a similar occurrence in future.

ORIGIN of the name SCOT—SCOTLAND.

This name is decidedly of Saxon, or rather of Gothic, origin. Our national histories

histories are lamentably defective as respects the state of England, Scotland, and Wales, at the period when those northern pirates infested those shores, conquered the inhabitants, and reduced them to slavery.

The languages, or rather the *dialects*, spoken at the present hour in Denmark, Sweden, Jutland, Holstein, Ditmark, Oldenburg, Bremen, East Friesland, and the seven provinces of Holland, and the English, are all descended from the same parent, namely, the *Gothic*: the same language was carried by the same race to Normandy, to Italy, and to Sicily, where its lineage is easily traced and distinguished.

As Scotland has undergone fewer changes than England, the Normans having spared the Scotch more than their southern countrymen, the English tongue underwent less change; and, at the present day, an illiterate Scotch labourer, if transplanted into Sweden, or Denmark, would be able to make himself understood, whilst the native of Middlesex, or Kent, might as well speak Arabic, if he were placed in a similar situation. The cause of this is easily defined,—the original language introduced by the Saxons, retaining so much more of its primitive sounds than that of Kent and South England.

It is amongst the records of these northern states, that the term *Skotland*, as applied to the Caledonia of the Romans, was first used: *Sköt*, in the old Gothic or Scandinavian tongue, means *tribute*; and the compound *Sköt-land*, *the land of tribute*, a term of reproach, applied by its ravagers.

In Lagerbring's History of Sweden, the form of government is proved, in the clearest manner, to have been precisely similar to that which the conquering Goths or Saxons established in England, namely, provincial kings or *reguli*. The chief monarch of Sweden held his court at Gomla Upsala, and was styled, in Swedish, '*Öfver konung*,' or king of kings: the provincial kings were called '*Sköt kongungar*,' or *tributary kings*. About the year A.D. 706, the chief monarch Ingiald, afterwards called the *Illræda*, that is, '*the ill-advised*,' called all the *Sköt-Kongungar*, or tributary kings, together, at his court; and having, according to the manners of the age, feasted them till they were no longer sober, he contrived to have the whole seven put into one building, which, in

the hour of repose and supposed security, the treacherous monster caused to be set on fire, when part perished in the flames, and the rest were cut to pieces as they attempted to escape. Such was the end of the Swedish heptarchy.

BASIL COCHRANE AND THE SUB-COMMITTEE OF THE STOCK-EXCHANGE.

The infliction of that part of the sentence pronounced upon Lord Cochrane which doomed him to the pillory, excited, from one end of England to the other, one universal sentiment of surprise and indignation; and there is every reason to believe, it was rather policy than mercy which induced his prosecutors to send one of their body to Lord Cochrane's paternal uncle, Mr. Basil Cochrane, to state, that if it were agreeable to Lord Cochrane, they would petition the Prince Regent for a remission of that part of the sentence. The old gentleman heard what the missionary had to say; when, with an expression of scorn that it would be impracticable to describe, and in a tone of voice that thrilled to the heart of him to whom he spoke, Mr. Cochrane said, "Go back to those who sent you, and tell them I will not insult Lord Cochrane by communicating your proposal; go, and tell his prosecutors, that rather than Lord Cochrane should be dishonoured by their mercy, dear as he is to me, I would rather, with my own hand, load the pistol for him to end his own life."

CHECK-MATE.

The term check-mate, arose from the Persian *schach-mat*, and was introduced by the Moors in Europe, and by them delivered to the Spaniards, with the game of chess; for, in Persian, *schach* signifies a king, and *mat*, slaughter; to which latter also the Hebrew agrees.

An author, named Ericus, in a work entitled "*Mystery of Philology*," assigns indeed another etymology to this term, briefly thus: that the game of chess, or, as the Latin has it, "*latruncularum*," of little thieves, was invented in those times when predatory exploits conferred honorable distinction; that by the black and white kings, Hercules and Cacus were personified; and the contest was for driving away cattle. Hence the term *secco-matto*, signified "*Cacus mactus est*." Cacus is slain; but the Italians prefixed the *s*, to avoid the sordid association of the word *secco*. There is an air of ingenuity in this; but the former is the correct derivation.

* Lagerbring's *Svea Rikes Historia* I. Del. p. 120, &c.

PRINCIPAL INNS IN ENGLAND IN 1713..
Extracted and Translated from a German work, entitled "Die Vormehmsten Europäischen Reisen—The Principal Routes in Europe;" printed by the widow of Benjamin Scheller, Hamburg.

Page 202.—LONDON: the best lodging is to be found at the *Skip*, behind the Exchange, *White Horse*, and *Castle of Antwerp*.

Page 203.—OXFORD: *Magdalen* and *Corpus Christi* set down as the principal colleges; and the *Greyhound*, the *King of England*, (William III.) the *Roebuck*, and the *White Lily*, the principal inns.

CAMBRIDGE: principal inn, the *King's Arms*.

CANTERBURY: *Queen Anne*, and the *Rose*.

Page 204. — ROCHESTER: *Golden Fleece*, the *Packet Boat*, and the *Jolly Sailor*.

YARMOUTH: the *Arms of Scotland*.

PLYMOUTH: the *Golden Rummer*.

PORTSMOUTH: the *Packet Boat*.

BRISTOL: the *Man of War*, and the *Prodigal Son*.

HARWICH: the *Fountain*, *Angel*, and *Lily*.

Perhaps, with the exception of the *Roebuck*, at Oxford, not a single inn has maintained its rank; and very few are to be recognised at all: although no more than 106 years have elapsed.

DUTCH LADIES.

Of all nations, perhaps the Dutch have suffered most from hasty and illiberal criticism, and particularly the female sex; yet, taken as a whole, the state of female society in Holland would not suffer by a fair comparison, either as to culture or morals, with the females of any nation in Europe.

That freedom of manners which strikes so forcibly the imagination of an Englishman, exciting unfavourable ideas, would not be thought in the least indecorous by a native of Italy, France, or Germany. Hence, whilst the untravelled Englishman would set even the first circle of Dutch females down in his journal as eminently deficient in delicacy, three other travellers, of different nations, having been reared amidst corresponding manners, would see nothing singular nor censurable.

The primitive manners of the old Belgic republicans, is banished altogether from the higher circles of society, and only found in the provinces, amongst the farmers and labourers, and tradespeople.

The opulent and fashionable females

of Amsterdam, copy French or English fashions so closely, that there is no trait of nationality visible. But, cross the river Y to Bviksloot, and visit the adjacent villages, and there the stranger would be surprised to see the antiquated, yet highly picturesque, costumes, that have, unchanged by time or fashion, held their place for many centuries.

Viewed collectively, the Dutch ladies are exemplary wives, tender mothers, and humane and indulgent mistresses. Those of inferior rank betray a bad taste, in their love of tawdry colours and showy dress. While young, their complexions are generally very fine; but, whether it is from the effect of the damp and humid climate, or the general use of fire-pots to keep the legs and feet warm in cold weather, their charms decay much earlier than with English females.

The Dutch ladies call the English pruders; the latter accuse the former of gross indelicacy of manners: if the excessive reserve of English ladies could be a little relaxed, and the too great freedom of those of Holland, in the same proportion restrained, perhaps as perfect a model of female manners might be formed, as Europe could afford.

FEMALE COURAGE AND FIDELITY.

An half-idiot who, about fifty years since, was employed by a grocer residing at Woodstock, or Witney, was told, on the morning of the 5th November, to go to a coffer where the gun-powder was kept, and bring some down and put it into the drawer, to supply the consumption of the evening.

The man forgot the order till it grew dusk, when he took a lighted candle in his hand, which he inserted in the loose powder; and, filling the measure, walked away.

He could not speak intelligibly, although he understood what was said to him; he made his meaning known by signs.

Scarcely had he emptied the powder into the drawer, when, suddenly recollecting what he had done, the terrified creature made the most terrible noise, displaying every mark of horror and dismay; and soon made his master and the family clearly understand, that he had left a burning candle fixed in the gun-powder!

The danger was so appalling, that most of the inmates fled; but a servant girl entreated her master not to alarm his

his sick wife : and, going direct to the chamber as gently as possible, approached the burning candle. Closing the fingers of her hands, she formed a kind

of candlestick ; and, lifting the candle safely out of the powder, returned with it to her master, fainting away the moment she reached the shop !

ORIGINAL POETRY.

THE INVOCATION.

BY ARTHUR BROOKE.

Scribendi recte sapere est et principium et fons.
Horat.

"COME, uninvok'd before, assist me now !
"Star of my childhood ! hear thy votary's pray'r !
"So shall he still before thine altars bow,
"So shall thy worship be his only care ;
"Now for a higher theme his hands prepare.
"And if his unpremeditated lays*
"Denied the honours of the bard to share,
"Oh teach him now to grasp at deathless praise,
"And with thy favorite sons divide the unfading bays."

Fervent I pray'd,—when, flashing through the grove,

Burst forth a blaze of more than solar light,
And far between the opening clouds above,
I saw the realms of rapture and delight :
Visions than poet's dreams more exquisite !
The Muse approach'd, wrapt in a robe of day,
Too brightly beaming for this mortal sight ;
And on the earth in speechless trance I lay,
Whilst from her throne a voice thus said, or seem'd to say :

"Presumptuous youth ! for thy inglorious song
"Dost thou the Muse's potent aid demand ?

"Can'st thou imagine that to her belong
"The wild designs thy frantic breast hath plann'd ;

"What ! ere the twentieth spring hath nerv'd thy hand,

"Darest thou attempt to reach that awful lyre,

"When scarce the mightiest of her chosen band

"Can bear the tumult of its bounding wire,—
"When, waking in its pride, forth roll its tones of fire !

"Then be awhile thine idle harp resign'd ;
"Go, search the page where breathe the bards of yore :

"Collect from thence 'the shadowy tribes of mind,'
"And stamp a value on thy lighter lore ;

"The age of vain frivolity is o'er :

"Howe'er attun'd to song thy soul may be,
"Till Learning strengthen, try its powers no more ;

"But gratefully receive this truth from me,—
"Know Wisdom is the source, the spring, of poetry."

Canterbury.

* In allusion to some juvenile composition.
† The Ideas," *Collins*.

A FREE TRANSLATION OF HORACE'S ODE TO DELIUS :—BOOK 2, ODE 3.

BY THOMAS GRIMES.

Be not, when Fortune smiles, elate,
Nor when she frowns depress'd ;
So fickle is uncertain fate,
A moderate mind is best.

Whether with endless grief annoy'd,
Or should'st thou on the grass recline,
In days of festive mirth, employ'd
On rich Falernian wine ;

Where poplar boughs, with pines inwove,
Repel the solar beam,
And where with toil is heard to rove
The swift meand'ring stream.

Thither let sweet perfumes and wine,
With roses, be convey'd ;
While causes, time, and fate, combine
The present joy to aid.

The groves and farm, where Tiber glides,
Must be to him resign'd,
Whom, for the wealth thy care provides,
Thy death shall leave behind.

Whether thou boast a noble birth,
From old Inachus' line,
Or wander indigent on earth,
Th' infernal doom is thine.

We all are destin'd to the spot
Whence no return is giv'n ;
And soon or late, as falls our lot,
To endless exile driv'n.

ADDRESS FOR THE 20TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE LITERARY FUND.*

Written by HENRY NEELE, and recited by Mr. BRITTON, at *Freemason's Tavern*.

THRO' all the winding labyrinths of fate,
At every season, and in every state,
Whether the alpine heights of life we scale,
Or, unambitious, tread its lowliest vale,—
Whether the fires of youth, or frosts of age,
Burn in the soul, or chill its ardent rage :
Who has not felt the spells which Genius flings,
Involving all within their magic rings ;

* We do not often give place to these effusions, because they are very common-place ; and because we know that this Fund is on a bad plan, or rather on no plan calculated to do good to the class whom it professes to serve. Men of real genius will scarcely stoop to receive charitable funds as a *right* ; but as a *boon*, such funds are not only useless, but even considered as insulting.—EDIT.

Till spirits of a purer, happier sphere,
Wave their soft wings, and scatter fragrance
here?

Who has not known the 'witcheries that
belong

To the light narrative, the sprightly song ;
The tale of other times, with wonders rife,
"Fierce wars, and faithful loves,"—repose
and strife ;

These light the eye of Pleasure,—these beguile

E'en Sorrow's wither'd visage of a smile ;
Chain the rebellious heart, and bid it be
The subject of their gentle tyranny.

Like stars that on Heaven's ample forehead
glow,

Yet shew their brightness in the lake below ;
So Genius shines, tho' Heav'n inspired its
beam,

The light and lustre of life's lowly stream.
And shall its brilliancy, at random thrown,
Gild every walk of being but its own ?

And, like the lonely taper, waste its light
In making every object near it bright ;
While round itself a gloom and shadow dwell,
Which not its own warm glory can dispel :
No, rather let each heart it shines on, blaze
Like a pure mirror in its kindling rays,
And render back the brilliance borrow'd
thence,

In brighter tributes of benevolence.

Ah ! who can speak the evils numberless
Which on the mind-ennobled spirit press ?
Oit where the bay should bloom, see cypress
wave,

And Genius slumb'ring in an early grave.
Feelings too fervent waste the heart they
warm,

And a wide void of aching sorrow form ;
Like April show'rs, that fall too fast and sure,
And wash away the seeds they should mature.
Oft, too, gaunt Poverty's relentless tread
Crushes the buds before their beauties spread ;
And oft a sterner visitant appears,
The demon Madness life's fair prospects sears,
Breathes an unholy dew on each soft flower,
And blights the promise of the vernal hour.

Poor child of Genius ! Fortune's glitt'ring
toy,

Born to adorn the world, but not enjoy ;
For praise he toils, and e'en for that poor prize
Oft toils in vain, or Fate the boon denies ;
Till tardy laurels deck his mould'ring head,
And Fame, that cheats the living, mocks the
dead.

Fame, that vain echo of an empty blast,
That rainbow symbol of a storm that's past,
Which, when that storm has seal'd the suf-
ferer's doom,
Extends its arch of beauty o'er his tomb !

Shall such scenes last ?—No, let each gen-
'rous breast

Aid to avert : the deed shall be "twice blest."
For never yet did melting charity
Lose when it sooth'd the pangs of misery.
There breathes a fragrance from the grateful
heart,

Which to the gen'rous mind it will impart ;

E'en as the rose, when it Heav'n's dew re-
ceives,
Sweetens the drops that settle on its leaves.

Yes, it must be,—the tree which the warm zeal
Of Williams planted for the public weal,
Shall take deep root, and flourish broad and
high,

Beneath a genial clime, a cloudless sky,
And the warm sun of lost'ring royalty.
And oh ! not distant be the hour which sheds
Flowers only on the path where Genius treads,
That when his lyre's harmonious numbers
flow,

The saddest note may be fictitious woe.

THE COMPARISON.

Ah ! happy man, thou'at gained a prize,
The thought my folly doth chastize,—

As oit the case,—too late ;
But why should Envy ever reign
Within my breast ? and why complain,

Or ever contemplate,
That I enjoy'd the cheereing smile
Of her who'd all dull thoughts beguile :
No ! let me recreate.

Long may you live, and live to taste
Her charms profuse, that never waste ;
Nor, while she's breath'd, will fade :
Assail'd each morning by her voice,
E'en every nerve must sure rejoice ;

Ah ! friend, your fortune's made,—
If t' doth consist in being bless'd,
By woman's pride to be caress'd—
But mine is yet delayed.

While you shall tread the path of down,
I'll leave the gay deceitful town,
And all the world, for life ;
Nor hope—for all my toil and pain,
That ever I shall live to gain,—
As you,—a valued wife.

Topshum.

ZIMMERMAN.

ON THE GERM OF PLANTS.

THE vernal breeze sweeps o'er the space
Of bounteous Nature's vital race ;
Diffusing health, and sending forth
A genial warmth to feed the earth.

In silence calm the flow'ret grows,
And, touch'd by Heav'n, the minute knows
The streaky beauties to display,
Or hide them from the lurid day.

At sultry noon the fragrance sheds
The pleasing sweets from blooming beds
Of blushing flow'rs, of many a kin,
Pure as angels without sin.

Adore, ye germs, Apollo's beams,
Which fling around the dazzling stream :
Of light and heat,—to give you fire,
And homage to your sacred sire.

Thou pompous sophist ! deign to scan
These children of a beauteous clan ;
Untaught by man, thro' God they live,
Nor want the science thou can'st give.

C. B.

NOVELTIES OF FRENCH LITERATURE.

COUNT FORBIN has just published his *Travels on the Levant*, in a splendid work, at Paris, embellished with no less than seventy-eight fine plates in the lithographic manner.* The work is announced for translation in the *Journal of New Voyages and Travels*; but some of its striking features merit notice in our pages.

The Count remarks that, during his stay in Syria, he was gratified by a sight of several beautiful Arabian horses. He could not, therefore, leave that country without naming the most esteemed races, and giving an idea of the price of these admirable coursers. The dearest, as well as the scarcest, are those of the race of *Oal-Nagdy*. These are brought from Bassora: they are beautiful, gentle, very swift of speed, of a dark bay colour, or more frequently a dapple-grey. They are very intelligent; and extraordinary instances are recorded of their attachment to their masters. Accordingly, they frequently bring as much as eight thousand piastres, (equal to eighteen hundred pounds sterling;) and, on a recent occasion, a mare of this breed was sold at St. Jean d'Acre for the sum of fifteen thousand piastres.

The second race, that of *Gueffé*, is brought from Yémen. It is patient, indefatigable, extremely gentle, and fetches as high a price as four thousand piastres. The horses of the race of *Seebony*, are brought from the eastern part of the desert; and are not quite so dear. The race of *Oal-Mefki* is superb, but less capable of enduring fatigue. These horses are highly prized by the rich Turks of Damascus, and are purchased in the deserts adjacent to that city. They are usually sold at about three thousand piastres. The race of *Oal-Sabi* resembles the latter, but is inferior; its price varying from twelve hundred to two thousand piastres. Lastly, the horses of the race of *Oal-Tridi*, are handsome, but often restive; and are less intelligent, as well as less intrepid, than those of the other races. Their usual price is from nine hundred to a thousand piastres.

There are, in the east, four species of camels, the first of which is the Arab camel: it carries the heaviest burdens, has one hunch only on the back, and

is provided with but little hair. The second is the dromedary, or swift camel, called by the Arabs *hedjyn*: it is smaller, and more slightly built than the former, and has also one hunch only. Several of these animals trot at such a rate, as to be able to perform twenty leagues between sun-rise and sun-set. This species is very scarce, and proportionally dear. The Turisman camel, constitutes the third species; and of this the caravans of Persia, and those which proceed from Aleppo to Smyrna and Constantinople, are composed. It has but one hunch, its legs are shorter and thicker than those of the Arab camel, it is of a darker colour, and the hair, which flows from its neck, reaches the ground. The fourth species, is the Bactrian camel: it is provided with two hunches, is in common use in China and Tartary, but is scarce in Lower Asia.

The Colossus of Thebes, known by the name of Memnonium, the Count observes, has frequently been mistaken for the statue of Osymandyas. Strabo asserts that it was named *Ismandé*. These words were derived from *Os Smandi*, to give out a sound; a property possessed, it was said, by this statue, at the dawn of day and at sun-set. Its true name was Amenophis.* It was visited by Germanicus. On its legs are to be seen Greek and Roman inscriptions, attesting the prodigy of the harmonious sounds emitted by this colossus, which distinctly pronounced the seven vowels. It is not difficult to believe, that mechanism, ingeniously contrived by the priests, was the sole probable cause of this miracle, which ceased in the fourth century of the Christian era. At Megara, a particular stone also gave out sounds when it was struck by an instrument of iron.

The opinion of several men of science, among whom Denon may be cited, is altogether in opposition to the idea that it was one of the two statues still standing

ing

* This name was derived from *amenophi*, to give good tidings, because at the vernal equinox, so highly valued by the Egyptians, the statue was reported to pronounce the seven vowels which compose the terrestrial music, the image of the seven planets, the harmonious flow of which had received from the priests the name of the celestial music.

* It is published by Treuttel and Wurtz, in London, at sixteen guineas.

ing on the plain, which had the property of giving out harmonious sounds at sun-rise.

Count Forbin introduces the following interesting extract, dated Feb. 18, 1818, from the *Courier of Mount Mokatam*, relative to the new discoveries made in Egypt:

"The Italians, whose national pride is gratified by the reflection, that they were once masters of Egypt, still aim at seeking distinction in that land of wonders. Capt. J. B. Caviglia resolved to penetrate, last year, into the great pyramid of Djiza: it was open, but required great exertions, to ascend to the apartments of the king and queen. His courage, notwithstanding, removed every doubt as to the famous well, and dissipated all the fables which had been invented, or might still have been conceived, on that head. It would be unnecessary for us to enter into any details relative to his subsequent operations, of which enough has already been said, and respecting which we feel, notwithstanding, disposed to do him all the justice he has a right to claim.

"The great temple of Abousamboul, near the second cataract, and within two hundred paces of the left bank of the Nile, has been discovered by the Hon. Mr. Bankes, a very accomplished traveller, who was the first to be gratified with a view of this temple; and, what is still more, succeeded in measuring the upper part of the colossal statues which ornament the *façade*. There was not any other obstacle to be overcome to penetrate into it, beside that of the accumulated sand which obstructs the entrance, and which, as the Nile flows immediately beneath the temple, it would not have been a difficult task to throw into that river. These mounds of sand, driven by the southerly winds, certainly did not exist there in the time of the ancient Egyptians. All the travellers who have attentively examined the left bank of the Nile, from the first to the second cataract, have perceived that a great proportion of land susceptible of cultivation, together with many houses, and more especially ancient Coptic monasteries, are buried beneath the sands impelled by the south winds. In several parts, these winds are so violent, that, notwithstanding the elevation of the slopes, or acclivities of the lybic chain, more particularly in the country of the Barâbras, enormous columns pass over these mountains, and collect in heaps, burying whatever impedes their earliest efforts."

On the sciences and literature of the Arabians, Count Forbin makes the following observations:

"The Arabians, before Mahomed, (says he,) were not altogether destitute of lite-

ature. Those of Hedjaz or Arabia Petrea, and of Mesopotamia, are alone mentioned, there not being any precise information relative to the state of scientific and literary acquirements in Arabia Felix. All we know is, that the Hémeyarites, inhabitants of the south of Arabia, had a writing, which disappeared about the time of Mahomed, and which is unknown to us. With respect to the Arabians occupying the middle and north of the Peninsula, it appears that writing was introduced among them not more than a century before Mahomed. We possess, however, several poetic compositions anterior half-a-century, more or less, to that legislator; which, being joined to the traditions, and to the style of the Alcoran, prove that the language was fixed; that the rules of grammar, of prosody, of metre, and of rhyme, had been determined; and that, consequently, there existed a literature. If we may be allowed to entertain a belief that the Greek language was cultivated, and had poets, before the time of Homer, we may also be persuaded that the celebrated poets Amriolkais, Lebidi, Amron-ben-Kelthoum, &c. were not the first to polish the language, to enrich it, and to subject it to the rules of metrical composition. Relatively to the sciences, whether philosophical, physical, or mathematical, we have not any data on which to found a belief that they were cultivated by the Arabians. They may have had a sufficient knowledge of the stars to guide them in their deserts; may have observed the phenomena and habits of their domestic animals; and may have been acquainted with the virtues of certain remedies, astrology, divination, magic, and witchcraft; may have been benefitted by these observations, so as to form a sort of systematic theory; but they were not masters of what are strictly named sciences. The cultivation of these, therefore, did not spring up among the Arabians until after Islamism, and may be ascribed to the conquests of the Mussulmans, and to their intercourse with the Persians, Syrians, and Greeks. For their poetry they were not indebted to strangers; but all the sciences, not excepting theology and jurisprudence, in the possession of the Mussulmans, were the result of their mixture with the conquered nations. It is probable, that medicine was the door by which the philosophy of the Greeks was, together with all the rational sciences, first instilled into the Arabians. Astrology led also, it would appear, to the introduction of astronomy among them; and, as a necessary sequel, to all the mathematical sciences.

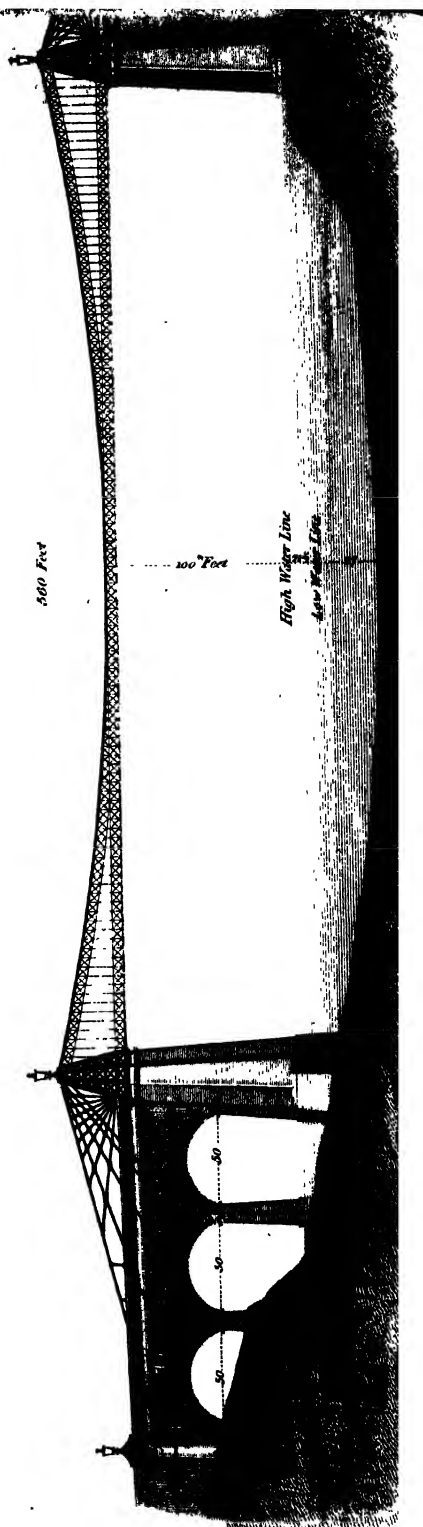
"Towards the close of the second century of the Hegira, the sciences in general flourished at the court, under the protection of the caliphs; and Greek philosophy, blended

IRON HANGING-BRIDGE over the MENAI STRAIT,

Between Carnarvonshire & Anglesea.

By Thomas Telford Esq. F.R.S.E.

Under the Authority of Parliament.



blended with the theology of the magi, and probably with judaical subtleties, divided the Mussulmans into a multitude of sects, and armed, thanks to political divisions, the followers of Mahomed against each other. Thus, if the diffusion of learning conferred on the Arabians a higher degree of civilization, it also introduced among them vices and scourges to which they had been before strangers.

The cultivation of the sciences penetrated wherever Mahometanism spread, and was preserved in the states which were successively formed in that vast monarchy, and which held themselves in a great measure independent of the sovereign of Bagdad, to whom they did homage out of pure motives of courtesy. It was also preserved in the countries which, like Egypt, were entirely separated from the califat of Bagdad; and, up to the twelfth or thirteenth century of our era, the Mussulmans did not cease to cultivate every scientific acquirement. The invasion of the Mogols, the establishment of the Turkish and Kurd dynasties, the political revolutions of Africa, and the loss of the Moorish ascendancy in Spain, successively led to the decline of the sciences, and of literature, in the Mussulman territories.

"How much each science in particular owes to the Arabians, has not been precisely determined. It may, however, be said that, on the one hand, the mathematical sciences, and all the applications derived from them, such as mechanics, and the construction of instruments, and, on the other, rational philosophy, are the two branches of human knowledge in which they have made the greatest progress. Religious prejudices, which do not

allow them to practise anatomy, have retarded their progress in the natural studies, and in medicine; the latter science having been with them rather an arbitrary system than the result of observations. The subtlety of their understanding is more particularly to be remarked in their books of logic, of dialectic, and of rhetoric, in their dogmatic and polemic theology, and in their treatises of civil right, and of the rites of religion. Their numberless commentaries on the Koran, suffice alone to prove the high degree to which they have carried the spirit of analysis; and, if there still exists among them a certain portion of mental cultivation, it is to be ascribed to the necessity they are under of studying and understanding these commentaries, seeing that the Koran is the only source of all their positive right, and of their morality. To this consideration may be added their taste for poetry, which requires the study of grammar, and of all its intricacies.

Relatively to the fine arts, I have but little to say. Religious prejudices have, in the greater part of the Mussulman territories, proscribed painting and sculpture. With the theatrical art they have never been acquainted. Music, it would appear, has been sedulously cultivated by them; but it has not been fixed by written signs; and it is probable that its effects have been greatly exaggerated. Architecture has been abandoned to the caprice of the artists; and, in the decorations, richness and magnificence appear to have been much more studied than taste. Sensuality predominates throughout, over the gratifications of the mind and imagination."

NEW PATENTS AND MECHANICAL INVENTIONS.

A Description, illustrated by an Engraving, of the IRON HANGING-BRIDGE, ordered to be erected over the MENAI STRAIT, (which separates the Isle of Anglesea from Carnarvonshire,) upon the plan, and under the direction, of THOMAS TELFORD, Esq. F.R.S.E. &c. together with the Calculations of the Stress and Strength of the said Bridge; and likewise some Account of the Experiments made by Mr. Telford, and others, to ascertain the Strength of Iron, with a view to acquire correct data for the construction of an Iron Hanging-Bridge over the River Mersey, at Runcorn in Cheshire, all of which are equally applicable to the Menai Bridge.

SINCE the union of Ireland with Great Britain, it has more than ever been an object with government to facilitate the intercourse between the capitals of the two countries. Accordingly, in the year 1810, the House of Commons appointed a Select Committee "to inquire into the State of the Roads from Holyhead to London, into the Regulations for the conveyance of his Majesty's mail between London and Dublin; and also into the Laws and Regulations relating to the conveyance of passengers, goods, and merchandize, between Dublin and Holyhead." This Committee, having sat at different times, has made several Reports, in which they have recommended various measures for improving the roads in this great line of communication, many of which are now in progress. But, in regard to expedition, it would have been of little avail to have improved the roads, without remedying the delay, the inconvenience, and

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the danger, frequently experienced in crossing the Menai Strait, which separates the Isle of Anglesea from Carnarvonshire.

In the years 1810 and 1811, several plans of bridges were proposed for effecting a regular and unobstructed passage, in the place of the present ferry at Bangor. All these bridges were to be of cast iron, and of sufficient width of span and height of elevation not to obstruct the navigation. Among those approved by the Committee of the House of Commons, after due investigation, was one of a single arch, of cast iron, of 500 feet span, and 100 feet above the level of high-water in the middle of the arch, projected by Mr. Telford. Although the least expensive of any cast iron bridge of those dimensions, the estimated cost of this bridge was upwards of 127,000*l*. But the construction of such a bridge presented a great difficulty in the fixing of proper centering, which could not be accomplished by ordinary means from below, owing to the rocky bottom of the channel, and the depth and rapidity of the tide-way. Mr. Telford was, therefore, led to devise a new mode of suspending the centering from above, and furnished a design for this purpose.

In 1814, he was applied to for a design for a bridge to cross the river Mersey at Runcorn, in Cheshire, where it was necessary to preserve an uninterrupted water-way of one thousand feet; when a bridge upon the principle of suspension occurred to him as the only practicable means; and, with that view, he instituted a regular set of experiments upon rods of malleable iron, viz. from thirty to nine hundred feet in length, and from one-twentieth of an inch to two inches in diameter, and these both in regard to demutary parts, and also when combined, partly by welding, and partly by jointing in a model. From the result of these experiments, there was reason to conclude that, by means of malleable iron, properly combined, a substantial *hanging-bridge*, with a clear water-way of one thousand feet, might be constructed; and Mr. Telford accordingly gave to the Runcorn Bridge Committee a design for that purpose.

The facility and economy with which a bridge of this kind may be constructed, where the shores are bold and high, led Mr. Telford to consider it as peculiarly well adapted for crossing the Menai Strait, a little to the westward of Bangor Ferry. He therefore drew a plan upon this principle, for the con-

sideration of the Commissioners for the improvement of the Holyhead road. Before they recommended to Parliament the execution of this plan, they called before them, and examined, Mr. Donkin, Mr. W. Chapman, and Mr. Rennie, Civil Engineers, Mr. Brunton, of the firm of Brunton and Co. iron-cable manufacturers, together with Mr. P. Barlow, of the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, who had made experiments and calculations, and published a Treatise, on the strength of materials. Reference too was made to the Elder Brethren of the Trinity House, who replied, that the construction of such a bridge, upon the plan, and in the situation proposed, could not be attended with any injurious consequences to the navigation of the Menai. The Report of the Commissioners being then made to Parliament, and the necessary funds granted, in July 1818 directions were given for the commencement of the work, at a place called *Ynys-y-moch*, on the Anglesea shore.

The *iron hanging-bridge* to be constructed over the Menai Strait, is to consist of one opening of 560 feet between the points of suspension, and 100 feet in height between the high-water line and the lower side of the road-way; and the road-way being horizontal, this height is uninterrupted for the whole 560 feet, except where the natural rock, which forms the western abutment, now interposes. But, in addition to these 560 feet, there are to be four arches on the western, and three on the eastern, side of the main opening, each fifty feet span, that is, making in all 850 feet of opening. The three arches on the Carnarvonshire side are shown in the annexed Drawing: the four on the Anglesea side are exactly similar. The Drawing also shows, that in regard to the navigation, it is far preferable to any bridge of an arched form, because the latter affords the full height of 100 feet only in the middle; whereas the former, as has just been observed, affords the same full height for the whole of the 500 feet, which will be a considerable advantage to vessels passing the Menai Strait, as it will allow them to stand closer to either shore while passing under the bridge. In regard to economy, this bridge, on the principle of suspension, has equally the advantage, the estimated expense not being more than 70,000*l*; whereas the cheapest of the arched form, made of cast iron, would have cost nearly double that sum.

With respect to the facility of execution,

tion, it must be evident to any person the least conversant with mechanical operations, that the bridge-part of the large opening in the Drawing, may be constructed nearly as readily as the centering only for a bridge of a single arch of cast iron of the same span.

The road-way will consist of two carriage-ways, each twelve feet in breadth, with a foot-path of four feet between them, so that the platform will be about thirty feet in breadth. The whole is to be suspended from four lines of strong iron cables by perpendicular iron rods, placed five feet apart, and these rods will support the road-way framing. The suspending power is calculated at 2016 tons, and the weight to be suspended, exclusive of the cables, is 342 tons, leaving a disposable power of 1674 tons. The four sides of the road-ways will be made of framed iron-work, firmly bound together for seven feet in height, and there will be similar work, for five feet in depth below the cables. The weight of the whole bridge between the points of suspension will be 489 tons.

It is calculated that the contraction and expansion of the iron cables may occasion a rise or fall to the extent of four or five inches; but the variations of the temperature of the atmosphere will not damage the bridge.

The abutments will consist of the masonry-work, as it is represented in the Drawing, with the addition of a fourth arch on the Anglesea side; each of the two piers will be 60 feet by 42½ wide at high-water mark, having a foundation of rock. These piers, when connected with the whole of the remainder of the masonry, will form a mass constructed with blocks of hard lime-stone, of much greater weight than is necessary for supporting a bridge of this kind. Upon the summit of the two main piers will be erected a frame of cast iron, of a pyramidal form, for the purpose of raising the cables from which the bridge is to be suspended. As the cables will be carried from the top of the pyramids so as to form nearly similar angles on each side, the pressure will be almost perpendicular.

Mr. Telford proposes to have four lines of suspension in the breadth of the bridge, by which means the cables will be disposed in such a manner as to divide it (as before stated) into two carriage-ways of twelve feet each, with a foot-way of four feet in the centre. Along each line there will be four cables,

making in the whole sixteen; these cables will pass over rollers fixed on the summits of the pyramids, and be fastened at their extremities to an iron frame, lying horizontally over the top of the small arches, and under a mass of masonry, as described by the dotted lines in the annexed Drawing. From these cables the road-way will be suspended by vertical iron rods, connected at their lower extremities with wrought iron bars, both transversely and longitudinally, thus forming a frame on which timber will be laid for the road-way. The distance of five feet is kept between the rods, in order that the suspending power may be equally distributed throughout the whole length of the bridge. The suspending rods will pass between the cables, and depend upon each two of them, so that the general strength of the bridge could not materially be affected by taking one away. The cables and the flooring, as well as the suspending rods, will be constructed and united in such a manner, that each of the parts may be taken out and replaced separately; so that there can be no difficulty in repairing any part of the bridge, whenever required. A temporary wire-bridge will be made from one abutment to the other, in order to carry over the cables, and arrange the several parts of the bridge, while building.

Mr. Barlow (in his calculation of the stress and strength of the projected *iron hanging-bridge* over the Menai Strait,) begins by observing, that "one of the most important *data*, connected with this calculation, is the strength of direct cohesion of malleable iron. It appears (says he) from the result of various experiments, performed by Mr. Telford and others, by Messrs. Brunton and Co. and also by Capt. Brown, at the latter of which I was present, that the medium ultimate strength of this metal is about 27 tons to the square inch section, and the strength, within certain limits, is proportional to the area. Mr. Brunton's machine appears to me to over-rate its own action; that of Capt. Brown, to register less than its full power.* According to the former course of experiments, the strength on a square inch section

* Mr. Brunton's machine for trying the strength of iron, is a hydraulic press, made on Bramah's principle. Capt. Brown's machine, for the same purpose, acts on the principle of the weigh-bridges, by means of a combination of wheels and levers.

tions 20½ tons, while the latter gives only 25 tons. I assume the mean of these two as the medium strength; viz. 27 tons to the square inch. The bars on which these experiments were performed, varied from less than an inch to more than two inches in diameter. This datum being established, Mr. Telford was next desirous of ascertaining the strength of iron, when suspended, at its extremities, loaded with weights in different parts of its length, the results of which experiments he supplied me with for my publication on the strength of wood and iron. They appear to me to have been made, with great care and accuracy. I have computed theoretically what weight ought to have been expected to produce the fracture; and the agreement between the theory and the practice was very remarkable; in some cases, the difference was not one part out of one hundred of the actual weight. It is this agreement which leads me to place entire confidence in the computations I have made relative to the Runcorn Bridge, and also in the following, with respect to that proposed to be thrown across the Menai Strait.

"The length or distance between the piers of the Menai Bridge is proposed to be 500 feet, and the greatest deflection 30 feet, which will require the length of the cable or bar to be 505 feet, and the weight of 505 of a square inch rod will be about 1,704 lbs. which will produce a strain on each point of suspension of 3,632 lbs. The strain necessary to produce a fracture on the same rod, is 27 tons, or 60,480 lbs. Such a bar would, therefore, bear a load (including its own weight) of 28,372 lbs. to be uniformly distributed over it, before a fracture would take place. This weight, multiplied by the number of square inches in the section of all the bars, will give the extreme weight the bridge would support, or rather the least weight that would break it.

"I believe it is intended to have four cables, each of 15 inches area, or 60 inches section in the four; therefore $28,372 \times 60 = 17,023,200$ lbs. or 760 tons, is the whole weight the bridge would be just able to support.

"Mr. Telford estimating the whole weight of the Runcorn Bridge (independent of any passing load) at 574 tons, there will remain a surplus strength of 473 tons; but this may be increased *ad libitum*, by increasing either the number of bars, or the section of each. If, therefore, the bridge be erected agreeably to

the proposed plan, I am confident, as far as the strength of materials is concerned, no danger is to be apprehended. With regard to the strain and pressure on the top of the piers, I have made the following computations:—The tension being assumed equal to 380 tons, the vertical pressure is found to be equal to 89 tons, (viz. $380 \times \sin. 13^\circ 34'$) as arising from the centre catenary; and I estimate that part of the cable which passes over the piers, and serves as a brace, will adjust itself to about an angle of 20° with the horizontal line passing over the pier. The vertical pressure arising from this brace is, therefore, about $380 \times \sin. 20^\circ = 130$ tons; and the whole vertical pressure on each pier will be 210 tons. I conceive (adds Mr. Barlow,) that there will be no difficulty in finding materials to resist this pressure.

"The horizontal strain on the piers inwards is $38 \times \cos 13^\circ 34' = 369$ tons, and outwards it is $380 \times \cos 20^\circ = 356$ tons; there will, therefore, be a horizontal force acting inward on each pier equal to about 13 tons; this strain Mr. Telford proposes to counteract by the two pier braces, which will obviously be amply sufficient for the purpose. The weight of masonry above the bed to which the cables are ultimately attached, ought to exceed as much as possible 130 tons; with less weight they would give way. In conclusion, I beg to state, that I am not competent to judge of the practicability of the construction of this bridge; but, supposing it erected, I am convinced, from the above computation, that, as far as a strength is concerned, no danger whatever need be apprehended."

Although from the evidence taken upon the subject in 1818, the concurrence was general as to the practicability of the plan, yet, in the particular discussions, inaccurate data having been assumed, when the Select Committee (appointed soon after the meeting of the new Parliament in 1819, to inquire into the state of the Holyhead roads, &c.) met, on the 24th of April last, to examine the several papers referred to them relating to the Menai Bridge; Mr. Telford, in order to facilitate further inquiry, delivered to the Committee some important observations in writing, from which we have taken the following interesting extract:

"The distance between the points of suspension is 560 feet, and the versed sine is 37 feet, or about 1-15th of the chord line.

"By

"By calculation, I find that the weight to be suspended is 342 tons. By numerous experiments which I have made, to ascertain the strength of malleable iron, it appears, that with a chord line of 560 feet and a versed sine of 37, (or a curvature of 1-15th) a bar of good iron, one inch square, will, besides its own weight, carry 10½ tons; and, about one-half of that weight, before it begins to stretch. For the Menai Bridge, I have taken a section of 192 square inches, which, at 5½ tons to each square inch, will support 1,008 tons, being a surplus of 666 above the real weight of the bridge; and there would be required a further weight of 1,008 tons to break down the bridge. This, I conceive, is making ample provision against any probable trial to which such a bridge can be exposed. From the elevation it will be seen, that the cables attain their curvature by passing over cast iron frames, part of which are of a pyramidal form, and the other parts are connected with the top of the masonry; from thence it will be seen, by the *dotted lines*, that these cables pass down the masonry to another cast iron frame, laid horizontally along the top of the arches, and connected with their springers by means of perpendicular rods, thereby embracing the whole mass of masonry and spandils, making in all about 12,000 tons at each end of the bridge, and thus exclusive of the great pyramids. As the weight of the bridge between the two points of suspension, including the cables, is 489 tons, there is not much reason to expect undulation, from any weight which will be laid on any particular part; but, to guard against any effect of that sort, I propose making the four sides of the roadways of framed iron-work firmly bound together for seven feet in height, and similar work for five feet in depth below the cables, which, when they meet towards the middle of the bridge, will constitute a frame-work of 12 feet deep.

"With a bridge 30 feet in breadth, and 532 in length, there is not much to be apprehended from side vibration; but, in order to provide against this operation, I have, in the plan, placed two horizontal cables, crossing the bridge diagonally, each of which, laying hold of the middle of its length, and passing round a cast iron projecting frame, at the opposite sides of the great pyramids, is from thence carried to the masonry of the abutments; thus creating a diagonal stay upon 70 feet in breadth.

"When it is considered that from 4 to 5 tons are required to crush a cube of one quarter of an inch of good cast iron, there can be no doubt of the sufficiency of the cast iron frames over which the cables will pass. These cables are continued to the cast iron frames which connect the masonry of the abutments. The weight of

the bridge is 489 tons, upon which, if 300 tons are placed, they make 789 tons. The pull of this weight at the abutments, upon a curvature of one-fifteenth, is found, by my experiments over a pulley with a perpendicular weight, equal to about two and a half times the weight on the other side, or 1,972 tons. To counteract this, the cables are, as has already been observed, continued at nearly the same angles as those of the bridge, to the cast iron frame, which embraces about 12,000 tons of masonry, and to which much more, if necessary, might be connected.

"With regard to any change by contraction or expansion, it is known from experiments, that, with a difference of temperature of 90 degrees of Fahrenheit, the difference of length of iron would only be $\frac{7}{1000}$ of an inch, or about 5 inches upon 700 feet, and as the iron-work would most likely be put up at a mean temperature, the contraction would be two inches and a half, and the expansion an equal quantity, which would not derange the bridge; but if the main suspending cables were covered with some substance, which was an imperfect conductor of heat, and which is intended, the above variation of 90 degrees of temperature could not take place.

(Signed) "THOMAS TELFORD."

According to the plan of which Mr. Telford has had a specimen made, the cables are to be formed of a number of straight half-inch bars, connected at different lengths. He has not yet entirely decided at what particular length they should be joined, or whether it would be preferable to unite a certain number of them by welding, and connect each of those lengths by joints. On the square sides of these bars will be laid segments of circles of a proper size for making the cables of a cylindrical form. The bars, as well as the segments, are each to be joined longitudinally to the whole of the required length, and secured by bucklings every five feet, and then enveloped in flannel, well saturated with a composition of rosin and beeswax, to preserve them from the weather, and the whole are to be encircled with wire. But, by the following paragraph, it will be seen that Mr. Telford considers himself fully at liberty to make such alterations and improvements in this part of his plan, as he may deem expedient, on repeating his experiments, which he very judiciously proposes to extend during the progress of the work, so as to attain the most advantageous mode of applying this principle to the construction of bridges.

"The results from a bridge upon the principle of suspension (says Mr. Telford,) can

can be satisfactorily ascertained by previous experiments; because, with a given length and curvature, it is known that malleable iron, of a good quality, can support a certain weight more than its own; and, therefore, when the weight to be supported is known, a safe rule is obtained to determine the quantity of iron required, and the goodness of each separate portion of iron to be employed can be effectually proved. The most advisable mode of combination may also be determined by similar means; and although I have already, from my experiments, formed a plan which is practicable and substantial, yet I shall certainly, during the time the stone-work is constructing, claim the privilege of repeating and extending my experiments, in order to arrive at the most perfect mode of which this principle is susceptible."

The weight of each separate cable between the points of suspension is estimated at nine tons and three-quarters, or 117 pounds per yard. The weight of a drove of oxen is calculated at about 300 tons, supposing them to amount to 200 head, all closely huddled together; and the estimated weight necessary to tear the cables asunder is upwards of 2000 tons, which is about four times the weight of the entire bridge. The passing of a mail-coach over the bridge is not expected to produce any undulation, or sensible perpendicular vibration; nor is any lateral vibration apprehended from the most violent gale of wind, by reason of the proportion that the breadth of the bridge bears as a frame to its extreme length.

It has already been stated, that the experiments made by Mr. Telford were with a view to obtain the best *data* respecting the strength of the materials proposed by him to be employed in the construction of an *iron hanging-bridge* across the river Mersey at Runcorn, to connect the counties of Cheshire and Lancashire. It may here suffice to mention that, in making those more particularly alluded to here, bars of iron were fixed at certain distances, with certain degrees of curvature, and weights hung upon them in the middle, and in different parts, till they broke. To separate a square bar of an inch and $\frac{1}{2}$ ths required the weight of 48 tons, and it required 43 tons and a half to break a bar of an inch and $\frac{1}{4}$ ths in diameter. Some bars of an inch in diameter, of a foot long, stretched nearly three inches before they broke; and bars of three feet long, and one inch square, sometimes lengthened as much as eight inches before they gave way.

Iron has this peculiar property, that a certain weight extends the length of the bar. After standing some time, the bar remains of that length, and it requires an additional weight to give it an additional stretch; so that, although the actual dimensions of the sectional area of the bar become less, yet it bears a greater weight. Hence, should any one of the bars in this hanging-bridge, when first placed there, bear a greater weight than the one next to it, or any other bar, and be exposed to a stretch, it would soon accommodate itself to the length of the whole; and, in that state, be capable of bearing more weight than it did at first. Half-inch bars, of tolerably good iron, will bear from six tons to six and a half; but they will elongate at not much more than half that stress. It is a curious fact, and deserving of the attention of philosophers, that frequently, at the moment of rupture, the bar acquires such a degree of heat in the fractured part, as scarcely to allow a person to hold it grasped in his hand without a painful sensation of burning.

But, in addition to the experiments made by Mr. Telford, the Runcorn Bridge Committee for conducting that work, considered the undertaking of so much magnitude and novelty, that they wished personally to make some experiments to the full extent of the *centre span* of the intended bridge at Runcorn, viz. 1000 feet; and a Sub-committee having been selected for that special purpose, an experiment was tried over a valley in the neighbourhood of Liverpool, to the extent of 1000 feet; the result of which experiment not only confirmed, but exceeded, the calculations that had been delivered in by Mr. Telford, relative to the strength of iron under different degrees of curvature. The result proving so satisfactory, doubts previously entertained were dispelled; and subscriptions, which had been withheld, were now put down to a considerable amount: when they come up to the sum required, application will be made to Parliament, and other necessary measures taken, for the construction of the intended bridge.

From the nature of the navigation of this part of the river Mersey, the *iron hanging-bridge* projected by Mr. Telford, and by him proposed to the Runcorn Bridge Committee, is to consist of only three spans or openings; the centre span of 1000 feet, and the two others of 500 feet each, making the entire

entire length 2000 feet. It is also necessary to keep the lower side of the road-way 80 feet above high-water mark. An arched bridge, under these circumstances, is conceived to be wholly impracticable; and (says Mr. Barlow,) "both courage and genius were requisite to conceive any practicable construction. An undertaking of such immense magnitude, so perfectly original, and which, when completed, will perhaps be one of the most singular works of art that any age or nation ever produced, ought not to be attempted without the best *data* that could possibly be obtained relative to the strength of the proposed materials, under all the variety of strains to which they are likely to be exposed; and, with this particular view, Mr. Telford made a regular course of experiments, as before stated."

In fact, Mr. Telford has, for many years past, bestowed great pains and considerable expense in making a vast number of experiments on the strength of iron suspended, as well vertically as horizontally, and with a variety of different degrees of curvature; finally, he has combined iron into the shape in which he has hitherto proposed to make the cables for the Menai Bridge, and tried experiments upon it in a model of 50 feet in length. The greater part of these experiments he performed, not by the intervention of a machine, but by absolute weight, tearing the iron to pieces in that manner; so that, instead of depending on theoretical calculations, he chiefly relies on the experiments made by actual weight, in which there can be no mistake, and on which his *data* are founded. Hence the confidence which is justly placed in his plan, as thus honourably expressed by the Select Committee at the conclusion of their Third Report:

"Your Committee feel great satisfaction in having it in their power to say, that Mr. Telford has completely convinced them of the practicability of his plan. The numerous instances which he has already given to the public of his talents as a Civil Engineer, fully prove that the House may place great confidence in his opinion. But, when his opinion is supported by Mr. Rennie, and other Engineers, the case of the practicability of this undertaking appears to be as completely made out as it is in the nature of things to allow of its being established.

"When it is remembered, that the first estimate prepared for Lord Colchester (when Chief Secretary for Ireland,) for building a cast iron arched bridge across

the Menai, amounted to 268,500*l.* your Committee are of opinion, that the public stand greatly indebted to the industry and talents of Mr. Telford, for having contrived a plan on so secure a principle, for executing this work for the sum of 70,000*l.*"

The Menai Bridge may be completed in three years from the time of its commencement, and several hundred men are now employed in the preparatory operations. The foundation of the abutments on both shores is on solid rock. The stone, of which the masonry of the piers will be constructed, is procured in the north-east end of the Isle of Anglesea, from the estate of Lord Bulkeley, where the cliffs are nearly one hundred feet high. It is fine grey marble, perfectly solid, and in large masses, lying in a very convenient situation close to the sea-shore, where it is loaded into vessels, and carried through Beaumaris Bay to that part of the Menai Strait where the bridge is to be erected.

The Menai Bridge Bill has passed the House of Commons, and is in progress through the House of Lords.

LIST OF NEW PATENTS; and we earnestly solicit the Patentees to favour us with copies or extracts of their Specifications.

H. MATTHEWS, of Gtretton Place East, Bethnal Green, gentleman; for improvements applicable to wheeled carriages, or vehicles of different descriptions, calculated to render them more safe and commodious.—Nov. 19.

G. CLYMER, late of Philadelphia, America, but now of Cornhill, London, merchant; for certain improvements on ships' pumps.—Nov. 21.

J. CHANCELLOR, of Saville-street, Dublin, watchmaker; for an improvement for turning the leaves of music-books in a simple and effective manner, with or without pedal-work attached.—Nov. 21.

J. RUTHVEN, of Edinburgh, printer; for an improved drag for coaches, &c.—Dec. 23.

A. ADIE, of Edinburgh, optician; for an improvement on the air barometer, to be called a sympiesometer.—Dec. 23.

W. JOHNSON, of Salford, Manchester, Lancaster, brewer; for improvements in the construction of furnaces, whereby a great saving in the consumption of fuel is effected.—Dec. 24.

H. FAVERYEAR, of Castle-street, Leicester-square, gentleman; for a machine for the cutting veneers in wood and other substances.—Dec. 24.

C. TANNER, of Plymouth, Devonshire, tanner; for improvements in curing raw hides and skins, by the application of certain materials hitherto unused for that purpose.—Jan. 4, 1819.

PROCEEDINGS

PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC SOCIETIES.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH.

PROFESSOR Playfair read a paper in December, on the Slide of Alpnaeh, erected by M. Rupp, in 1812, for the purpose of bringing down to the Lake of Lucerne the fine pine trees which grow upon Mount Pilatus. The wood was purchased by a company for 2000*l.*, and 9000*l.* were expended in forming the slide. The length of the slide is about 44,000 English feet, or about eight miles and two furlongs; and the difference of level of its two extremities is about 2800 feet. It is a wooden trough, about five feet broad, and four deep, the bottom of which consists of three trees, the middle one being a little hollowed; and small rills of water are conducted into it, for the purpose of diminishing the friction. The declivity, at its commencement, is about $22\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$, and Mr. Playfair calculated, that a heavy body, not retarded by friction, would describe the whole length of the trough in 66." The large pines, with their branches and boughs cut off, are placed in the slide, and descending by their own gravity, they acquire such an impetus by their descent through the first part of the slide, that they perform their journey of eight miles and a quarter in the short space of six minutes; and, under favourable circumstances, that is, in wet weather, in three minutes. Only one tree descends at a time, but, by means of signals placed along the slide, another tree is launched as soon as its predecessor has plunged into the lake. Sometimes the moving trees spring or bolt out of the trough, and when this happens, they have been known to cut through trees in the neighbourhood as if it had been done by an axe. When the trees reach the lake, they are formed into rafts, and floated down the Reuss into the Rhine. The very singular phenomena described in Mr. Playfair's paper, arise from the diminution of friction, in consequence of an increase of velocity; and may be regarded as an experimental confirmation, on a large scale, of the ingenious views of Coulomb, who had the merit of discovering this remarkable property of friction.

In January, a paper was read by Dr. Brewster, "*On the action of uncrystallized surfaces upon light.*" This paper contained an account of two new classes of colours, formed by reflection, and

hitherto unnoticed. One of these classes was capable of explanation by principles already known; but the other had its origin in a new property of light, which promises to be of great utility in its practical applications. The author pointed out its application to a new instrument for distinguishing precious stones, for discriminating mineral bodies, and for detecting adulteration in oils and other fluids.

A paper was read by Dr. Ferguson, "*On the poisonous fishes of the Carribbee Islands.*" In all the larger fishes of prey, the poisonous quality is a rare and accidental occurrence, and is found to be present only at certain seasons of the year, in one or two of the smaller species of fish, more particularly in the yellow-billed sprat: from whence Dr. F. inferred, that the larger voracious fishes, such as the barracosta, became poisonous only at the times they had recently been preying upon the smaller poisonous prey. The poison of the yellow-billed sprat, was supposed to be inherent in the animal at certain seasons of the year, and not occasioned by its being fed upon any undiscovered local marine poison, from the circumstance of the other smaller fishes of the same genus, that were found in the same places, never partaking of the same poisonous nature; and from the poison of the fish being more potent and deadly than any known or even supposable article of food, could be likely to communicate. With respect to remedies and antidotes, the efficacy of sugar was alone established as deserving of credit.

INSTITUTE OF FRANCE.

LA PLACE has given the following results, as deduced from analysis, and from the experiments made with the pendulum in both hemispheres.

1. That the density of the strata of the terrestrial spheroid increases from the surface to the centre.

2. That the strata are very nearly regularly disposed around the centre of gravity* of the earth.

3. That the surface of this spheroid, of which the sea covers a part, has a figure a little different from what it would assume in virtue of the laws of equilibrium, if it became fluid.

4. That

* Rather say centre of motion.—Ed.

4. That the depth of the sea is a small fraction of the difference of the two axes of the earth.*

5. That the irregularities of the earth, and the causes which disturb its surface, have very little depth.

6. That the whole earth has been originally fluid.

These results (he says) ought to be placed among the small number of truths which geology presents; and, in truth, they are so many results of the theory of motion published in this miscellany, and have been expressed nearly in the same terms.

It is known, that the inclination of the lunar equator to the ecliptic is constant, and that its descending node coincides with the mean ascending node of the moon's orbit; and La Place has recently shown, that these results are not affected by the secular equations of the moon's mean motion, nor by the secular displacements of the ecliptic. M. Poisson has shown, that they are likewise not modified by the secular equation which affects the mean motion of the moon's node, but that they correspond to the mean velocity of rotation, and a mean state of the lunar equator. The theory indicates, that this velocity, as well as the inclination of the equator, and the distance of its node from that of her orbit, are subject to periodical inequalities. La Grange has expressed in his formulæ the principal inequalities of the velocity of rotation; and M. Poisson has very recently determined the inequalities of the inclination and of the node.

M. Thenard announces, that he has obtained water which contains in weight double its usual quantity of oxygen, that is, 100 parts of water may absorb 88.29 of oxygen. This oxygenated water possesses remarkable properties. It is colourless, and has no smell in ordinary circumstances, but a particular odour in a vacuum. Its taste is astringent. It acts upon the skin like a sinapism. Its specific gravity is 1.45. When a drop of it is let fall upon a stratum of oxide of silver, placed at the bottom of a glass, a detonation takes place; the oxygen of the water, and that of the oxide, are disengaged; a great quantity of heat is developed; and light

is produced so sensibly, as to be perceived where the darkness is not very intense. The same phenomena take place with silver, platinum, gold, osmium, iridium, rhodium, the peroxide of cobalt, &c.

A new acid has been recently discovered by MM. Gay Lussac and Welter, which they have called *hyposulphuric acid*. They obtained it by passing a current of sulphurous acid gas over a solution of peroxide of manganese in water; then filtering and pouring into the liquor a certain quantity of barytes, and causing a current of carbonic acid gas to pass over it, if there is an excess of this; then, by pouring upon it sulphuric acid, the barytes is thrown down, and the new acid is obtained, which is dried under the receiver of an air-pump by sulphuric acid. The greater number of the salts which it forms, with earthy or metallic bases, are soluble, and crystallize. The hyposulphates of barytes and lime are inalterable in air; and the suberic acid and chlorine, do not decompose the hyposulphate of barytes. This new acid is composed of two proportions of sulphur, and five of oxygen.

Messrs. DULONG and PETIT have presented the continuation of their able researches on heat. By means of a very simple instrument of their own invention, they have made numerous experiments, and obtained several very important results respecting the capacity of bodies for what they call caloric. One of the most important of these is, that, from the proportion of the atoms of which a body is composed, its capacity for heat may be deduced, and *vice versa*. It appears also, from their experiments, that the quantity of heat disengaged in chemical combinations, does not depend on the capacity of the body for heat; and, therefore, that the ordinary theory must be rejected.

A sum of money having been anonymously transmitted to the Institute, for the purpose of founding a prize in physiology, a gold medal of 440 francs' value, will be given to the author of the printed work or manuscript sent to them before the 1st of December, 1819, which shall be considered as having contributed most to the progress of experimental physiology.

* That is, an effect of rotation, and of the laws of motion.—ED.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

A Collection of Sacred Music, from the Compositions of Handel, Haydn, Boyce, Kent, &c.; by R. F. T. Bar douleau, Head Cantor. 1l. 7s.

THE collection of sacred pieces here presented to us by Mr. Bar douleau, is, for the most part, furnished with a separate accompaniment for the piano-forte and organ; and thereby rendered more generally acceptable to families and country choirs, than it otherwise would have been. The compositions, chiefly selected from Handel, are chosen with judgment, and the accompaniment is ably deduced from the original scores. Though several admired choruses are inserted, much the greater portion of the volume is occupied with melodies; among which we find, "Farewell ye limpid streams;" "What though I trace;" "Angels ever bright and fair;" "Arm, arm, ye brave;" "Where'er you walk;" "Oft on a plat of rising ground;" "But thou did'st not leave his soul in hell;" "I know that my Redeemer liveth;" "He was despised;" "Lord, remember David;" and many others, highly, if not equally, interesting. The whole is neatly and correctly printed; and forms a body of sacred music, not less calculated to please in private than in public performance,—in the chamber than in the chapel.

Sonata for the Piano-forte and Violin; by Ludwig van Beethoven. 6s.

This sonata of Beethoven (never published till now) is highly laboured; and both by its occasional abstruseness, and the general eccentricity of its ideas, annunciative of its composer. It comprises four movements: an *allegro moderato* in three crotchets; an *adagio* in two crotchets; an *allegro* in two crotchets; and an *allegretto* in two crotchets. The order of these is so judicious, as to afford every advantage to their respective pretensions; and, however highly we think of the generality of this master's productions, we must say, that these advantages were necessary to the favourable reception of the piece before us. Its merits are considerable; but the reputation Beethoven has to support, is also considerable: and we would wish, that whatever bears his name, should be worthy of his genius.

Number II. of three Sonatas for the Piano-forte, with an Accompaniment for the German Flute, ad lib.; by J. Mugnie. 3s.

In the present number of this little

work, Mr. Mugnie has introduced an original pastorelle and fandango, which produce a pleasing diversity of effect, and give to the air of the whole a familiarity of style, or character, favourable to its circulation among young practitioners. Perhaps there is scarcely a sufficient degree of novelty, or distinctness and strength of feature, to sanction our speaking on those points in any exalted terms; but a certain liveliness and facility pervade the movements, and will fairly permit our saying, that for the amusement and improvement of the class of piano-forte students for whom it is designed, this publication is very judiciously calculated.

The Supplication, a Duetto; by M. P. King. 1s.

Well acquainted with Mr. King's general merit as a vocal composer, we looked into the present duett with expectations rather elevated; but which were by no means fully gratified. That the melody is simple, we readily grant; but must, at the same time say, that it is not distant enough from baldness, or poverty of idea, to interest our feelings; and the combination of the voices is not, we are afraid, in that style of admixture, which will add to Mr. K.'s reputation as a vocal harmonist. In making these remarks, we are, however, far from meaning to deny that this oratorio duett is smooth, easy, and agreeable, in its passages; and that, to the generality of hearers, it may prove an acceptable specimen of serious composition.

Numbers I. and II. of Airs, with Variations for the Piano-forte; by James Salmon, Pianiste. 2s.

The first number of this publication consists of a favourite Portuguese mondinka, or love-song, dedicated to Lady Cecilia Brown; the second, of a melody of the same description, dedicated to Miss J. C. Gordon. To the airs themselves we cannot give any very high character; they are, in fact, deficient both in originality and beauty, and we should be pained in divining the cause of their selection, by a master of Mr. Salmon's apparent judgment. After attentively scrutinizing the variations, we feel ourselves justified in speaking of them in liberal terms. They are animated, fanciful, and judiciously diversified. Some of the passages are turned with a degree of ingenuity bordering on the merit of invention and originality; and have induced our wish to speedily

see

are something purely resulting from Mr. Salmon's unguided and unrestricted imagination.

La Delicatesse, a Waltz Ronde for the Piano-forte; with an Accompaniment for the Flute, Composed by C. L. Lithander. 2s.

"*La Delicatesse*," is one of those every-day exercises which invite the attention of piano-forte practitioners. Its style is easy, its passages common-

place, and the *tout-ensemble*, not exactly calculated to make that striking or indelible impression received from the higher order of compositions. This, however, is not denying it all merit; nor do we wish our words to be so understood. Mr. Lithander's views were humble; and, after all, perhaps he will by many be thought to have reached the object at which he aimed.

NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED IN JUNE;

With an HISTORICAL and CRITICAL PROÆMIUM.

* * *Authors or Publishers, desirous of seeing an early notice of their Works, are requested to transmit copies before the 18th of the Month.*

WHATEVER may have been the merit or fashion of the periodical publication of novels called *Tales of My Landlord*, there can be few among the admirers of these authors and editors who will not admit, that the last set of four volumes exhibits a wretched falling-off, except in quantity and price. Language often incorrect, generally careless, and seldom exceeding mediocrity; episodes and scenery, introduced with an evident design to spin out the pages; and dialogues, filling whole chapters, between personages of no interest, and on topics bearing no relation to the general story; are characteristics of three-fourths of the contents of these volumes. Patient, and barren of employment, must be that reader, who can toil through more than the first threescore pages of *the Bride of Lammermoor*; and this story fills two volumes and a-half of the present set. On the contrary, if a sordid spirit had not evidently actuated the author, and if he had closed that story, in the lively manner in which it is begun, within the same volume, it might have constituted one of the most pleasing *novellettes* in the language.

The Crusade, an historical poem, which has for its subject the enthusiasm of the Hermit Peter, and the religious spirit of the Holy Wars, has appeared at Edinburgh. The author seems to have visited many of the scenes which he describes; and the work has thus, independant of its poetical character, a claim to attention. Traces of an extensive and miscellaneous reading, are discernible in the allusions; and the story itself is an interesting narrative of a series of great and singular events.

The Age of Intellect, or Clerical Showfolk, and Wonderful Layfolk, very

happily ridicules that mercenary system by which the public institutions of England are disgraced, and her ecclesiastical ones most of all. The "Fudge Family," appears to be the author's model.

The Stage, a poem, by Mr. BROWN, contains some very ineet criticism on the theatricals of the present day. It is inscribed to Mr. Farren; and the lines which refer to that gentleman, are extremely happy and characteristic. We cannot say so much of some other parts of the poem; particularly the passage on Mr. Kean, who, whatever may be his defects, has talents of so high an order, that, like charity, they may well cover a multitude of sins. Some of the criticisms to which this celebrated actor has given rise, irresistibly remind us of the carpers in the time of Garrick: Some whisper, "He's of stature somewhat low:

"A hero always should be tall, you know.
"True natural greatness all consists in height."

Produce your voucher, critic,—*"Serjeant Kyte."*

A little volume entitled *Dramatic Scenes, and other Poems*, by BARRY CORNWALL, has highly delighted us. We should give some extracts which pleased us most, but we do not know where we should stop: we might transcribe the whole volume. It is really refreshing, after wading through the slimy common-places with which we are daily deluged, things which, at the best, "have no characters at all," to meet an author like the present, who unites profound feeling with vigorous fancy. If we must give a preference, we think we should bestow it on "Tunc," and "the Broken Heart;" but our

readers, we hope, will judge for themselves. The faults of this author, are an occasional carelessness of versification; and a confusion of metaphors; taste and genius, however, sparkle throughout the whole volume; and, we hope, will soon prompt the author to efforts of more importance.

A rather singular volume has appeared, entitled *Sepulchral Mottos*; consisting of original verses, composed for public adoption, as epitaphs on tombs and tomb-stones. These are in general executed with taste and feeling; and, although we might sometimes wish for more polish in the versification, and more originality in the ideas, this volume is, on the whole, highly creditable to the talents of the author. We are sorry that our limits will not enable us to adduce any extracts.

The fourth number of the Journal of New Voyages and Travels, maintains the reputation of the three former, by a very elegant translation of CHATEAUVIEUX's *Travels in Italy*, in which the author has exhibited a philosophical view of the rural economy and manners of that delightful part of Europe. This journal appears likely to vie with the Monthly Magazine itself, or with the Edinburgh and Quarterly Reviews, in the extent of its circulation.

What can we add, in regard to Dr. O'MEARA's eloquent "Exposition" of certain crimes, which we have not already said, at different times, on the disgraceful policy pursuing at St. Helena? Dr. O'M. writes to expose the falsehoods, propagated by some vile pander of power, under the profaned name of "*Facts*;" and he has acquitted himself like a man, and, above all, like a generous-spirited Irishman. We had already expressed our conviction on these pretended "*Facts*;" but the honest zeal of Dr. O'M. in the cause of truth and the national honour, proves that their publication is an act of that system of dirty measures, for refusing to be a party to which, he has been deprived of his hard-earned rank and its emoluments. For our parts, however, we think that Dr. O'M. deserves well of his country and mankind; and that it behoves the nation, by a voluntary public subscription, to prove its high sense of his distinguished merits. Were we in the House of Commons, we would divide the House against every pound of the supplies, until justice was done to this gentleman; and we trust his case will yet become a

subject of popular animadversion in that enlightened assembly.

Mr. EVANS' *Memoirs of Dr. Richards, of Lynn*, will form a companion to Dyer's *Life of Robinson*, and will long be esteemed among Dissenters, for the variety of anecdotes and facts which it records and preserves, for the general elegance of its style, and for the amiable sentiments which it inculcates and enforces.

Col. DE BOSSET has exposed the wickedness of ceding the Christian territory of Parga to the Turks, by his *Narrative of the Proceedings in Parga and the Ionian Islands*. He may be assured, that the British nation sympathize with the cause of the Pargese, though their territory contains but five or six square miles, and they number but 3 or 4000.

We have seen, read, pitied, and laughed at, Mr. WORDSWORTH's second folly of *The Waggoner*; and we have seen other opinions than our own on the subject of "Peter Bell;" but we know too much of the secret history of periodical criticism, to be shaken in the opinion we have expressed. Some SONNETS, printed at the end of *the Waggoner*, prove that Mr. W. can command respect when he is serious; and that he plays the fool only when he attempts to be merry. But that Mr. W. is capable of something better than "Peter Bell," and "The Waggoner," will be evident on perusing the last of these sonnets:

Even lingering clouds extend in solid bars
Through the grey west; and lo! these waters, steeled

By breezeless air to smoothest polish,
yield

A vivid repetition of the stars;
Jove, Venus, and the ruddy crest of Mars,
Amid his fellows, beakronally revealed,

At happy distance, from earth's growning
field,

Where ruthless mortals wage incessant
wars.

Is it a mirror? or the nether sphere
Opening its vast abyss, while fancy feeds
On the rich show!—But hush! a voice is
near;

Great Pan himself, low-whispering
through the reeds:

"Be thankful thou; for, if unholy deeds
"Ravage the world, tranquillity is here!"

A fourth philosophical journal has been commenced under the auspicious direction of Drs. JAMIESON and BREWSTER. It would be invidious to institute any comparison between this work and its able predecessors in the same line.

line; but, in our judgment, the first number of this new journal is the richest single specimen that we have ever seen; and, if the future numbers can be distinguished by an equal opulence of materials, no journal in Europe will vie with this from Edinburgh. In the single department of philosophy, it will serve to enrich our universal miscellany with many valuable fragments; and we can assure our readers, that, if there were *twenty* several works on as many branches of literature, we would do our best to incorporate in our pages the essence of all, while we trust we should continue to be behind none in appropriate originality.

The ingenious authoress of *Conversations on Chemistry*, after being induced, by her success in that work, to publish *Conversations on Political Economy*, has pursued her book-making career, and published a new volume of *Conversations on Natural Philosophy*. We wish her regard to her fame, had induced her to stop at her first excellent work; for, we imagine, that the public opinion of the last, will render her future attempts abortive. This book on philosophy is, in truth, nothing more than a revival, under another name, of the dull and exploded system of Question and Answer, with little recommendation of originality, and with the positive fault of embodying most of the questionable doctrines which have been credulously transferred from book to book for a century past. As a collection of ascertained facts, it was rendered unnecessary by the late work of MITCHELL; as a work for education, the Grammar of BLAIR can never be superseded; and, as a light work, on these subjects, the dialogues of JOYCE are deservedly approved. We see no useful purpose in adding to the multitude of books, without some recommendation of improvement, in matter or method.

The *Quarterly Review*, published within the month, is more than usually dull and trifling. There is, however, a liberal article on Gishorne's Natural Theology, which merits praise, because it admits the authority of the reason which belongs to man, and considers the decisions of reason as superior to the dogmas of any church. It appears, in fact, that we may now, without being heretical, seek for other causes than the Mosiac flood for geological changes, and that the author of the essay in this miscellany for March, 1812, may henceforth

calculate on the protection even of that bigotted publication.

The *Edinburgh Review* contains a more than usual number of able articles on subjects of great public interest, and never appeared more superior to all rivalry than in its last number.

Mr. PECKSTON, engineer of the chartered Gas-light Company, of Peter-street, has published a most able view of "The Theory and Practice of Gas-lighting," which will qualify the friends of improvement to extend the system to every part of the civilized world that is supplied with coal. We are sorry to be under the necessity of adding the last circumstance; because, although Mr. P. has produced a perfect work on the best and most economical modes of eliciting light from coal, yet his experience, and therefore his book, is deficient in the information which, on the continent, and in various parts of the world, would be so important, if it extended to the gas of wools, resins, gums, and the vegetable oils. Every branch of the science, as practised in London, is however treated of in a clear, logical manner, and in a style, in which great elegance is combined with the important quality of great perspicuity. The plates are accurate representations of the several objects, and are without those empirical adjuncts which sometimes disgrace popular applications of science.

Mr. TURNER, an ex-Bank director, has published the most luminous practical view of the great question of the Currency which we have seen. He demonstrates, that the amount of circulating medium cannot be diminished, if the present amount of taxes is to be collected; and that the circulating medium has necessarily kept pace with taxation, while they must always maintain a certain ratio to each other. He then illustrates the absurdity of forcing the Bank to pay in bullion, whatever be its market price; and shews, that, while such a plan is of no advantage to the public, it is likely to enrich the bullion-dealers, at an useless loss to the Bank. His plan is more simple: he proposes that the government shall pay its debt to the Bank; that all one and two-pound notes shall first be paid in gold and silver; and that, in two years after, in May 1823, all notes shall be paid in coin.

We think we may venture to thank the Rev. W. PULLING, for the elegant volume

volume of *Rational Sermons* he has lately presented to the public, translated from the Danish of Professor Balle. They are fluently and powerfully written, and remind us of the discourses of Massillon and Atterbury, without sacrificing strength and argument to the graces of style and figure. We approve and recommend them; and, as specimens of Danish theology, they claim notice of the curious in this branch of literature.

Mr. CHITTY has commenced a *Series of Reports of Cases*, principally on practical points in the King's Bench, which we recommend to the attention of professional men in general, and to magistrates in particular, as conveying much useful information on a branch of the law, perhaps inferior in importance, but certainly as intricate and perplexing, as any other. To each case he has judiciously annexed a copious reference to prior decisions; and thus collected into one view the scattered authorities applicable to the point in question. The two parts of vol. 1, now published, contain the Reports for last Hilary and Easter terms. In the continuation of his useful labours, we have only to wish, that Mr. C. would avoid some marks of haste and inattention, which are occasionally to be found in his text, and more particularly in his Index.

Our *Statute Book* has grown to such an unwieldy size, that any work which promises us an acquaintance with its contents, without the insufferable trouble of wading through volume after volume, is really a most acceptable addition to the library of the lawyer and the legislator. Should the itch for making laws, which has possessed our Parliament during the present reign, continue in future to increase in a like proportion, our grand-children will be fairly overwhelmed. The *Digest of the Criminal Statute Law*, by Mr. H. N. TOMLINS, appears to be well and faithfully executed, and is a work of great utility. In the present state of our criminal law more especially, a compilation of this nature cannot be useless; for pains and penalties are so various, that it really behoves every man to keep a careful eye on his actions, lest he should inadvertently commit some deed which he may imagine innocent, but which some fresh statute has denounced. He will plead his innocence in vain, for the lawyers will answer him, "*ignorantia legis non excusat eum.*"

Whatever difference of opinion may exist as to other points, Mr. Paine's most inveterate enemies must admire the genius of his political writings, closely intermingled as they were with the passions of the times in which he lived. Though nearly uneducated, by the mere force of his natural powers of mind, he raised himself to no common degree of literary and political importance; and the gratitude of the American states, in allotting lands and honours to the author of "Common Sense;" and the "Crisis," sufficiently testifies their sense of his superior abilities and exertions in their cause. That the first appearance of his political tracts greatly decided the conduct of America towards this country, is a fact which he was himself feelingly convinced of, when he visited us, soon after the "Independence," when state persecution, under the sacred habit, gave him a reception which little inclined him to remain here, lest he should renew the expiring custom of a Servetus and his predecessors. There are many "traits of his heart" related of him, which lead us to think he was perhaps not so great a bugbear to humanity, as a Pitt or Dundas might have been disposed to represent him. It was certainly not only a prejudiced, but a ludicrous thing, to awaken a sort of horror in the minds of men against him, of which many of us, who were children at the time, have scarcely yet divested ourselves. Mr. Elia Rieckman, his friend, and in whose house he lived, is the only man who has yet considered the *Life of Paine* in a just, and on the whole in an impartial, point of view; though we must make some allowance for the zeal which animates friendship, when the object is persecuted. We think Mr. R. deserves the thanks of the friends of freedom and humanity, in thus commemorating the life of one, who (we do not shrink from saying) did something to promote the interests of both.

We never felt more forcibly the danger and cruelty of too strong a reliance on circumstantial evidence, than in perusing the *Trial of Eliz. Fenning*, reported by the late Mr. Sibley, and published by Mr. Hone. Young, good tempered, industrious, and affectionate, this poor girl was convicted and executed, for administering poison to five persons, with intent to murder them, without any assignable cause for so atrocious a deed. If, on the evidence before them, a jury found themselves compelled

compelled to convict, certainly there never was a case which so loudly claimed the royal mercy. Can we believe, that there were persons who industriously interfered between that mercy and this young and unfortunate victim?

In this age of party men, and party measures, we are presented with a volume of something like party sermons, embued with the spirit of the times subsequent to events in Scotland, which disgrace the annals of a Charles and a James the Second, whose inquisitorial persecution of the Covenanters equals anything in the proceedings of a Philip in former, or a Ferdinand in present, Spain. James Murray has argued the cause of the Elders with a stiffness and resolution of pen, not unworthy of the martyrs he descended from. They are curious, as a specimen of the genius and feelings of an injured people.

We have not for a long time read a more perspicuous plan of practical reform, than that proposed in a pamphlet called *A New System of Revenue and Right of Suffrage combined*. The author, a man of Kent, appears to be a thorough master of the elements of political science; and he has laid down the most important axioms, with a degree of perspicuity not exceeded even by Paine, Cobbett, or Enssor, while he very adroitly avoids any conflict with vulgar prejudices, whose strength so often blunts the energies of truth. He considers power and property as interchangeable terms, and conceives that one ought to be directly derived from the other. He proposes, therefore, to sell the right of voting for an equivalent annual payment; and, if paid for at the rate of 10l. each, to confer on one individual as many as fifteen votes. Then, calculating that three millions of persons would purchase twelve millions of votes at 6l. 10s. each, he expects a resulting public revenue of no less than seventy-eight millions! It is therefore evident that, like all inventors, he has pushed his principle too far, and farther than, as a friend of liberty, he could himself wish to see it extended. We doubt whether public spirit, and an ambition of civil distinction, would create more than one million of voters at two votes each; and, taking each at 5l., we should then have a revenue of ten millions, or twice as much as any honest and useful government of England would require. However this may be, persons who study these subjects, ought to place a high value on the

principles developed by Mr. ELIA; for that, we understand, is the author's name.

AGRICULTURE.

The Agriculture of Flanders; by the Rev. Mr. Radcliffe. 13s.

ANTIQUITIES.

The Antiquities of Sicily; consisting of the most interesting views, plans, &c. with descriptions, etched by Pinelli, of Rome, from drawings by John Goldicutt. folio. Part I. and II. 1l. 5s. each.

ARITHMETIC.

The first Rules of Arithmetic, for the use of Junior Pupils; by J. W. Edwards. 8vo. 2s.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

A Catalogue of Old Books, in all Languages; by Longman and Co. Vol. II. Part 2. 8vo. 2s. 6d.

General Catalogue of Books; by T. Albin. 8vo. 1s.

Bibliotheca Britannica, or a general Index to the Literature of Great Britain and Ireland, ancient and modern, with such foreign works as have been translated into English, or printed in the British dominions; by Robt. Watts M.D. Part I. No. I. 4to. 1l. 1s.

BIOGRAPHY.

The Life of Thomas Paine, author of "Common Sense," &c. &c.; by Thos. Clio Rickman. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Memoirs of her late Majesty Queen Charlotte, with Anecdotes of the Royal Family, and higher orders of the Nobility; by W. Craig. 12s.

The Life of Sir Thomas Bernard, bart; by the Rev. Jas. Baker. 8vo. 8s. 6d.

Memoirs of the Count of Louis the 14th. 5 vols. 8vo. 1l. 16s.

DRAMA.

An Essay on the Art of Acting; in three epistles. Epistle 1. 8vo. 2s. 6d.

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An Historical Account of the War in West Florida and Louisiana, with an atlas; by A. L. Latour. 8vo. 1l. 11s. 6d.

Memoirs of the late War in the Southern Department of the United States; by H. Lee, Lieut. Col. 2 vols. 8vo. 1l. 12s.

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Transactions of the American Philosophical Society held at Philadelphia. Vol. I. new Series. 4to. 2l. 2s.

[Together with many other books, the particulars of which our limits will not admit in the present number.]

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL.

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

COUNT FORBIN'S Travels in the East, the most curious and splendid work of its time, published within the present month at Paris, at 250 francs, and in London, at 16 guineas, will be given entire, with its principal plates, in the *Monthly Journal of New Voyages and Travels*. The part containing the HOLY LAND, will appear in the fifth number, on the 15th of July; and the part containing Greece and Egypt, in the seventh number, to be published on the 15th of September. This feature of that already celebrated Journal, will justify the approbation which has been bestowed on the plan and execution by the literati all over Europe. The public at large will thus, for only twice three shillings, be put in possession of information which could not otherwise be obtained for above fifty times the cost.

For Literary Intelligence Extraordinary, we may refer to the first article of the correspondence of this Magazine.

The thirty-first Exhibition of the Royal Academy, for 1819, proved the progressive advancement of the arts of painting and sculpture in Britain. In landscape, portrait, and *historiettes*, there were specimens equal to the best of any school; and, if the history is so much inferior to the modern French school, and the ancient Italian school, it is because the English school has not been patronized by a NAPOLEON or a MEDICI. There were, altogether, 1178 paintings and drawings; and 170 subjects of sculpture. The landscapes of TURNER, CALLCOTT, ARNOLD, DANIELL, NASMYTH, COLLINS, CONSTABLE, CHALON, and HOFFLANE, were transcendantly fine. The *historiettes* of WILKIE, in his Penny Wedding; of CRAIG, in his Gouty Justice; of RIPPINGILLE, in his Post Office; and the Landing a Bite, of MULREADY; the Boulevards, of Mrs. C. LONG; the Interior, by STOTHARD; the Musical Party, by STEPHENOFF; the Lord Ogilby, of CLINT; and the Sir Roger de Coverley, of LESLIE, are not inferior in execution to any productions of the Dutch or Flemish schools, while they are much superior in taste and sentiment. Among the portraits, those of JACKSON, OWEN, RAEBURN, PICKERSGILL, SHEE, PHILLIPS, BEECHY, and HAYDEN, commanded universal admiration for their spirit, tone, and effect.

Of the sculptures of CHANTREY it is impossible to speak in terms of adequate strength; and, though to many it may sound sacrilegious, yet we thought his six busts, and his statue of Dr. ANDERSON, equal to any productions of the ancients. He outstrips all competition, and has no modern rival but CANOVA. There seemed to be a conspiracy against the fame of the Exhibition this year, the late visitors to France decrying it, as compared with the NAPOLEON GALLERY at the Luxembourg; we think it bears no comparison with the latter; but, in its several lines, as the labour of a year, it is a glorious triumph of British genius.

Letters on the Events which have passed in France since the Revolution in 1815, are printing, by HELEN MARIA WILLIAMS, a name of distinction in the splendid epochs of the French Revolution.

The Life of Sir Christopher Wren, knut. is preparing for publication, with a portrait from an original picture. This work, in addition to other matter, will contain the whole substance of the *Parentalia*, now become very scarce; and it is intended to add outlines from some of the original designs by Sir C. Wren, now in the library of All-Soul's College, Oxford.

A Sketch of a Tour in the Highlands of Scotland, through Perthshire, Argyleshire, and Invernesshire, in the autumn of 1818, with an account of the Caledonian Canal, in one volume 8vo. is nearly ready for publication.

The British Government have fitted out two new expeditions for the arctic regions; the one has sailed for Baffin's Bay, and the other, by land, for Hudson's Bay, and the coasts of the arctic ocean. The party to be employed in the land expedition, consists of Lieut. Franklin, the commanding officer; Dr. Richardson, of Leith, medical officer and naturalist; two midshipmen, and two servants; in all, six Europeans. They sailed about the 20th of May, and expected to reach York Factory about the middle of July. The primary object is to co-operate, if necessary, with the nautical expedition; to ascertain the north-eastern boundary of the American continent; and to endeavour to trace the Copper-mine River to its termination in the ocean. There is a probability,

hability, then, by tracing this river to its termination, the expedition may reach nearly to the north-eastern point of the continent. The expedition expect to embark in canoes, eight or ten days after their arrival at York Factory, and proceed by Cumberland House, Isle à la Crosse, &c. to Port Chepewya, or, if possible, by Slave Lake.

Dr. COOKE's Treatise on Nervous Diseases, is in the press, and will speedily be published.

Mr. MURRAY has in preparation for press, *Observations on some Parts of Italy during the Autumn of 1818*; with occasional notices, agricultural and mineralogical.

The first, and therefore curious, edition of *Decaccio*, for which a certain Nobleman, who may have had more money than wit, gave 2260*l.* has been attempted to be re-sold, and knocked down by Mr. EVANS, at 875 guineas, to the respectable and enterprising house of LONGMAN and Co. It affords us satisfaction to learn, that other literary lumber, of similar pretensions, has recently fallen in at least the same ratio. The unhappy bibliomaniacs are therefore beginning to recover their senses; and it is high time; for they have been long enough the laughing-stock of the rational part of the world.

Early in July will be published, some *Account of the Life of Lady Russell*, by the Editor of *Mad. du Deffaud's Letters*; with letters from Lady Russell to her husband, Lord Russell, and some miscellaneous letters to and from Lady Russell.

It is proposed to publish, by subscription, the Plans, Elevations, Sections, and Description, of the Pauper Lunatic Asylum lately erected at Wakefield, for the West-riding of Yorkshire; by WATSON and PRITCHETT, architects, York. They are to consist of nine whole sheet or folio plates, in the first style of line engraving, by LOWRY and LANDSEER, and printed on the best medium paper, in extra boards. The description will include an enlarged edition of "*Practical Hints on the construction and economy of Pauper Lunatic Asylums*, by Samuel Tuke," written originally to illustrate the instructions given to the architects who prepared designs for the West-riding Asylum.

Mr. J. N. BREWER is preparing an *Historical and Descriptive Account of the most interesting Objects of Topography in Ireland*, to accompany "*The*

Beauties of England and Wales." This work will be published in monthly numbers, illustrated with engravings from original drawings. In the prosecution of this undertaking, every principal place in Ireland will be personally inspected by the author, and a correspondence has been established with many of the most distinguished characters in that country. Much curious novelty of intelligence will be disclosed in the historical and descriptive account of cities and towns, monastic and other antiquities, little known to the public.

The Baron DE SAO LOURENÇO, *thesoureiro mór* (principal treasurer) to the king of Portugal, Brazil, and Algarves, has completed a translation of the *Essay on Man* into Portuguese verse. The Baron has aimed at transfusing into his native language the spirit and phraseology, as well as the meaning, of his author, and has succeeded in the difficult attempt of rendering the four epistles verse for verse. This production was a considerable time in progress; and is now introduced to the world under the sanction of the Portuguese monarch, (to whom it is inscribed in an epistolary dedication,) for the express purpose of rendering our language and literature familiar to the inhabitants of those extensive regions. As illustrations of the text, as well as for the purpose of encouraging a taste for ancient and modern learning among his countrymen, the Baron has appended to his translation a vast body of notes, containing parallel passages or quotations analogous to the subject, extracted from some of the best writers of Greece, ancient Rome, Italy, France, England, Spain, Portugal, and Germany, together with many original critical and historical annotations; which, with the English poem and translation, prefaces of the author and translator, dedication, &c. will form three volumes in quarto. These, we hear, are about to be published in this country by a literary society, with superior embellishments, from designs executed in the first style of engraving.

A new volume of Rivington's *Annual Register*, being the volume for the year 1808, will be published in a few weeks, and will soon be followed by another volume of the former series.

We are gratified to hear of plans for the establishment of several institutions for educating the blind on the plan of Dr. GUILLÉ, whose work has recently been published in London,

Mr. HOBSON has in the press a work, which has for its object a full explanation of the Commerce of Russia, more particularly that of St. Petersburg; with the last export and import regulations. From this gentleman's known experience in the commerce of his country, we may expect a valuable illustration of this important trade.

Rosamond, Memory's Musings, and other poems, by WILLIAM PROCTER, will shortly be published.

A new edition, corrected and enlarged, of Dr. GRAY's work on the Connection between the Sacred Writings and the Literature of Jewish and Heathen Authors, is in the press.

A new edition of Bp. MARSH's Translation of Michaelis's Introduction to the Study of the New Testament, will appear in a few weeks.

Speedily will be published, a Synopsis of Latin Grammar, after the plan of Ruddiman, to which is annexed a new system of prosody.

Dr. WILLIAM SCOTT, of Madras, has extracted a worm from the aqueous humour of a horse's eye, to which he gave the name of *Ascaris pellucidus*.

At the late sale of curiosities at Mr. BULLOCK's Museum, the articles taken by the Prussians, in Flanders, belonging to Napoleon, were eagerly bought up. The following statement of the prices given for some of the things, will serve to shew in what estimation these relics are held:

The worn-out carriage ..	£168	0	0
Small opera-glass	5	5	0
Tooth-brush	5	13	6
Snuff-box	166	19	6
Military stock or collar ..	1	17	0
Old slippers	1	0	0
Razor (common)	4	4	0
Piece of sponge	0	17	6
Shaving-brush	3	14	0
Shirt	2	5	0
Comb	1	0	0
Shaving-box	7	7	0
Pair of old gloves	1	0	0
Old pocket-handkerchief ..	1	11	6

Many other articles were sold for prices equally high.

Dr. PINCKARD has in the press, Cases of Hydrophobia.

Mr. BYEWATER has in the press, which will be published in a few days, Physiological Fragments, or sketches of various subjects intimately connected with the study of physiology.

Mr. SAMUEL YOUNG, surgeon to the Cancer Institution, will commence a Course of Lectures on the 1st of July next, on the disease and treatment of

Cancer, and other collateral or supposed similar affections, as tumors, fungus hematodes, &c. In this course, the manner of the new and successful mode of treatment by pressure, will be fully and practically illustrated in all its modifications, and the errors of its abuses exposed. And this will also comprehend a system of bandaging and compression, upon improved principles, more correctly applicable, both in a physiological and pathological view, to many other diseases incident to the human frame, than those means which have hitherto been usually adopted.

Mr. MURRAY, the chemist, is preparing a Translation of Chaussier's work on Counter-Poisons, pointing out the most effectual remedies in cases of poison by the bites of rabid animals and venomous insects; with means of succour for the drowned, and precautions in cases of apparent death; with additions and experiments by the translator.

It appears, from a return laid before parliament, that there are 1156 lunatics confined in the different gaols, hospitals, and lunatic asylums, of England and Wales. Of these, 655 are males, and 501 females. In Bethlem hospital, the number actually confined is 193, viz. 107 males and 86 females. This return does not include private madhouses. By another paper, it appears there are 88 licensed houses for the reception of lunatics in England and Wales, which contain 2545 lunatics, making a total of 3701.

The Chancellor's three prizes at Oxford, were lately adjudged to the following gentlemen. *English Essay*: The characteristic Differences of Greek and Latin Poetry; S. Richards, B.A. fellow of Oriel College. *Latin Essay*: Quænam fuerint præcipue in causa, quod Roma de Carthagine triumphavit? A. Macdonnell, B.A. student of Christchurch. *Latin Verses*: Syracusæ; the Hon. E. Geoffrey Smith Stanley, gentleman commoner of Christchurch. Sir Roger Newdigate's prize: *English Verse*, The Iphigenia of Timanthes; H. J. Urquhart, fellow of New College.

A new edition of the Letters between Mrs. Carter and Miss Talbot, the four volumes printed in three, will be speedily published.

Elements of Greek Prosody and Metre, compiled from the treatises of Hephaestion, Herman, and Porson; by THOMAS WEBB, esq. are printing in 8vo.

The Rev. R. WARNER will shortly publish a Chronological History of Christ,

Christ, from the compounded texts of the Evangelists, or the English Testament; with a map of the Holy Land; explanatory notes; illustrations from late oriental travellers and rabbinical writers; and preliminary articles of useful information.

Mr. SMYTH, one of the Surveyor-General of his Majesty's Customs, is preparing for publication, a new edition of his Practice of the Customs, to which will be added, the new Consolidation Act, and other considerable improvements.

The Thirteenth Quarterly Number of Annals of the Fine Arts, containing Essays, &c. by Sir Richard Colt Hoare, bart. Messrs. Hazlitt, Haydon, West, Prince Hoare, &c. &c. catalogues of English pictures at Mr. George Beaumont's, reviews of all the public and private exhibitions, &c. will be published on the first of July.

Dialogues, Letters, and Observations, illustrative of the purity and consistency of the Doctrines of the Established Church, are nearly ready for publication.

The natives in the interior of Brazil use an infusion of the root of a plant, somewhat resembling *ipecacuanha*, with great effect in the cure of dropsy, and in destroying the dangerous effects produced by the poison of serpents.

At this moment, scientific travellers are traversing Brazil, under the protection of the Portuguese, and at the expense of the Austrian, Bavarian, and Tuscan Governments. On the part of Austria, the following are employed: 1. Professor Mikan, for natural history in general, and botany in particular; 2. Dr. Pohl, as mineralogist; 3. M. Natterer, for zoology; 4. M. Seibödt, as gardener; 5. M. Socher, as huntsman; 6. M. Ender, as landscape-painter; 7. M. Buchberger, as botanical painter; and M. Frick, as natural-history painter. On the part of Bavaria, 1. Dr. Spix, as zoologist; and 2. Professor Martinus, as botanist. On the part of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, Dr. Radi, as naturalist.

RUSSIA.

Professor Kurizyn has just published several interesting observations on the petrified trees found in Russia, the object of which is, to shew that they were not, as is generally supposed, deposited in the places where they are found, by an inundation. The situation of these trees, which, separated from their stumps, are found sometimes as much as fourteen feet under ground, chiefly

in marshes, proves that they were overturned by violence and prostrated in the spots where they formerly stood erect; besides, many of them are discovered in eminences which no inundation could have possibly affected. The bed of earth which covers them consists of sand and clay. Under dry sand, the wood is reduced to dust; but the form of the tree remains visible, if the dust be removed carefully. Under wet sand, the wood is found perfectly sound, with however a blackish colour. Only large oaks appear to have been torn up by their roots. The trees which are partly petrified, are found chiefly under a bed of potter's clay. The oaks which have not been petrified, on being exposed to the air, harden considerably. It is remarkable, that these trees are frequently found in grounds where none of the sort now grow. Mr. Kurizyn imagines, that these trees were thus prostrated and covered with earth by the same violent motion of nature, which, in the north of Russia, separated enormous masses of granite from their foundations, and carried them to a considerable distance. Perhaps also, the remains of mammoths, which are sometimes discovered, may be attributed to the same action. As the trees all lie in the same direction, north to south, that must have been the course of the shock. On this, and all such subjects, we can proudly refer our readers to an essay in this miscellany, for March, 1812.

The Russian government is preparing two maritime expeditions, one for the North, and the other for the South, Pole.

A society of friends to rural economy have opened a school at Moscow, for the children of agriculturists, who are to be instructed in all that relates to that occupation, and in the corresponding sciences. The Emperor has presented 10,000 roubles, and some land in the environs of Moscow, to this establishment.

SWEDEN.

The Universities of Sweden are in an excellent state. In the beginning of the year, the whole number of pupils was 3,485. The expense to government is about 70,000*l.* per annum, a great part of which is for the support of poor students. There are forty-five printing-presses in Sweden, sixteen of which are in Stockholm. The number of journals amounts to forty-six, of which eight appear in the capital.

DENMARK.

The Lancasterian system of education

tion has been established at Copenhagen, by order of the king.

Gymnasty forms an important feature of Danish education. Several pupils have been taught to plunge to a depth of twenty feet in the water; to swim under the surface for 100 yards; and even to swim with their clothes on, armed, and with a man on their shoulders. About 2000 persons have been taught to swim in this way, at Copenhagen, during the last year.

A Danish captain has invented a new rocket, which ascends to a prodigious height, and may be seen at sea at a distance of 100 miles.

GERMANY.

A new iron rail-way has been invented in Bavaria. On an exactly horizontal surface of this improvement, a woman, or even a child, may, with apparent ease, draw a cart loaded with more than sixteen quintals. On another kind of rail-way, by the same inventor, in which there is an insensible descent of six inches and a quarter in 100 feet, a loaded waggon will run alone, without any external impulse. It is proved that these iron rail-ways are two-thirds better than the English, and that they cost only half as much. A single horse is equal to twenty-two on the best common road.

Public buildings for the instruction of the blind, similar to that of Dr. Guille at Paris, are preparing in Wurtemberg, and all the principal towns of Bavaria.

A manuscript of the fourteenth century, relative to the history of the Popes and Emperors of the middle age, and containing some important facts concerning the north of Germany and Denmark, has just been discovered in a library in Hanover.

FRANCE.

The minister of the interior has ordered the publication of the interesting accounts of the antiquities of France, transmitted to government by the different prefects in 1810.

The Academy of Dijon has offered a prize of 300 francs, for the best essay on the means of putting an end to the system of duelling.

The king has established a school for young travellers (naturalists) at the *Jardin du Roi*. When their instruction is complete, they are to travel at the expense of the state.

Dr. LANDO has published a work, whose object is to prove that the flowers of the *Centaurea calcitrapa*, used by in-

fusion in grime, as a powder, or in decoction, are equal to the Peruvian bark.

The prize for the best essay on light, has been awarded, by the Institute, to Mr. Fresnel. The prize for the best anatomical description of intestinal worms, was given to Mr. Clequet; for statistics, to Mr. Morreau de Jounes; for astronomy, to Mr. Pons, of Marseilles. The prizes proposed for 1821, are two gold medals, worth 120 guineas each: one for the best chemical treatise on fruit; the other for a treatise on the brain.

A gold medal, worth sixteen guineas, will be given in 1820, for the most interesting work on experimental physiology.

A new society has been formed, on a large scale, for extending the advantages of education. The branches are divided as follows: 1. Physical education. 2. Moral education. 3. Languages. 4. History. 5. Law and political economy. 6. Mathematics. 7. Natural history. 8. Liberal arts. It is intended to unite, by correspondence, all the learned men of different countries, and to communicate the result of their deliberations.

Considerable ameliorations have been introduced into the prisons of Paris.

A Greek journal, called the *Greek Minerva*, is about to be started in Paris, for the purpose of communicating European knowledge to Greece.

The king has ordered the execution of the following statues: Pascal, Montaigne, Bossuet, Corneille, Racine, La Fontaine, and Montesquieu. They are to be erected in the towns in which those illustrious men were born.

SWITZERLAND.

A subscription has been opened at Geneva, on the plan of the sheriffs'-fund, London, the object of which is to find employment for prisoners when they leave prison; and thus prevent a relapse into their former courses.

ITALY.

Amongst the works published in Italy during the last year, was "A Complete Collection of Typographical Characters of the celebrated Bodoni, who died at Parma, in 1813." The alphabets in this work are remarkable for number and beauty of execution.

The first book of the Chronicle of Eusebius, preserved in an Armenian translation, has just been published at Milan. The original Greek text having been lost, only a part of this work, translated into Latin by St. Jerome, had been seen in Europe. We owe the present publication,

publication, which will throw a new light on the chronology of the ancients, to Dr. Zoharab, an Armenian priest, who possessed the manuscript, and the Abbé Angelo Majo, the editor.

There has been found at Rome, a beautiful statue of Apollo, in bronze, which surpasses every thing of the kind hitherto seen.

Canova is occupied in finishing two new monuments of his skill; a statue of Pius VII., for the Vatican, and a group of Mars and Venus, for the Prince Regent of England.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Printing was introduced for the first time here, at the commencement of the

present revolution. Previous to that time, books were imported on payment of duty; they are now permitted to enter duty free. At this moment, four weekly journals are published at Santiago, the capital of Chili.

GREECE.

A code of laws, elegantly printed in modern Greek and Moldavian, has just been published at Jassi.

Vakaresko, a nobleman, has translated into modern Greek the "Death of Cæsar," by Voltaire; and it has been played with great success by the Greek actors at the German theatre in Bucharest.

The Greek press is very active.

BRITISH LEGISLATION.

ACTS PASSED in the 59th YEAR of the REIGN of GEORGE THE THIRD, or in the FIRST SESSION of the SIXTH PARLIAMENT of the UNITED KINGDOM.

CAP. XXVI. *For fixing the Rates of Subsistence to be paid to Innkeepers and others on quartering Soldiers.*—April 8.

Allowance for the diet of non-commissioned officers and soldiers, 1s. 2d. per day.

Allowances of one halfpenny per diem, in lieu of diet and small beer.

For horses quartered, 1s. per day to be paid for hay and straw.

Persons paying money to non-commissioned officers or soldiers on the march, in lieu of furnishing diet and small beer, liable to be fined.

When halted on a march, non-commissioned officers and soldiers entitled to diet and small beer, as after arriving at their destination; and, if such halting be only for a day after arrival, and that be a market-day, their diet and small beer not to be discontinued.

CAP. XXVII. *To facilitate the Trial of Felonies committed on board Vessels employed on Canals, Navigable Rivers, and Inland Navigations.*—May 19.

Felonies on navigations may be prosecuted in any county through which the navigation passes.

Persons so tried and convicted, to be subject to like pains and penalties as if tried in the county where fact committed.

CAP. XXVIII. *To empower Magistrates to divide the Court of Quarter Sessions.*—May 19.

Courts of quarter sessions, or general sessions of the peace, may appoint two or more justices to form a court to sit apart from them.

Clerk of the peace to appoint a person to record the proceedings of such separate courts.

CAP. XXIX. *To repeal the Duties on Mineral Alkali, and on Articles containing Mineral Alkali and other Articles, and to impose other Duties in lieu thereof.*—May 19.

CAP. XXX. *For vesting in Commissioners the Line of Road from Shrewsbury, in the County of Salop, to Bangor Ferry, in the County of Carnarvon, and for discharging the Trustees under several Acts of the Seventeenth, Twenty-eighth, Thirty-sixth, Forty-first, Forty-second, Forty-seventh, and Fiftieth Years of his present Majesty, from the future Repair and Maintenance thereof; and for altering and Repealing so much of the said Acts as affects the said Line of Road.*—May 19.

CAP. XXXI. *To enable certain Commissioners fully to carry into Effect several Conventions for liquidating Claims of British Subjects, and others, against the Government of France.*—May 19.

CAP. XXXII. *To continue until the 5th Day of July, 1822, and amend so much of an Act made in the Fifty-fifth Year of his present Majesty, for granting, until the 5th Day of April, 1819, additional Duties of Excise in Great Britain, as relates to Tobacco and Snuff, and certain Excise Licences.*—May 19.

CAP. XXXIII. *To continue, until the 1st Day of July, 1821, several Acts of the Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth Years of his present Majesty, respecting the Duties of Customs payable on Merchandise imported into Great Britain from any Place within the Limits of the Charter granted to the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies.*—May 19.

MEDICAL REPORT.

REPORT of DISEASES and CASUALTIES occurring in the public and private Practice of the Physician who has the care of the Western District of the CITY DISPENSARY, —the limits of which, commencing at the Fleet-street end of Chancery-lane, pass through Gray's Inn-lane, Portpool-lane, Hatton Wall, Great Saffron-hill, West-street, Smithfield-bars, Charterhouse-lane and Square; along Goswell-street to Old-street; down Old-street, as far as Bunhill-row; thence crossing the Old Jewry and extending along Queen-street, terminate at the water-side.

AFFECTIONS of the parotid and sub-maxillary glands (constituting the mumps); have been one of the epidemics of the present month; and, in some few instances, they have proceeded to suppuration: but, for the most part, the swellings have subsided after a few days' continuance, and have not been followed by any unpleasant sequelæ. This is one of those maladies which appear partly of an infectious and partly of a contagious nature: it should seem sometimes to acknowledge an atmospheric source; but then it often runs in families in a way that is inexplicable by, and even inconsistent with, those tenets that deny and deride the doctrine of contagion excepting in reference to a few specific and unequivocally communicable complaints.

A youth has just been brought to the Reporter in a state of actual insanity, —a disease which, in this instance, immediately supervened upon the sudden healing of a tumor in the neck. Such occurrences, while they should induce caution with regard to the precipitate suppression of cutaneous discharges, may serve, at the same time, to shew the exceedingly extensive influence which these discharges, or rather perhaps the irritations from which they proceed, occasionally exert upon the functions and faculties of the physical frame. It was upon the notion perhaps of peccant humours seeking for local exit, that the principle was founded of resorting to the expedient of issues and setons as remedial measures; but now that these notions have given way before a pathology of a different nature, the practice itself has, in this country, materially declined, and probably sunk into unmerited disrepute.

There is one large class of diseases especially, in which British medicine scarcely at the present time recognizes the utility at all of artificial issues, while, in France, they are much employed as remedies for the affections referred to; namely, disorders of the chest, whether actually of a consumptive character, or merely simulating genuine phthisis. In some cases however of the former, the present writer has witnessed the restorative powers of the means in question; and, even in instances of actual and confirmed consumption, he is disposed to think, from what he has observed, that that life which is not to be

finally preserved, may often be considerably protracted, by these vicarious discharges. The indolence, if it may be so expressed, of simplification and scepticism, is, perhaps, rather too prevalent upon modern medicine, as practised in Great Britain. The apparent severity of this remark will be excused the author of it, when he accompanies it by saying, that he verily believes medicine, in this country, to be upon the whole more judicious and more efficacious than it is in most others; but it is difficult to blow away the chaff of false doctrine, without puffing off with the same breath some of the grain of true theory. While deriding the complication and indecision, and presumed inertness, of Gallic practice, it is possible that we may become at times too decided and too bold. *Fas est ab omnibus doceri*. Even from old women, of either sex, or of any country, may be occasionally derived just precepts and wholesome truths.

One of the principal occurrences of the past month, in the practice of the Reporter, has been a remarkable cure of dropsy of the chest; remarkable, from the circumstance that every thing proclaimed the speedy issue of the disorder in death, but which, on the contrary, has terminated in apparently complete and radical recovery. The round of medicine had, in this case, been run in vain; and, as a last and almost hopeless resort, recourse was had to the newly-employed plant—the *pyrola umbellata*, with small doses of claterium. To the use of the former, the Reporter was led, from its alleged virtues of evacuating effused fluids without producing debility; and the latter was prescribed in consequence of its decided effects in former hydropic cases, but more especially in abdominal dropsy. To which drug might most justly be attributed the cure, in the present instance, the writer will not take upon himself to determine; but he feels convinced, that claterium is not appreciated to the extent of its deservings. It is indeed, when properly applied, an heroic remedy; and the Reporter is glad to embrace the present opportunity of recommending to his professional readers a valuable memoir on this medicine by his friend Dr. Clutterbuck, which was recently read before the Medical Society of London, and which

will appear in the Medical Repository for the present month.

Much has been said on the uncertainty of elaterium, with respect to its individual operation; but Dr. C. it will be seen, has

traced the origin of this uncertainty to an erroneous mode of preparing the plant for medicinal prescription.

D. UWINS, M.D.
Thurins Inn; June 20, 1819.

REPORT OF CHEMISTRY, NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, &c.

M. DUMONT has announced the important practical discovery, that fruits may be preserved by means of carbonic acid gas. They were placed in glass vessels, filled with carbonic acid gas, obtained from carbonate of lime by sulphuric acid, and neither the colour, nor taste of cherries was altered at the end of fifteen days; and, at the end of six weeks, they were in the same state as if they had been preserved in brandy.

The various methods adopted for the production of low temperatures, by artificial means, have been founded principally on the change of a body from the solid to the fluid state; though, in the refined processes of Mr. Leslie, it is from the fluid to the gaseous state. But M. Gay-Lussac has proposed another method of producing cold, which may be extended *ad infinitum*; but which suffers under the disadvantage of being applicable only to small masses of matter. All bodies change their temperature with their bulk, the former increasing if the latter is diminished, but diminishing if it is increased. If air be compressed to one-fifth its former volume, it will inflame under; and to do this it requires a heat more than sufficient to melt bismuth, or about 300° Centigrade, (572° Fahrenheit.) The air, therefore, has been thus heated, by compression, into one-fifth its former bulk, and we can easily suppose the capability of raising it to 1000° or 2000° (Centigrade), if it be strongly and rapidly compressed. If, therefore, a portion of air, compressed by five atmospheres, and reduced to the common temperature, be suffered to dilate instantaneously, it will absorb as much heat as it gave out on compression; and, supposing the capacity of the air to remain constant, will be reduced in temperature 300° Centigrade (572° Fahrenheit), &c.; and, taking air compressed by fifty, one hundred, or more atmospheres, the cold produced by instantaneous dilatation will have no limit.

It appears, by the *Giornale di Fisica*, &c. that a shower of red snow fell in Carniola, in the nights of the 5th and 6th of March, 1808. On the same night, a shower of snow, of a rose colour, fell over the surface of Carnia, Cadore, Belluno, and Feltri, to the height of twenty centimetres. The earth was previously covered with snow of a pure white, and the coloured snow was succeeded by other of a pure white; neither were the two kinds mingled to

gether, but remained perfectly distinct even during liquefaction. When a portion of this snow was melted, and the water evaporated, a little finely-divided earth, of a rosy colour, remained, not attractable by the magnet, and consisting of silice, alumine, and oxide of iron.

The same phenomenon happened at the same time in the mountains of Valtellina, Brescia, and the Tyrol. This snow was of a red or blood-rose colour, and was underlaid and covered with white snow. Its colour faded gradually until it was dissolved. On the same evenings of the 5th and 6th of March, 1803, a shower of red snow fell at Perzo, at the extremity of the Valle Camonica. It was preceded by a very violent wind on the 5th.

On the evening of the 14th and 15th of March, 1813, coloured rain and snow fell over a very large extent of country. Red rain fell in the two Calabrias, and on the opposite part of Abruzzo, the wind being at east and south-east. Snow and hail of a yellow red colour, fell over all Tuscany with a north wind. Red snow fell at Tolmezzo, the wind being at north-east, and in the Carnia Alps; and, finally, snow of a brownish yellow colour fell at Bologna, the wind being south-west.

A pound of this last snow was found to contain three grains of earthy powder. During the evaporation, a black substance was deposited, and the water became dirty yellow. The taste of this earthy substance was at first styptic, and then bitter. It deflagrated with nitre, and, on being analyzed, gave the following results: 300 gr. were composed of

Combustible, vegetable, or animal matter	96
Red oxide of iron	96
Alumine	86
Silice	60

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On the 15th of April, 1816, coloured snow again fell in Italy, on Tonal and other mountains; it was of a brick colour, and left an earthy powder, very light and impalpable, mucuous to the touch, of an argillaceous odour, and tasting a little acid, saline, and astringent. These characters agreed with those of the powder left by the coloured snow of March, 1803. This powder analyzed gave the following results:

Silice	8 gr.
Iron	5

Alumine

Alumine.....	3
Lime.....	1
Carbonic acid.....	.5
Sulphur.....	.25
Empyrenumatic oil.....	2
Carbon.....	2
Water (by re-agents).....	2
Loss.....	2.25

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The extent of country covered by these showers, as in 1803 and 1815, extending to eight degrees in length and breadth,

proves that the cause is not local, but very general. These phenomena happen precisely at the time of the spring equinoxes, when impetuous winds are flying about, which originate in very distant countries. These winds, it is supposed, may possibly elevate the sand of distant regions in the air, and may convey the more minute particles to immense distances; and these, adhering to the water of the clouds, at last descend with it, either as hail, snow, or rain, and produce the phenomena under consideration.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

WE can report only on a *negative*. In truth, the grass is growing on our quays, and our looms are covered with cobwebs. In spite, however, of the notoriety of these facts, the retainer of ministers contrived, within the month, to practise one of their usual manoeuvres on public credulity, in the hope of misleading opinion in and out of Parliament. The announcement of the new duties on coffee, tobacco, &c. &c. led the merchants and brokers hastily to clear the docks and custom-houses, fearing that they might be laid on the stocks in hand, and, in consequence, within a few days, large duties were paid, but without any commercial advantage to the parties or the country. The circumstance was however seized on; and a demi-official statement was published, in certain papers, of the amount of custom and excise for that particular week of this year, and the same week of the preceding year in which no such cir-

cumstance operated. The public of course were astonished; but the surprize was converted into disgust, as soon as the affair was explained. The truth is, that the late wars have destroyed the commercial relations of all Europe, and paralyzed commerce itself.

The commercial distress in the United States, and elsewhere, appears also to be extreme. Letters received from Charleston state, that a whole street had been shut up; all the store-keepers, having been connected with each other, were under the necessity of suspending their payments.

By a paper laid on the table of the House of Commons, it appears that the issues of the Bank of England have been considerably reduced during the last month. The total amount of Bank of England notes in circulation on the 4th of May, was 26,418,859l. on the 11th of May, 25,774,150l. and, on the 18th, 25,709,080l. being a reduction of six millions.

PRICES OF MERCHANDIZE. May 26.					June 25.				
Cocoa, W. I. common	£2 10 0	to	4 5 0		£2 10 0	to	4 0 0	per cwt.	
Coffee, Jamaica, ordinary	3 0 0	—	4 0 0		3 10 0	—	4 15 0	ditto.	
—, —, fine	4 15 0	—	5 15 0		5 14 0	—	6 10 0	ditto.	
—, Mocha	5 0 0	—	6 0 0		5 15 0	—	6 14 0	per cwt.	
Cotton, W. I. common	0 1 0	—	0 1 2		0 1 0	—	0 1 2	per lb.	
—, Demerara	0 1 2	—	0 1 6		0 1 2	—	0 1 4	ditto.	
Currants	5 8 0	—	5 10 0		5 10 0	—	0 0 0	per cwt.	
Figs, Turkey	1 10 0	—	2 13 0		1 10 0	—	2 13 0	ditto.	
Flax, Riga	80 0 0	—	0 0 0		78 0 0	—	80 0 0	per ton.	
Hemp, Riga Rhine	47 0 0	—	48 0 0		46 0 0	—	47 0 0	ditto.	
Hops, new, Pockets	6 10 0	—	8 3 0		6 10 0	—	8 8 0	per cwt.	
—, Bags	6 0 0	—	7 7 0		6 6 0	—	7 0 0	ditto.	
Iron, British, Bars	15 0 0	—	14 0 0		13 0 0	—	11 0 0	per ton.	
—, Pigs	8 10 0	—	9 10 0		8 10 0	—	9 10 0	ditto.	
Oil, Lucca	16 16 0	—	17 0 0		15 15 0	—	16 5 0	per jar.	
—, Galipoli	84 0 0	—	85 0 0		82 0 0	—	0 0 0	per ton.	
Rags	2 6 0	—	0 0 0		2 6 0	—	0 0 0	per cwt.	
Raisins, bloom or jar, new	3 15 0	—	4 0 0		3 15 0	—	4 0 0	ditto.	
Rice, Carolina, new	2 2 0	—	2 8 0		1 15 0	—	0 0 0	ditto.	
—, East India	0 11 0	—	0 16 0		0 11 0	—	0 16 0	ditto.	
Silk, China, raw	1 8 0	—	1 14 0		1 8 0	—	1 14 0	per lb.	
—, Bengal, skein	0 17 2	—	1 0 10		0 17 2	—	1 0 10	ditto.	
Spices, Cinnamon	0 10 1	—	0 10 3		0 10 1	—	0 10 3	ditto.	
—, Cloves	0 3 1	—	0 3 3		0 3 1	—	0 3 2	ditto.	
—, Nutmegs	0 5 2	—	0 5 4		0 5 2	—	0 5 4	ditto.	
—, Pepper, black	0 0 7½	—	0 0 7½		0 0 7	—	0 0 7½	ditto.	
—, —, white	0 0 10½	—	0 0 11		0 0 10½	—	0 0 11	ditto.	
					4 B 2 Spirits,				

Spirits, Brandy, Cogniac	0	5	8	—	0	6	6	0	5	5	—	0	5	10	per gal.
—, Geneva Hollands	0	3	0	—	0	3	3	0	2	10	—	0	3	2	ditto.
—, Rum, Jamaica	0	3	2	—	0	4	6	0	3	0	—	0	4	0	ditto.
Sugar, brown	3	0	0	—	3	3	0	3	2	0	—	3	5	0	per cwt.
—, Jamaica, fine	5	15	0	—	3	18	0	3	18	0	—	4	6	0	ditto.
—, East India, brown	1	4	0	—	1	8	0	1	4	0	—	1	8	0	ditto.
—, lump, fine	4	11	0	—	4	18	0	4	19	0	—	5	9	0	ditto.
Tallow, town-melted	3	7	0	—	0	0	0	3	6	6	—	0	0	0	ditto.
—, Russia, yellow	3	2	0	—	3	3	0	3	4	0	—	3	10	0	ditto.
Tea, Bohea	0	2	1	—	0	2	3	0	2	0	—	0	2	2	per lb.
—, Hyson, best	0	5	8	—	0	6	6	0	5	10	—	0	6	8	ditto.
Wine, Madeira, old	90	0	0	—	120	0	0	90	0	0	—	120	0	0	per pipe.
—, Port, old	120	0	0	—	125	0	0	120	0	0	—	125	0	0	ditto.
—, Sherry	110	0	0	—	120	0	0	110	0	0	—	120	0	0	per butt.

Premiums of Insurance.—Guernsey or Jersey, 15s.—Cork or Dublin, 12s. 8d.—Belfast, 15s.—Lisbon, 10s. 6d.—Madeira, 20s. a 25s.—Jamaica, 30s.—Greenland, out and home, 3½g.

Course of Exchange, June 25.—Amsterdam, 11 11.—Hamburgh, 35.—Paris, 24 50.—Leghorn, 50½.—Lisbon, 54.—Dublin, 14½ per cent.

At Messrs. Wolfe and Edmunds' Canal Office, Change Alley, Cornhill—Grand Junction CANAL shares sell for 230l. per 100l. share.—Birmingham, 1030l.—Coventry, 1030l.—Leeds and Liverpool, 330l.—Trent and Mersey, 1600l.—East India Dock, 177l. per share.—West India, 182l.—The Strand BRIDGE, 7l.—West Middlesex WATER-WORKS, 46l. 10s.—GAS LIGHT COMPANY, 93l.

Gold in bars 3l. 19s. per oz.—New doubloons 4l. 2s.—Silver in bars 5s. 2½d.

The 3 per cent. Reduced, on the 25th, was 66½; 4 per cent. Consols, 86½. Omnium, 2½ discount.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of BANKRUPTCIES and DIVIDENDS announced between the 20th of May and the 20th of June, 1819; extracted from the London Gazettes.

BANKRUPTCIES. [This Month 167.]

The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses.

ARLIS J Newgate street, bookseller. (Russen and son
Annis G Gloucester, Jeweller. (Manning, L.
Amsted W. Plafrow, baker. (Alpinall and Jackson
Baylor J and T Thompson, Piccadilly, ironmongers.
(Glenroy)
Bradley S sandwich, brewer. (Lodington and co. L.
Bryker T D Warmworth house, Yorkshure, merchant.
(Plumtree, L.
Bulmer T and co. South Shields, rope manufacturers.
(Hull and co. L.
Brown W L and T Hunter, Wood street, warehousemen.
(Kearley and co.
Burdley J Molesey, Lancashire, clothier. (Battye, L.
Buxley R Cockey moss, Lancashire, cotton manufacturer.
(Clarke and co. L.
Dorfor J Wheeler street, Spitalfields, coal merchant.
(Watt and
Frown T Newport, Shropshire, grocer. (Hickin, L.
Brookley J Oxford, con dealer. (Foull, L.
Broomhead, Blackbale, merchants. (Parker and co.
Bulmer J and J. South Shields, ship builders. (Bain-
bridge and co.
Binn J and J Loe, Cornwall, merchants. (White,
Wellington
Browning J Waverley, calenderer. (Lawley
Bond F Armitage, Staffordshire, innkeeper. (Salt,
Rugey
Bond J Richfield, miller. (Hickin and co. Rugeley
Burch N and W Smith, Birches cum Hamford, Lancashire,
cattle farmer. (White and co.
Bell J R Old Broad street, ship broker. (Kirkman
Brooker W Eaton street, Blackfriars road, timber mer-
chant. (Quallett and co.
Maldwin W H Lichfield, merchant. (Clarke and co.
Buch J Abury, near Birmingham, miller. (Legston
and co.
Budden J Hartford, Kent, paper maker. (Flexney
Brade W Preston, Lancashire, iron merchant (Blacklock
Bryant H Norwich, leather cutter. (Taylor and
Ridcoe
Catterton J Pull, carrier. (Dax, London
Cooper R Liddle, Yorkshure, coal and brewer. (Wright
and co. London
Cafe G Waple, Devonshire, hop merchant (Robinson, L.
Crichtley J Liverpool, merchant. (Gunnery
Caldwell J S Bowry, Chesham, iron dealer. (Hickin and co.
Chayton J Stockport, cotton spinner. (Bailey
Chapman W Liverpool, laceman. (Percy, Nottingham
Coleman W G Waple, Laker. (Clarke and co.
Crosby J and R East India Chambers, merchants. (Kear-
ley and co.
Cumberland S Boreday, near Birmingham, sword cutler.
(Bourdillon and Hewitt
Chilcott F Bristol, broker. (Edmunds
Duke R Galtchard, merchant
Deakin F and J Oughton, here and mills, Warwickshire,
wile clavers. (Watt, Birmingham

Daly T Woolwich, innkeeper. (Fielder and co. L.
Dauncey T Coston street, warehouseman. (Lake
F edition T Brompton, linen draper. (Evans, L.
Deer W Jun. Liverpool, merchant. (Battye, L.
Fletcher J Doncaster, haberdashier. (Prest, Hull
Fears E Ravensplaf, Cumberland, furrier. (Gaitskell,
Fremont
Finch R Cooper's row, Crutched Friars, wine and spirit
merchant. (Davies and co.
Fanthawe H R Adde street, trimming maker. (Thomas
Fell W Watling street, Manchester, warehouseman.
(Courteney and Robinson
Gibbs J Bridge-way, miller. (Adlington and co. L.
Goddard J Cornhill, mapmaker. (Paterfon and co.
Gangan F Church street, Boho square, Silvermith. (Hut-
chinson
Gregory E and J Liverpool, perfumers. (Courteney
and co. London
Garrett R Nantwich, Cheshire, shoe maker. (Hilditch
Goode T Brinkley, Leicester, hosiery. (Hall and co. L.
Hunt R M Yarmouth, wine merchant. (Swain and co. L.
Hedrie J Leicester square, tailor. (Mayhew
Hirnan J Duke street, Academy, victualler. (Lewis
Hill W Woodmill street, upholsterer. (Courteney and co.
Heath H Thington road, dealer in pictures. (Robinson
and co. London
Hedley T Birmingham, merchant. (Genn
Hickbottom J Ashton under Lyne, rope. (Gibbon
Hollins A and H White, Chesterfield, and T Truettall,
Chester le street, hat maker. (Thomas, Che-
sterfield
Hayton J B Hill, merchant. (Sandwich
Hawkins G Colquh, grocer. (Cruckshank
Horton W S Walsley, woollen manufacturer. (Clarke
and co. London
Hayer J Bristol, watchmaker. (Heale
Hendry W Wetherby, York, grocer. (Smith, Temple
Isod W Redditch, Worcesterhire, draper. (Lea and son,
Heaven in Aiden
Ilms J Rochard in Mirfield, Yorkshire, merchant.
(Bartye, London
Johnston S Baines street, Epsbury market, cabinet maker.
(Gilliland
Jordan J S Birmingham, dealer. (Webb and co.
Jones J Upper Brook street, tailor. (Fielder and co.
Johnston R Freeman's court, Cornhill, merchant. (Tem-
pler and co.
Jackson T and W Liverpool, merchants. (Blackstock
and Bunce
Kear J Liverpool, maker, mariner. (Dacie and co. L.
Kay T Bath, dealer. (Boutillou and co. L.
Kethaw G Rostod, shopkeeper. (Waddell, L.
Kilvert R Bath, linen draper. (Clarke Bristol
Kerr W Sherborne lane, wine merchant. (Sweet and co.
Knight A Wotton street, Moorfields, calenderer. (Gibson
Lancker R Blackman street, Borough, linen draper.
(Young and co.
Lamb J Great James' street, Bedford row, draper.
(Lewis
Lund J and J Walsh, Blackburn, cotton manufacturers.
(Neville

Plaw H K Lime Street
 Pocock J St. James Street
 Rafe J W Fitzroy Street
 Ronalds W 1 Adelaide
 Roberts J Wood Street, Spitalfields
 Risdale F Leeds, and W Hamilton,
 Finsbury place
 Reed R and A Howard, St. Swinith's
 Lane
 Richards G Chancery Street
 Reddall W and T Liverpool
 Rainey R 112 Lane
 Randall W High Holborn
 Ratray J Finch Lane
 Room W Great Carter Lane
 Reed and Howard, St. Swinith's Lane
 Snuggs J W A Lime Street
 Surr J Aldersgate Street

Sundius C Devonshire Square
 Suckham W Bristol
 Scott B Henricale, Lincolnshire
 Scott S Thimbleby, Lincolnshire
 Seward T Birch Lane
 Simpson C Upper Grosvenor Street
 Heath A and C Bolton
 Sewell R Piccadilly
 Swan W Jun. Live-pool
 Soutten E Fox and Knot yard, Snowhill
 Smith T Austin Friars
 Smith R Pontefract
 Stead T Blackfriars' road
 Schofield J Blackney-ek
 Sweet M Taunton
 Taylor J Jun. Old Street
 Thomas F Mitre court, Milk Street
 Timothy W Leigh, Worcesterhire

Tongue R Arnold, Nottinghamshire
 Taylor S Oxendon Street
 Toy T and F Fellows, Fenry
 Thomas J Brick
 Taylor J Chesepide
 Taylor J East Smithfield
 Tery E Churchchurch
 Wile J S Taplow mills, Bucks
 Willis J Finsbury square
 Winship T Gatehead
 Wallace W Worlington
 Worlington R Frenon
 Webb W Faverham
 Wardle G and F Upper Thames Street
 Walter R Jun. Croydon
 Whitehead J Cateaton Street
 Wilkinson J. Barnetley
 Younger J Murples.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Meteorological Results, from Observations made in London, for the Month of May, 1819.

	Maxi- mum.	Days of the Month.	Wind.	Mini- mum.	Days of the Month.	Wind.	Greatest Variation in 24 hours	Days of the Mth.	Range.	Mean.
Barometer ..	30.03	10	N.W.	29.35	4 & 21	S. & E.	0.34	6	0.68	29.73
Thermometer	72½°	9	S.W.	37½°	29	N.E.	26½°	2	35°	56.32
Thermomet. } hygrometer }	80½°	9	W.	7°	4 & 19	E. & S.	59¼	10	73½	55.52

Prevailing wind,—E.

Number of days on which rain has fallen, 14—Hail 1.

Clouds.

Cirrus. 12 Cirro-stratus. 22 Cirro-cumulus. 13 Cumulus. 24 Cumulo-stratus. 10 Nimbus. 5

From the 1st to the 18th, (the 4th and 9th excepted,) the weather was very fine, warm, and dry. The remainder of the month was chiefly cloudy, with rain; and the last six days were rather cold, with a brisk wind from the north-east. The rain, though frequent, was seldom heavy, and in general but of short duration. The following, viz. the 1st, 2d, 5th, 13th, 14th, and 29th, were fine bright days; twice that number, however, occurred in the

course of the last month. Solar halos of a large diameter, but not very brilliant, appeared on the 2d, 8th, 10th, and 18th.

The barometer has been considerably higher and steadier during this than the preceding month, and for several days was nearly stationary between the 7th and 16th, and the 23d and 29th, the variation scarcely exceeding the tenth of an inch. A. E.

St. John's-square, June 23.

Meteorological Results of the Atmospheric Pressure and Temperature, Evaporation, Rain, Wind, and Clouds, deduced from Diurnal Observations, made at Manchester; by THOMAS HANSON, Surgeon.

Latitude 53° 25' North—Longitude 2° 10' West—of London.

Results for April, 1819.

Mean monthly pressure, 29.66—maximum, 30.06—minimum, 29.08—range, .98 of an inch.

Mean monthly temperature, 50° .5—maximum, 66°—minimum, 38°—range, 28°.

Greatest variation of pressure in 24 hours, .50 of an inch, which was on the 10th.

Greatest variation of temperature in 24 hours 20°, which was on the 6th, 8th, 15th, and 28th.

Spaces described by the curve formed from the mean daily pressure, 3.2 inches; number of changes, 11.

Monthly fall of rain, 1.160 inches—rainy days, 15—foggy, 2—snowy 0—hail, 0.

Wind.

N. N.E. E. S.E. S. S.W. W. N.W. Variable. Calm.

0 1 2 6 4 10 1 2 2 0

Brisk winds, 2—Boisterous ones, 0.

Clouds.

Cirrus. 1 Cumulus. 7 Stratus. 0 Cirro-cumulus. 19 Cirro-stratus. 0 Cumulo-stratus. 1 Nimbus. 0

The weather, during the first fifteen days, was warm and showery; but, during the remainder of the month, vegetation became much checked, from a general

prevalency of dry easterly winds. On the 24th and 25th, there were sudden gusts of wind from the east.

Bridge-street, May 12, 1819.

MONTHLY

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE hay-harvest, in this county, is nearly brought to a successful conclusion; for, although interrupted by showery weather, and partially damaged, there will be a heavy crop. Sheep-shearing will also soon be finished. Considerable injury was done to the early potatoes and grasses, by the frosts of last month, which were universal throughout the country; but the showery and mild weather which succeeded, greatly improved those crops. The orchard fruits have suffered most. Hops have a general good appearance. Tares are everywhere a great crop. Clovers have entirely failed in some districts; in others, rye-grass and clover came early and luxuriantly to the scythe—the case of meadow-grass in all parts. Rape is expected to be a large crop; but the breadth sown not considerable. Pease and drilled beans are of great promise. All the spring crops look well, and appear to have got the better of the damage sustained in the spring from the grub and wireworm. The wheats are a very heavy crop, and the Spanish (Talavera) remarkably forward in ear. *Blading*, or reducing the luxuriance of the wheat with the scythe, has been practised in this, to a greater extent than in any former season. The wheats are perfectly healthy, have a great and imposing appearance, and will assuredly produce a heavy burden of straw: time and the threshing-floor will determine whether that of corn be tantamount. On some of the poor, light lands, and gravels, the

wheats look thin and weak, and the ears are very short. The breadth of Swedish turnips, most judiciously, greater than ever; and the whole turnip-crop will be got in under favourable circumstances. More cattle-cabbage sown than usual of late years. Wool not lower, but nothing doing, and scarcely a fixed price. The uncommon productiveness of the ewes, the mildness of the season, and plenty of keep, must have great future effect. Store cattle in great plenty, and but little reduction of price yet. More annual nonsense from Kent, on the combination and monopoly among the butchers keeping up the great price of meat; as if every seller were not bound, by the nature of the case, to make the highest possible price of his commodity, as well as every buyer to obtain it at the lowest; as if every Kentish farmer would not stand out for the utmost he could get for his bullocks or his sheep!

Smithfield: Beef 4s. 8d. to 5s. 4d.—Mutton the same.—Lamb 5s. 6d. to 6s. 8d.—Veal 5s. to 6s. 4d.—Pork 1s. 8d. to 5s. 8d.—Bacon —. —. Fat per stone of 8lb., 3s. 10d.

Corn Exchange: Wheat 51s. to 74s.—Barley 20s. to 33s.—Oats 17s. to 32s.—The Quarter-loaf in London, 4lb. 5½oz. 10½d.—Hay 4l. to 6l. 15s. per load.—Clover do. 5l. to 8l. 8s.—Straw 2l. 9s. to 3l. 1s.

Coals, in the pool, 31l. 6s. to 49l. 3s. per chaldron of 36 bushels.

Markets, &c.; June 21.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN JUNE;

Containing Official Papers and Authentic Documents.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE present has been a bustling month in Parliament, though little has been attempted, and nothing effected, for the relief of the people.

Indeed, we are concerned to have occasion to state, that, instead of receiving relief, the country is to be oppressed by three millions of additional taxes; and, that what has so long been held up as the nation's best hope, and as the sheet-anchor of the state, the SINKING FUND, is henceforward to be appropriated to the current expenses of the year. Five millions are intended to constitute a new fund; but this sum is so inadequate to balance and bolster up the eight hundred millions of floating stocks, that we may now expect to see the funds approximate their true level, and before Christmas be able to purchase three per cents. at 55 or 50.

The House of Commons, on Thursday, June 3; went into a committee on the Report of the Finance Committee; and the Chancellor of the Exchequer submitted the following important resolutions, exposing the state of the finances of the country:

1. That, since the termination of the war in 1815, the property-tax in Great Britain, and other taxes in Great Britain and Ireland, which yielded a revenue of upwards of 18,000,000l. per annum, have expired, or been repealed or reduced.

2. That by an Act passed in the 56th Geo. III. cap. 98, the revenues of Great Britain and Ireland were consolidated from the 5th of January, 1817; and

That in the year preceding the said consolidation, the net separate revenue of Ireland was 4,561,333l. and the charge of the funded and unfunded debt of Ireland was 6,416,825l. including therein the sum of 2,130,154l. as the sinking fund appli-

cable

cable to the reduction of the debt, and which charge exceeded the whole net revenue of Ireland by the sum of 1,885,472*l.* without affording any provision for the civil list and permanent charges, or for the proportion of supplies to be defrayed by that part of the United Kingdom; and that no provision has been made by Parliament to supply this deficiency.

3. That the supplies to be voted by Parliament for the present year may be stated at 20,500,000*l.*

4. That the existing revenue applicable to the supplies, cannot be estimated at more than 7,000,000*l.* leaving the sum of 13,500,000*l.* to be raised by loan or other extraordinary resources.

5. That the sinking fund applicable to the reduction of the national debt in the present year, may be estimated at about 15,500,000*l.* exceeding the above sum necessary to be raised for the service of the year, by about 2,000,000*l.* only.

6. That, to provide for the exigencies of the public service, to make such progressive reduction of the national debt as may adequately support public credit, and to afford to the country a prospect of future relief from a part of its present burthens, it is absolutely necessary that there should be a clear surplus of the income of the country beyond the expenditure of not less than 5,000,000*l.* and that, with the view to the attainment of this important object, it is expedient now to increase the income of the country by the imposition of taxes to the amount of three millions per annum.

On a subsequent day, the Chancellor of the Exchequer proceeded to explain these resolutions:

They contained no statement (he said) which could be controverted, or which required elucidation. The present sinking fund was really only 2,000,000*l.* and that it was absolutely necessary for the safety and prosperity of the country, to increase it to 5,000,000*l.* which could only be effected by the imposition of additional taxes to the amount of 3,000,000*l.* The foundation of this necessity had been laid by the repeal of the Property-tax, and other war-taxes, in 1816; and what he proposed to be done this day was, to place the revenue in the same state in which it would now have been, if the Property-tax had not been repealed. If, instead of the total repeal which was made in 1816, that tax had been continued two years longer, at the modified rate which had been proposed, the imposition of new taxes would have now been unnecessary. The consequence of its continuance would have been, that 18,000,000*l.* of debt would have been spared to the country, and the difficulty now felt of paying to the Bank would have been avoided, because a new debt would not have been contracted.

The temporary measures which had been resorted to since that period were the best that could have been adopted under the existing circumstances. But they were now called upon to adopt a more permanent and systematic arrangement, and to ascertain the real amount of income necessary for the expenditure of the country. In the year 1816, the expenditure exceeded the revenue by 2,900,000*l.* the income being 51,300,000*l.* and the expenditure 54,200,000*l.* In 1817, the expenditure had been 52,956,000*l.* and the income 52,302,000*l.* leaving a deficiency of 654,000*l.* In 1818, the expenditure had been 52,875,000*l.* and the income 54,563,000*l.* making a surplus of 1,688,000*l.* In the present year, the income was calculated at 54,000,000*l.* and the expenditure at 52,018,000*l.* which would make a surplus of nearly 2,000,000*l.* He had now to submit to the House, whether, upon a sinking fund of 2,000,000*l.* they could satisfy the public creditor, preserve the stability and dignity of the country, provide for such emergencies as might arise, and hold out to the public any prospect of the smallest relief from their present burthens. It was, he contended, quite impossible to afford any relief, while our expenditure exceeded 50,000,000*l.*

First of all, then, he would ask the House to consider what they owed to the public creditor. He knew no duty more solemnly and imperiously called for. In 1793, when Mr. Pitt had begun the series of loans which now formed the national debt, he had arranged, that a fund of one per cent. should be provided for the reduction of every loan. His plan, therefore, was to raise the 2,000,000*l.* to 5,000,000*l.* without any loan taken into the account. His object was, to have a real sinking fund of 5,000,000*l.* The nominal sinking fund was to be reduced to 13,000,000*l.* that sum being proposed to be applied to the service of the present year, instead of a loan to the same amount. Not less than 5,000,000*l.* he considered necessary to satisfy the claims of the public creditor. This sum, if allowed to increase, as the sinking fund had done from 1788 to 1792, would very rapidly improve from 5,000,000*l.* to 8,000,000*l.* which would be something more than one per cent. of a real fund for the redemption of the public debt. This improvement might be expected, partly from the operation of compound interest, partly from improvements in the revenue, and partly from the increase in value of funded property. If the House agreed with him that it was necessary, for these purposes, to raise 3,000,000 additional taxes, the mode of raising this addition might be discussed in the Committee of Ways and Means. All that was essential and important was, that the House should make up its mind for a great effort.

effort. When it should have been determined that 3,000,000*l.* must be raised, then it would come to be considered, how to apportion this burthen on the various classes and commodities, so as to occasion the least possible inconvenience. The first resource which he had in view for raising this sum, was the consolidation of taxes. Under this head, the article of foreign wool would be subjected to a tax, which was expected to produce 100,000*l.* The remaining part of this branch, including 200,000*l.* under the head of customs, was expected to produce 400,000*l.* The next source, was a malt-tax. On the repeal of this war tax, in 1816, the price of beer was not lowered, the quantity of malt used was not greater than before, and agriculture was not at all relieved. He proposed, therefore, to lay upon malt one half of the war-duty, that was, 1*s.* 2*d.* per bushel. This would afford a justification for the present price of beer, but no justification for a higher price. In May, last year, the price of malt was 81*s.* per quarter, and hops 24*l.* per cwt. At present, malt was only 63*s.* per quarter, and hops 8*l.* to 10*l.* per cwt. The brewing of a quarter of malt, which in May last cost 9*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* would now cost only 6*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.* He proposed to take 9*s.* 4*d.* for the public, leaving a difference of 2*l.* 9*s.* in favour of the brewer. From this tax he calculated upon a revenue of 1,400,000*l.* The remaining articles were under the head of customs and excise. Such a tax would be laid upon tobacco as would add 500,000*l.* to the revenue, and still it would, he hoped, be cheaper—at least, cheaper than during the first year after the American war. Coffee would, by an increased tax, yield 130,000*l.* By raising the tax upon tea 4 per cent. that was, from 96 to 100, a revenue of 130,000*l.* might be expected. From the proposed tax upon pepper, he expected 30,000*l.* These taxes would produce no variation in the consumption of the commodities. One article only remained to be stated: a tax upon British spirits, which, he conceived, would be attended with no inconvenience to the public, would produce 500,000*l.* The total, then, of the increased taxes would be 3,190,000*l.*; but, making an allowance for incidental deficiencies in collection, he would estimate it at 3,000,000*l.* The whole would stand thus:

Malt, a duty of 1 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> per bushel.	
Tobacco, an additional duty of 10 <i>d.</i> per pound.	
Coffee, West-Indian, . . .	4½ <i>d.</i> ditto.
— Turkey, . . .	2 <i>d.</i> ditto.
Tea, an addition of four per cent. to the former duty.	
Pepper, . . .	7½ <i>d.</i> per pound.
British spirits, . . .	3 <i>d.</i> per gallon.
Malt and sugar-wash (a species of spirits), . . .	9 <i>d.</i> ditto.

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British wine, . . . 1*s.* 8*d.* per gallon.

The first article was the consolidation of the customs, which, including the duty on wool, would amount to . . .	£500,000
The increased duty on malt, . . .	1,400,000
On British spirits, . . .	500,000
On tobacco, . . .	500,000
On coffee and cocoa, . . .	130,000
On tea, . . .	130,000
On pepper, . . .	30,000

Making on the whole, . . . £3,190,000

He acknowledged and lamented that there had been a deplorable stagnation of trade during the few last months; but he hoped that stagnation would be temporary, and would soon cease. In the quarter ending the 6th April, there was an increase of 1,000,000*l.* compared with the corresponding quarter of last year. In the present quarter, indeed, down to the 4th of June, there had been a diminution of not less than 107,000*l.* or about 2 per cent. on the whole; but, in the corresponding quarter of last year, with which this was compared, there were some extraordinary payments, which, if taken into account, would make the diminution of the last quarter appear very small.

These resolutions were adopted, after a division against the new taxes, of 132 to 329.

The other business of Parliament has been indecisive and unimportant; and neither any plan of Reform, nor any bill for relieving the distressed population, has been agitated. Sir JAMES MAC-KINTOSH has displayed great energy on several subjects; and we look up to him and Mr. BROUGHAM, in the next session, as more effective and popular leaders of the Opposition, than Mr. Tierney has proved himself.

Minority of 164, on a Motion for reducing two Junior Lords of the Admiralty, in April.

Archdale, M.	Buxton, T. F.
Allen, J. H.	Buton, R. C.
Althorp, Viscount	Baikes, H.
Anson, Hon. G.	Bastard, E. P.
Aubrey, Sir J.	Burrell, Sir C.
Astell, Wm.	Calvert, Chas.
Baring, Sir T.	Calvert, Nich.
Barnard, Visc.	Carew, R. S.
Barnett, James	Cavendish, H.
Becher, W. W.	Clifford, Capt.
Bernal, R.	Clifton, Visc.
Bennett, Hon. H. G.	Coffin, Sir I.
Benyon, Ben.	Colborne, N. R.
Birch, Jos.	Coke, W. T.
Brand, Hon. T.	Coke, W.
Brown, Don.	Concannon, L.
Brougham, H.	Curwen, J. C.
Burroughs, Sir W.	Crompton, Sam.
Byng, G.	Churchill, Lord C.

4 C

Calthorpe,

Calthorpe, Hon. T.
 Carhampton, Earl of
 DeCrespigny, Sir W.
 Denison, W. P.
 Dickinson, Wm.
 Douglas, Hon. F. S.
 Duncannon, Lord
 Dundas, C.
 Deerhurst, Lord
 Dayenport, D.
 Ellice, Ed.
 Euston, Earl of
 Fazakerly, N.
 Ferguson, Sir R. C.
 Fitzgerald, Lord W.
 Fleming, John
 Foley, T.
 Folkestone, Visc.
 Frankland, R.
 Forbes, C.
 Graham, R. G.
 Grattan, Rt. Hon. H.
 Grenfell, Pascoe
 Griffiths, John W.
 Guise, Sir W.
 Harney, R. H.
 Haskell, Benj.
 Harcourt, John
 Hamilton, Lord A.
 Harvey, D. W.
 Hill, Lord A.
 Honeywood, W. P.
 Hornby, Ed.
 Howard, Lord H. M.
 Howorth, H.
 Hume, Jos.
 Hughes, W. L.
 Hurst, R.
 Hutchinson, Hon. C.
 Houldsworth, T.
 Kennedy, T. F.
 Lamb, Hon. W.
 Lamb, Hon. G.
 Lambton, J. G.
 Langton, W. Gore
 Latouche, John
 Lemon, Sir W.
 Longman, George
 Lloyd, J. M.
 Lyttelton, Hon. W.
 Lubbock, Sir John
 Lownds, W. G.
 Leake, Wm.
 Maule, Hon. W.
 Macleod, R.
 Macdonald, James
 Mackintosh, Sir J.
 Martin, J.
 Milbank, Mark
 Merest, J. W. D.
 Mills, G.
 Monck, Sir C.
 Moore, Peter
 Morpeth, Visc.
 Neville, Hon. R.
 Newport, Sir J.
 North, Dudley
 Nugent, Lord
 Newman, W. R.
 O'Callaghan, J.
 Ord, Wm.
 Osborne, Lord F. G.
 Palmer, C.
 Palmer, C. F.
 Pares, T.
 Parnell, W.
 Peirse, H.
 Phillips, G.
 Phillips, G. R.
 Phillips, C. M.
 Piggott, Sir A.
 Power, R.
 Powlett, Hon. W.
 Proby, Hon. Capt.
 Pryse, Pryse
 Price, Robert
 Ricardo, D.
 Ranccliffe, Lord
 Roberts, A.
 Roberts, W. T.
 Rowley, Sir W.
 Russell, Lord Wm.
 Russell, Lord G. W.
 Russell, Lord John
 Russell, G.
 Rumbold, C. E.
 Rickford, W.
 Sefton, Earl of
 Stuart, Lord J.
 Stanley, Lord
 Sebright, Sir J.
 Sinclair, G.
 Symonds, T. P.
 Smith, Hon. R.
 Smith, Sam.
 Smith, Wm.
 Smythe, J. H.
 Tavistock, Marquis
 Taylor, M. A.
 Taylor, C. V.
 Thorp, Alderman
 Tierney, Rt. Hon. G.
 Walpole, Hon. G.
 Wailman, Ald.
 Webbe, Ed.
 Western, C. C.
 Whitbread, Wm.
 Wilkins, W.
 Williams, Wm.
 Williams, O.
 Wilson, Sir R.
 Wood, Alderman
 White, Luke
 Wright, J. Atkins
 Wilberforce, Wm.
 Webster, Sir G.
 TELLERS.
 Calcraft, John
 Ridley, Sir M. W.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Porto Bello has been taken by the Independents under Gen. Macgregor.

The landing of Gen. Macgregor and his troops, took place on the 9th of April, in the Bay of Buenaventura, with little or no opposition. The Independents then proceeded through the woods which separate the shores of the bay and harbour, and advanced by the latter upon the town; this forms the right side of the harbour, and the approach is confined to a very narrow passage among the rocks, commanded on the right by a steep and almost impenetrable wood, which, in some places, has not a passage for more than one man a-breast. At midnight, the royalists determined on evacuating their positions, and commenced a retreat upon Panama. The Independents found the following stores in the fortress:

113 guns, different calibre, from 24 to 6-pounders, a considerable proportion of which are brass; also three brass 10-inch mortars.

1,460 barrels of gunpowder.

19,626 round-shot, different sizes, besides a quantity of grape, bar, langrage, and double-headed.

2,640 shells.

28,760 ball-cartridges.

360 muskets.

An immense quantity of sponges, rammers, &c. and entrenching tools, and various stores.

The garrison consisted of 466 men, whites, mulattoes, and blacks. A number of the regulars of the royalist army, are said to have joined the insurgents. Macgregor intended to push forward immediately for Panama.

Proclamation of General MacGregor to his Army.

"Soldiers!—The army of New Granada has covered itself with glory. Porto Bello, the most famous fortress of South America, could only withstand a few hours the valour of our army. The light brigade, under the orders of the gallant General Rafter, overcame obstacles and difficulties, which only men animated with your enthusiasm could have attempted. The advance, led by the brave Capt. Ross, attacked the enemy with such intrepidity, that they fled with fear and astonishment to their walls.

"The navy, under Commodore Hudson, in covering the landing, and in the diversion he made in attacking the Spanish forts in the harbour, did every thing that their intrepidity gave me a right to expect from them. The captains and seamen of the transports are deserving of every praise, for the exertions they made in landing the troops.

"Soldiers!—Our first conquest has been glorious: it has opened the road to fortune and additional fame. Panama invites our approach;

approach, and the South Sea shall soon behold upon her shore the conquerors of the Isthmus.

GREGOR M'GREAGOR.
"Head-quarters, Porto-Bello, April 10."

General Morillo has addressed a proclamation to the English officers and soldiers in the service of the patriots, stating his knowledge that many of them "had reason to repent of their engagement in the rebel cause, into which they had been deluded, and that the want of means alone prevented them from quitting the insurgent banners; he therefore offers to guarantee personal security to those who will repair to the head-quarters of the royal army, upon which they shall either be received into the service of his Catholic majesty, or be sent free to any place they may desire."

The capital of Peru, the opulent city of Lima, is threatened by a formidable armament preparing in Chili, under Lord Cochrane. The viceroy had addressed a proclamation to the Peruvians, exhorting them to take arms for the common defence; but the address seemed to have produced but little effect.

In Mexico, a new insurgent leader has appeared, and causes some uneasiness. He is a descendant of Montezuma, and

has taken up arms, he says, to deliver his country from the unjust successors of the first Spanish conquerors. This chief has at present only some hundred men under his banners; but fears are entertained of the influence of a name which tradition has preserved in Mexico, even among the meanest of the inhabitants.

An English gentleman, resident at Cadiz, writes as under to his friend in Exeter, dated the 28th ult.:

"I have never witnessed such alacrity as is manifested in equipping the vessels for the expedition, which will probably leave this place in the month of August next. The number of troops to be employed will amount to 20,000, and they are to be conveyed by five sail of the line, six frigates, and several smaller armed vessels. It is understood that this immense force is going against Buenos Ayres; and the general hope here is, that the people of that country will not oppose any resistance: the truth is, I believe, that the inhabitants of South America set little value on civil liberty. The rich, and more enlightened, part of them, appear to be disgusted with the new order of things; and it is highly probable that Buenos Ayres will, ere long, be again under the dominion of his Catholic Majesty."

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON.

THE CITY PUBLIC KITCHEN, Blackfriars, continues its meritorious services to the poor. The committee, in their annual report to the subscribers, state, that the distribution of coals at 9d. per bushel, and potatoes at 14lbs. for 3d. commenced on the 12th of January, and continued to the 8th of April, in which period 330 chaldrons of coals, and about 74 tons of potatoes, were delivered at the City Public Kitchen, to applicants bringing recommendatory tickets from the subscribers. It is estimated that not less than 2,500 families, consisting of about 12,500 individuals, participated in this very salutary relief. It is but justice to the individuals to state, that this Institution owes its existence to Mr. JOSEPH LEAPER, who condescends to fill the office of collector, and who is liberally aided by Mr. CHAMBERLAIN CLARK.

At a meeting at Freemasons' Hall, on the 26th, at which the Dukes of KENT and SUSSEX obligingly presided. Mr. OWEN's ingenious plan of a Rural Hospital for the Poor was again illustrated; and, though a committee of partizans was selected, the plan, as a national object, is deemed Utopian. It was on the other hand considered, by the best informed persons present, that no useful or extensive relief can be obtained for pauperism but by uni-

versally subdividing large farms into small ones, and returning to a natural state of society.

A Court of Common Council was lately held at Guildhall, and numerously attended, when the following resolutions were agreed to, as the foundation of a Petition to Parliament against the new taxes: "This Court deem it their bounden duty to impress upon Parliament, the urgent necessity there exists for taking into its most serious consideration the unparalleled distress and privations of the people, large bodies of whom, unable to find employment, are soliciting to be conveyed from their native soil, in order to seek labour, and provide for their necessities, in a foreign clime. That it would look at the immense amount of the poor-rates, and the crowded state of the prisons; the melancholy lists of the bankrupts that daily appear; and that it would not only reject all propositions for laying additional burthens upon the people, but be pleased to institute an immediate and rigorous inquiry into every branch of the public expenditure; to abolish all useless places, pensions, and appointments; and to adopt such a system of general reformation and economy, as may tend to remove the present embarrassments, and restore the nation to a state of happiness and prosperity."

At another Court of Common Council, Mr. Favell moved several resolutions against the Foreign Enlistment Bill, which were unanimously agreed to.

At the late sessions at the Old Bailey, sentence was passed on 136 prisoners; thirteen to suffer death, three to be transported for life, nine for fourteen years, and fifty-eight for seven years. *Charles Rennet*, for child-stealing, was sentenced to seven years' transportation.

At a scrutiny at the India-house for the termination of the following question, viz. "That this Court concur in the recommendation of the Court of Directors, as contained in the resolution of the 20th ult. and that the sum of 60,000*l.* be accordingly granted, to be applied to the benefit of the Marquis of Hastings, in the mode pointed out in that resolution, subject to the confirmation of another general court:"—the scrutineers reported the number to be, for the question, 441; against it, 191: majority for the question, 223. A decision at which we cordially rejoice.

On the 5th, a meeting of the proprietors of Drury-lane Theatre, was held in the saloon; when Mr. WARD read an account of the revenue and expenditure of the last season; from which it appeared, that, up to the 5th of May, the receipts were 35,996*l.* and the expenditure 37,293*l.* 12*s.* making a deficiency of 1,297*l.* 12*s.* The debt last year was 84,800*l.*: this year it is 90,922*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.*

On the 9th, there was a bidding for the Loan of twelve millions: 80*l.* 3 per cent. consols was to be given for 100*l.* sterling, and the bidder who should propose to accept the least quantity of 3 per cent. reduced, in addition to this 80 consols, was to be the contractor:

Mr. Rothschild proposed £62 18*s.* 8*d.*

Mess. Ricardo & Brothers 65 2 6

Mess. Ellis & Co. and Reid
& Co. 65 10 0

So that Mr. Rothschild accepted 2*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.* 3 per cent. reduced for each 100*l.* less than the others, and was the contractor.

MARRIED.

The Right Hon. Lord Rossmore, to Lady Augusta Charteris, youngest daughter of the late Lord Elcho.

The Rev. William Russell, rector of Shepperton, Middlesex, to Miss Letitia Ann Nicholls, of Kennington.

Mr. Geo. D'Aranda, of Leonard-square, to Miss Sarah Ann March, of Ludgate-street.

Mr. H. C. Field, of Newgate-street, to Miss Ann Sophia Gwinnell, of Worcester.

Henry Hayter, esq. of Eden-Vale, Wilts, to Miss Eliza Jane Heylyn, of Highbury-terrace.

At Epping church, Sir John Wrottesley, bart. to the Hon. Mrs. John Bennett, of Copt-hall, Essex.

John Archer, esq. of Saffron Walden, to Miss Mary Anne Hatchett, of Pimlico.

William R. Robinson, esq. to Miss Jane Maltby, both of Walthamstow.

Mr. H. B. Elwell, to Miss H. Eden Smith, of Hammersmith.

At Islington, John Mackarness, esq. to Miss Catharine Poynter Coxhead.

Charles George Horatio Clark, esq. of St. James' Palace, to Miss Eliza Nicholls, of Wandsworth.

At St. Andrew's, Holborn, David Carrouthers, esq. Assistant Commissary General to the Forces, to Miss Sarah Proctor, of Granda-house, Monmouthshire.

Mr. William Quince, of Albion Wharf, to Miss Phæbe Brown, of Great Surrey-street.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, John Whyte Melville, esq. of Mount Melville, Fifeshire, to Lady Catharine, daughter of the Duchess Dowager of Leeds.

Frederick Albert Winsor, jun. esq. of Shorter's-hill, to Miss Catharine Hunter, of Brunswick-square.

At St. George's church, Bloomsbury, Robert Lewis, esq. of West Plean, Stirlingshire, to Miss Margaret Hunter, of Montague-street, Russell-square.

Col. Sir Dudley St. Leger Hill, K. C. B. to Miss Caroline Drury Hunter, of Kew.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, James Lester, esq. to Miss Felton.

The Hon. F. C. Cavendish, M. P. Major 9th Lancers, son of Lord George Cavendish, to Frances-Susan, widow of the Hon. Frederick Howard.

Baron Chas. Philip de Thierry, of St. George's, Hanover-sq. to Emily, daughter of the Rev. Archdeacon Rudge.

Mr. William King, of Welbeck-street, to Miss M. Thornton, of Clayton-place, Kennington.

Mr. C. B. Stutfield, of Grove-place, Hackney, to Miss Eliza Lewis, of Crutched Friars.

Mr. W. Stark, jun. of Cheapside, to Miss Anna Maria Hancock, of Parndon, Essex.

At St. George's, Lieut. W. Bohm Bowyer, of the R. N. to Frances, daughter of the late Capt. Beck, of the East India Company's Service.

John Raine, esq. of Great Coram-street, to Miss Harriet Boothby, of West Grove-house, Sheffield.

At St. Pancras, the Rev. John Ruddell, A. M. of Christ's-college, Cambridge, to Miss Mary Peyton, of Brompton.

Joseph Houson, esq. of Lincoln's Inn-fields, to Miss Sophia Catharine Tuckett, of St. Christopher.

Capt. Sir Thomas Staines, R. N. to Miss Sarah Tournay Bargrave, of Eastry, Kent.

Edward Walker, esq. of Blackheath, to Miss Eliza Fawcett, of Aynho, Northamptonshire.

At Mary-le-bone, the Rev. J. Peter Chambers, rector of Hedenham, Norfolk, to Miss Anna Maria Maxwell, of Harley-street.

DIED.

DIED.

In York-street, St. James's-square, *Lady Agill*, wife of Gen. Sir C. A. bart.

In Chester-street, Grosvenor-place, 45, the Hon. *Arabella St. John*, wife of Gen. the Hon. St. John, and sister to Earl Craven.

In Portugal-street, 38, *John Stratton*, esq. of Farthingoc-lodge, Northamptonshire.

In Harley-street, *G. Barclay*, esq. of Burford lodge, Surrey.

T. H. Robinson, esq. 27, of Baker-street, Portman-square.

At Wynchmore-hill, 88, *T. Holmes*, esq.

In Queen Anne-street West, *Lieut. Gen. Sir James Campbell*, bart. of Inverneil.

At Kentish Town, 68, *C. Wgatt*, esq. of Bedford-row.

At Croydon, 91, *Elizabeth*, wife of John Crane, esq.

At South Lambeth, 78, *Mrs. Wigan*.

At Islington, 60, the Rev. *Dr. Jarment*, many years a respectable minister of the Scots chapel, Oxendon-street.

In New North-street, Red Lion-square, 85, *Mrs. Ann Porter*.

At Upper Edmonton, 83, *Margaret*, widow of the Rev. *Dr. Lloyd*, of Lynn.

In Kensington-square, *Anna Maria*, widow of the Rev. *Edward Barker*.

In London, the wife of *Lieut. Richard Harding*, of the Horse Artillery.

In Dyer's Buildings, 35, *Mr. George Strachan*, late of Hampstead.

The Rev. *Richard Caddick*, D.D. 79, late of Whitehall, and of Caddick-lodge, Fulham. Dr. C. was author of "Hebrew made Easy, or an Introduction to the Hebrew Language;" and "Paul's Epistle to the Romans, in Hebrew."

At Fulham, *Miss Marianne Bowden*.

At Clapham Common, 25, *Charles Adams Kemble*, esq.

At Hampton Court, 77, *Catharine*, widow of *Charles Chester*, esq. of Chicheley.

At Greenwich, 50, *Smith Child*, esq. of the Navy Pay Office, Somerset-house. He was the author of "The Whole Art and Mystery of Brewing Porter, Ale, and Table-Beer."

In Bedford-street, Bedford-row, *George Curtis*, esq. an Elder Brother of the Trinity-house.

Rev. *T. George Blane*, B.D. rector of St. Andrew's, Holborn, and of Walmer, Kent.

In Grosvenor-square, *W. Champion*, esq.

Mary, wife of John Smith, partner in the Uxbridge bank, and a member of the Society of Friends.

In Devonshire-place, 72, *John Tunno*, esq.

In London, the Rev. *E. O. Smith*, of Aspley-house, Beds, and Rector of Salford-cum-Holcut.

In Bedford-square, 59, *Philip Dauncey*, esq. King's Counsel.

William Bond, esq. of York-place, Pentonville.

At Croydon, 74, *Samuel Hemmans*, esq.

At Spa-fields Chapel-house, 63, the Rev. *T. Bennett*, of Birmingham, a minister in the Countess of Huntingdon's connection.

At Dnnham Massey, Cheshire, in the 82d year of his age, *George Harry* earl of Stamford and Warrington, Lord Lieutenant of the county, &c. He married, in 1763, Lady Henrietta Cavendish Bentinck, second daughter of William second duke of Portland; and is succeeded by *George Harry Lord Grey*.

In his 42d year, *Mr. F. W. Blagdon*, an active and laborious writer for the press, and some time co-editor of the *Morning Post* newspaper. He began his career as a horn-boy to vend the *Sun* newspaper, whenever it contained extraordinary news; then became amanuensis to the late Dr. Willich, under whom he studied the German and French languages; and afterwards set up for himself as editor of a monthly volume of translated Travels. He soon after appeared as editor of an annual volume called the *Flowers of Literature*, and as conductor of a newspaper called the *Phœnix*, and of another, in opposition to Cobbett. But, none of these, and many other projects, providing for a growing family, he latterly lived on a salary derived from assisting in the conduct of the *Morning Post*. Incessant care undermined his constitution, and he sunk under a gradual decline. His connexions and immediate interests led him to support the administration and measures of the day; but, in his private character, he was amiable, ingenious, and benevolent. A subscription has been opened for his destitute widow and family.

At Romney-terrace, Westminster, *Joseph Moser*, esq. late one of the magistrates of the Police Office, Whitechapel. Mr. Moser was the author of several valuable publications; amongst them his "Thoughts upon Cash, Credit, and Country-Banks," 8vo. 1793; "Turkish Tales," 2 vols. 12mo. 1794; "Reflexions on Profane and Judicial Swearing," 12mo. 1795; "An Examination of the Pamphlet entitled Thoughts on the English Government, 8vo. 1796;" are chief. Mr. M. was a descendant of a Swiss family; was born in Greek-street, Soho, in 1748, and was the son of Hans Jacob Moser, a respectable artist. He was first placed under his uncle G. M. Moser, esq. late keeper of the Royal Academy, who intended him for the profession of painting in enamel. Mr. Moser continued in the academy till his marriage in 1783; he then relinquished painting, and devoted himself entirely to literature. About 1794, he was appointed a magistrate for Westminster. He sat first in the office in Queen-square; but, on the death of Sergeant Kirby, he removed to Worship-street. For some years he was a leading correspondent in the European Magazine, and some other publications.

WESTMINSTER

WESTMINSTER ABBEY :

Or, Records of very Eminent and Remarkable Persons recently deceased.

CHARLES AUGUSTIN COULOMB,
A French Chemist.

CHARLES Augustin Coulomb, was born at Angoulême, on the 14th June, 1736, and was a member of a family that had been distinguished for their public services in the town of Montpellier. He came to Paris when very young, and soon manifested a decided taste for mathematics. He presented to the Academy of Sciences, from time to time, memoirs on various topics connected with practical mechanics. Soon after his return from America, in 1779, he divided with Van Swinden the prize proposed for the best construction of the mariner's compass; and two years afterwards, had the prize awarded him for his paper on the theory of simple machines. One of the most important topics which he discussed in that valuable memoir, is friction. He examined the opinions of those who had already treated upon it; he repeated, and varied their experiments; and, proceeding upon a larger scale, he obtained results, which were in many respects novel, and altogether very interesting. Some of the most curious observations which he made, were respecting the relation between the length of time in which the effect of friction reaches its maximum quantity, and the amount of the weight or force employed. This relation he found to be of the greatest importance in a practical point of view, and to influence the results so materially, that, unless it is taken into account, all our calculations must be fundamentally erroneous. For example, supposing that the force required to overcome the friction of one surface upon another, as depending upon a certain pressure on the surface, when the bodies were first placed in contact, was 100; in a few seconds, it would be as 250 or 300; and, in a few days, it would increase to 900 or 1000.

In the researches to which he was led, in his experiments on the construction of the compass, he had occasion to pay particular attention to the effects of what he styles torsion, or the resistance which the suspending wire opposes to the action of the needle in obeying the magnetic attraction. This circumstance was the cause of Coulomb's invention of what he denominated his torsion-balance, an instrument which he afterwards employed very extensively for measuring minute forces, such as those produced by extremely small quantities of electricity and magnetism. An account of his experiments on this subject, was published in the *Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences* for 1784, under the title of *Theoretical and Experimental Researches on the Force of Torsion*, and the

Elasticity of Metallic Threads. The action of the torsion-balance essentially consists in the resistance which an extremely fine thread opposes to our attempts to twist it; and his object was to obtain an accurate measure of the force of this resistance.

Coulomb had been elected a member of the academy in 1781, and now made Paris his residence, devoting himself for some years almost exclusively to the investigation of the sciences of electricity and magnetism; more especially in endeavouring to perfect their theory. He proved by it, that electrical attractions and repulsions follow the general law of the inverse ratio of the squares of the distances,—a law which had been assumed by preceding philosophers as highly probable, and as agreeing generally with the phenomena, but which had not before obtained the sanction of direct experimental proof. In the further prosecution of his researches on the subject of electricity, Coulomb was induced to adopt the hypothesis of the two electric fluids!

In the science of magnetism, upon which Coulomb bestowed a great share of attention, he supposes that all the particles of the instrument are so many partial magnets, having their opposite poles in contact. The operation of these poles will, in a great measure, be neutralized by each other, so that the two extreme poles only will be in a state of activity. Besides his hypothesis, he, however, made some important observations on magnetism; especially those that refer to the effects produced upon it by temperature. The experiments and researches of Coulomb, on electricity and magnetism, were more directed to the establishment or elucidation of his hypotheses, than to the development of any new facts; so that, although he devoted so much of his attention to these departments, he has produced in either of them very little of what can properly be considered as discoveries.

Among the other objects to which Coulomb directed his attention, we must not omit to mention a memoir, which was published by the academy in the year 1781, on wind-mills, in which the author made a great number of experiments on the milla near Lisle, particularly directing his attention to the form of the sails, and the quantity of effect which they were able to produce by a given force of the wind. A very curious and elaborate paper of Coulomb, was published in the *Memoirs of the Institute* for the year 1798, detailing numerous experiments on the quantity of power which a man can exert in the course of a day, and on the best method of employing his strength.

Coulomb,

Coulomb supposed the cause of magnetism to be very analogous to that of electricity; that there were two magnetic fluids; that their particles repel each other; that the particles of one fluid attract the particles of the other; that they act in the inverse ratio of the squares of the distances; but that the fluid is lodged entirely in the interior of the body.

In the year 1800, Coulomb published, in the Memoirs of the Institute, a paper on Magnetism, and likewise one of his most learned essays on the cohesion of fluids.

The events of Coulomb's life are few, and not particularly interesting. The French revolution deprived him of some offices which he had filled under the monarchy, and probably impaired his private property. At the dissolution of the academy, he felt no longer any interest in the metropolis, nor indeed could it be considered as a place of security for any one distinguished either for talents or for acquisitions of a more animate kind. He retired for some time to a small estate which he possessed near Blois, until the violence of the storm was passed over, when he was recalled to take his place in the Institute, of which he continued ever after to be an active member. His death took place in his 70th year, in consequence of a gradual exhaustion of the nervous system, the immediate result of a febrile attack, but probably originating in the decay of the system incident to the decline of life.

JULIEN-JEAN-CÉSAR LE GALLOIS,
Surgeon and Philologist,

was the son of an honest agriculturist, in easy circumstances, and received a liberal education. He gave early signs of talent: and, on finishing his education, he felt a desire to study medicine, which he pursued in the university of Caen, which reckoned among its medical professors, Chibourg, Le Canu, and Ronsell, and which had produced Vicq-d'Azyr, Thouret, and Vauquelin. The revolution, about this period, assumed a most frightful shape. Those who still retained some sentiments of commiseration, and some ideas of equity, and the young in particular, burning with indignation, ranged themselves under the standard of a party, which has since been distinguished as that of *Federalist*. Le Gallois became, under these circumstances, one of the leaders of the students. It is useless, impolitic, and perhaps dangerous, to dwell upon those times of calamity: suffice it say, that the party in question was crushed in Calvados, as well as throughout France; and that Le Gallois, obliged to fly, hid himself first at Paris, where he was discovered; that he took refuge among the sciences, and was so fortunate as to be employed in the manufacture of saltpetre, in a department at a distance

from the capital. Upon the formation of the three schools of medicine, he returned to Paris, where he was received as one of the pupils from the departments; among his fellow-students he was distinguished, and began, by fixing the attention of the learned world upon him, by his Thesis for the doctorate on the following question: "Is the blood identically the same in all the vessels which it passes through?" This production announced a man of science, who was determined to proceed in his studies by the thorny, but otherwise fertile, road of experience.

Le Gallois shortly afterwards took part in the discussions occasioned by the famous thesis of Boulet, who, in an ingenious and erudite paradox, threw some doubt on the existence of Hippocrates. Suddenly, a grand idea struck Le Gallois, and absorbed all the faculties of his mind. He sought for the solution of the boldest problem,—for he sought nothing less than the discovery of the principle of life! The history of the sciences exhibits to us the first chemists, as almost all occupied for centuries with the transmutation of the metals, and the universal panacea. They could neither create gold, nor prolong the life of men, and yet they enriched the arts with numerous useful processes, and medicine with several powerful remedies. Le Gallois did not succeed any more than they, in determining in what life precisely consists; and perhaps it is not given to the feeble intelligence of man, to discover the primordial laws of the great phenomena of our organization; but, in seeking for the solution of a question still undecided, Le Gallois threw great light on several very important points in physiology. He is, in this respect, the most distinguished man which the French school of medicine has produced since Bichat.

The labours of Le Gallois are contained in a work entitled "Experiments on the Principle of Life, particularly on that of the Motion of the Heart, and on the Seat of this Principle." This valuable collection of facts has produced a work equally important, viz. the Report made on this subject to the first class of the Institute, by Baron Humboldt, so dear to the sciences, and Halle and Percy. These gentlemen caused to be repeated before them, first, the series of experiments relative to the principle of the inspiratory movements; secondly, the experiments relative to the principle of the powers of the heart. But these subjects cannot be analyzed in the present discourse.

Le Gallois has also left a work on the teeth of the rabbit and the guinea-pig, on the duration of gestation in the latter animal, and on the relaxation of the symphysis pubis at the moment of parturition. The observations and experiments on these various subjects, were made while Le Gallois

Gallois was enquiring into the principle of life.

Le Gallois, who was qualified by his education and talents to practise either surgery or medicine, adhered to the latter branch of the healing art. He had been nearly a twelvemonth physician to the

Bicetre. He lived in Paris; and, it was when proceeding on foot to his duty, as he frequently did, that he was attacked by a peripneumonia, to which he fell a victim in the beginning of February, 1818, leaving an interesting family, inconsolable for his loss.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

With all the Marriages and Deaths.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

A NUMEROUS and respectable meeting of merchants and traders, lately took place at Newcastle, when it was resolved unanimously to petition against the Foreign Enlistment Bill, as tending to destroy the commercial intercourse of this country with South America.

Married.] Mr. R. Jamieson, to Miss E. Johnson, both of Newcastle.—Mr. W. Hackworth, of Newcastle, to Miss A. Hugh, of Durham.—Mr. W. Proctor, of London, to Miss M. A. Proctor, of Newcastle.—Mr. J. Potts, to Miss M. Blair: Mr. A. Gleason, to Miss E. Eaton: Mr. J. Allison, to Miss Coulson: all of Durham.—Mr. G. Gillmore, of the Durham-road, to Miss Todd, of Gateshead.—Joseph Hawks, esq. of Gateshead, to Miss F. S. Hawks.—Mr. R. Bell, to Miss S. Hull, both of North Shields.—Mr. A. Muir, to Miss M. Blyth, both of Sunderland.—Mr. Mann, to Miss Donnison, both of Bishopwearmouth.—William Bayley, esq. of Stockton, to Miss D'Oyley, of Sion-hill, near Thirsk.—Mr. M. Barker, to Miss J. Dixon, both of Hexham.—Mr. W. Pickering, to Mrs. Cockburn, both of Chester-le-street.—Mr. J. Dow, of Brenkspath, to Miss A. Moody, of Gateshead.—Mr. J. Gillespy, of Coastly-Burnfoot, to Miss Porteous, of Hexham.

Died.] At Newcastle, in Percy-street, 81, Dorothy, widow of John Backhouse, esq.—At Caldbeck, much respected, 34, Mr. J. W. Spearman.—In Eldon-row, 67, Mrs. Temple, deservedly regretted.—In Pilgrim-street, 34, Mr. E. Robson, much respected.—Mr. H. Forster, suddenly.—In Percy-street, 75, Mr. T. Wardle.

At Durham, 86, the Rev. T. Hayes, vicar of St. Oswald's, deservedly lamented.—51, Mrs. M. Pinckney.—In Gilligate, Mrs. Castle, widow of Samuel C. esq.

At North Shields, 62, Mr. P. Eales.—53, Mrs. A. Foster.—44, Mrs. A. Doxford.—65, Mrs. M. Foster.—43, Mrs. M. Storey.—80, Mrs. A. Storey.—97, Mrs. J. Gordon.

At South Shields, 63, Mr. S. Wilson, much respected.

At Sunderland, Mrs. T. Thompson.—21, Miss Walton, deservedly respected.—Mrs. C. Gowland.

At Barnardcastle, 49, Mr. R. Richardson.—30, Mr. C. Hodgson.

At Bishopwearmouth, 62, Mr. J. Moor.—32, Mr. J. Millar.

At Monkwearmouth, 87, Mrs. Parkinson.

At Stockton, at an advanced age, Mr. W. Wrightson, deservedly respected.

At Great Bavington, John Bailey, esq. of Chillingham, Northumberland, 68, author of the very able Agricultural Report of the county of Durham, and joint writer with Mr. Culley, of the equally able Northumberland Report, drawn up for the Board of Agriculture. Few men possessed greater skill in rural economy, or managed such extensive concerns in land-agency, with more esteem and respect.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

Carlisle and its neighbourhood have, within the month, been considerably alarmed and agitated, by assemblages of between two and three thousand unemployed distressed weavers. Notwithstanding the evident appearance of want and extreme wretchedness, they preserved the utmost order and decorum. They held several meetings; and finally published an Appeal "to the public feeling," in which they state some lamentable facts,—of men once healthy and strong, reduced to second childhood;—of mothers incapable of giving nourishment to infants, the natural source being dried and exhausted;—of children carnivorously anxious for their meal (their sole sustenance,) of potatoes! They add, "We are now arrived at a pitch of wretchedness and misery, such as, we sincerely believe, has never existed in any country, in time of profound peace, except visited by a natural famine. We are a powerful people, and yet we want strength,—we are an industrious people, and yet we want bread;—whatever the cause may be, we will not at this moment pretend to determine, but the effects are dreadful to be contemplated, and still more horrible to experience." The masters ultimately agreed to some little advance; and, in consequence, many of these afflicted people have returned to their work.

Several experienced agriculturists lately arrived at Carlisle, to transport themselves to America.

Married.] Mr. J. Tomlinson, to Miss J. Snowden; Mr. J. Henry, to Miss F. Oliphant;

Orphan: Mr. E. Rust, to Miss M. Hul-
 son: Mr. R. Robinson, to Miss A. Jackson:
 all of Carlisle.—John Conwell, esq. of
 Carlisle, to Miss E. Harrison, of Penrith.
 —Mr. J. Schellick, of Carlisle, to Miss
 J. Wilson, of Houghtonhead.—Mr. W.
 Starnes, to Miss Dand: Mr. Tysch, to
 Miss E. Wilde: all of Maryport.—John
 Whiteside, esq. of Workington, to Miss
 C. Hayton.—James Gandy, esq. of Kendal,
 to Mrs. Honsfield, of Stanwix.—Mr.
 J. Askew, to Miss A. Haslet, of Raven-
 glass.—Capt. Waters, to Miss Branth-
 waite, both of Kirkland.—Mr. W. Tysan,
 of Windermere, to Miss E. Hutchinson,
 of Kendal.

Died. At Carlisle, 63, Mr. J. Walton.
 —82, Mrs. J. Sanderson.—78, Mr. R.
 Lamb.—77, Mrs. Goodfellow.—39, Mr.
 W. Crighton.

At Penrith, 57, Mrs. H. Williamson.—
 64, Mrs. M. Barker.—21, Mr. J. Mil-
 bourne.—24, Mr. G. Richardson.

At Whitehaven, 83, Mr. G. Key.—
 Miss Johnson.—Mr. J. Richardson.
 At Maryport, 81, Mrs. A. Parbt.

At Kendal, 81, Mr. J. Garnett
 YORKSHIRE.

Petitions against the wool-tax have
 been forwarded from all quarters in the
 manufacturing districts, particularly from
 the West Riding: That from Huddersfield,
 consisted of forty skins of parchment,
 closely lined with signatures.

A very numerous assemblage of unem-
 ployed workmen took place lately on
 Hunslet Moor, in the vicinity of Leeds,
 for the purpose of suggesting a remedy for
 their general distress. After some discus-
 sion, in which several energetic speeches
 were delivered, the following resolutions
 were unanimously agreed to: "That Eng-
 land has been involved in a most ruinous,
 expensive, and unnecessary, war, for a
 quarter of a century. That, as far as we
 can discover, its object was the perpetuity
 of the tythe-system and legitimacy, and
 not the welfare and happiness of the pro-
 ductive classes. That the supporters of
 the nation, the agriculturists, the mer-
 chants, artists, manufacturers, and arti-
 zans, were repeatedly assured that indemn-
 ity for the past, and security for the
 future, were the objects of the said bloody
 war. That, from the circumstances which
 are now taking place, the above objects
 are entirely lost sight of; the regrets of the
 king's subjects, and the only hope of reward
 for national exertion, (so often held forth
 as inducements to patient suffering),—a
 lessening of the national burthens, is dash-
 ed from us with insult, and our distresses
 thereby treated with ridicule. That no
 redress can be obtained but from our-
 selves: that we must possess the means;
 and, if we fail to adopt them with vigour,
 and persistently to persevere, we shall merit
 every punishment which we may have to
 endure, and deserve the detestation of

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posterity; to whom we shall leave the
 greatest legacy of tyranny and cowardice
 that was ever bequeathed by the genera-
 tion to another."

The lately-discovered mineral water at
 Harrogate, has been analysed, and found
 to be the same as No. 1, at Cheltenham.

Marrried. Mr. T. Percival, of York, to
 Mrs. M. Ishaton, of Leeds.—Mr. R.
 Lister, to Miss H. Lockwood: Mr. T.
 Fell, to Miss M. Martadine: Mr. W.
 Keddall, to Miss M. Moorring: all of Hull.
 —T. Bentley Locke, esq. of Hull, to Miss
 M. A. Winter, of Leeds.—Mr. W. Widd,
 of Leeds, to Miss R. Emmet, of Halifax.
 —Mr. J. Barlow, to Miss Ireland, of
 Northallerton.—Mr. G. Taylor, of Hud-
 dersfield, to Miss M. North, of Almonds-
 bury.—Mr. J. Wood, of Huddersfield, to
 Miss Hunt, of Islington.—Mr. G. Meason,
 of Huddersfield, to Mrs. Foreman, of Sam-
 mersgate.—Mr. W. Crump, of Beverley,
 to Miss T. Forden, of Cherry Burton.
 —Mr. N. Flrth, of Barnley, to Miss A.
 Hardaker, of Skipton.—Mr. J. Walley, to
 Miss Knowles, both of Holbeck.—Mr. E.
 Walker, of Armley, to Miss E. Smith, of
 Leeds.—Mr. J. Bartram, jun. of Wetherby,
 to Miss H. Padget, of South Cave.—Henry
 Sorby, esq. of Hall Carr, to Miss A. Lam-
 bert, of Queen-square, Bloomsbury.

Died. At York, in Petergate, 39, Mrs.
 E. Fowler, regretted.—56, Anna Maria,
 wife of Joshua Compton, esq. of Ebbolt-
 hall, deservedly regretted.—42, Mr. H.
 Rusby.

At Hull, 79, Mrs. E. Granger.—46,
 much respected, Mr. Robt. Pock, for up-
 wards of twenty years printer and pro-
 prietor of *The Hull Packet*.—73, Mr. J.
 Wilson, deservedly respected.

At Leeds, on Mill-hill, 26, Mr. J. Da-
 venport.—28, Miss M. Loiné.—Mrs. S.
 Jowitt.—40, Mrs. E. Mann, deservedly
 respected.—22, Mr. F. Sharp.

At Halifax, 48, Mr. J. W. Jacobs.—Mr.
 M. Patterson.—80, Miss Kershaw, uni-
 versally respected.—43, Mr. J. Bentley.
 At Sheffield, Mrs. E. Bayley.

At Doncaster, Mr. J. Littlewood, sud-
 denly.

At Huddersfield, Mr. W. Brown.—Mr.
 W. Beaumont.

At Beverley, 66, Mr. J. Robinson, de-
 servedly lamented.—86, Gen. Gault, com-
 of the 17th regt. foot.—54, Mrs. J. Hob-
 son.—93, Mr. E. Harding.

At Bridlington, 27, Mr. J. H. Kingston.
 At Hesse, 73, Mr. E. Lavitt.

At Ripon, 60, William Dearwood, esq.
 LANCASTHIRE.

The port of Liverpool exhibited, within
 the month, the phenomenon of an Amer-
 ican steam-vessel, which had been na-
 vigated by that agency across the Atlantic!

Marrried. The Rev. Thos. Nicholson, to
 Miss M. Knight, both of Lancaster.—Mr.
 J. Askew, of Lancaster, to Miss A. Has-
 sel, of Ravensglass.—Mr. J. G. Frost, of

Manchester, to Miss J. Whitley, of Warrington.—Mr. P. Bromfield Litherland, of Manchester, to Miss E. Buckley, of Rochdale.—Mr. R. Robinson, to Miss M. A. Balg: Mr. W. Soaresbrick, to Miss Hammer: Mr. G. Fearon, to Miss Gibson: Mr. J. Wainwright, to Miss M. Taylor: all of Liverpool.—Mr. J. Parr, of Liverpool, to Miss E. Meicer, of Aintree.—Mr. Wood, of Liverpool, to Miss Taylor, of Chester.—Mr. S. Thornley, of Liverpool, to Miss Cresswell, of Huddersfield.—Mr. J. Hudson, of Preston Old Bank, to Miss M. Graham, of Garstang-church Town.—Richard Maitland, m.m. of Blackburn, to Miss E. Dean, of Upholland.—Mr. J. Betley, of Garston, to Miss C. Molineux, of West Derby.—Mr. J. Brown, to Miss L. Hardy, both of Chorlton-cum-Hardy.—Mr. W. Scott, of Worsley, to Miss S. Bradburn, of Eccles.—Mr. W. Bashall, of Bamber-bridge, to Miss M. Boardman, of Farrington.

Died.] At Manchester, Mr. J. Lawrence Holt.—43, Mr. J. M. Taylor.—78, Mr. D. Phillips.—Mr. Rogers, of the firm of Messrs. Christie and Co.—In King-street, at an advanced age, Miss Hall.

At Salford, 57, Mrs. Robinson, generally regretted.—In Greengate, 51, Mrs. S. Smith, much respected.

At Liverpool, 67, Mrs. E. Coppel.—In Bridgewater-street, Miss Sheriff.—25, Mrs. J. Barwise.—86, Mrs. E. Park.—41, Mr. W. Dewhurst.—In St. Paul's-square, 82, Mrs. Swettenham.—In Christian-street, 29, Mrs. J. Marshall.

At Preston, Mr. H. Scott, attorney.—69, Mrs. Hutton.—Mr. D. Ainsworth, of the firm of Messrs. Ainsworth, Catterall, and Co.

At Warrington, Mr. Wagstaff.

CHESHIRE.

A new bridge is building over the Ellesmere canal, in Chester, to connect Foregate-street with Flookersbrook.

Married.] Mr. J. Wynne, to Miss C. Phoenix, of Northgate-street: Mr. R. Spence, to Miss Jones: Mr. Read, to Miss S. Fields: all of Chester.—Mr. Boncher, of Chester, to Miss Cambrill, of Stouting Court, Kent.—Mr. J. Healing, jun. of Parkgate-house, to Miss M. Bithell, of Shotton.—Mr. Thompson, of Nantwich, to Miss Brown, of Hanley.—Mr. P. Venables, of Middleswich, to Miss A. Galley, of Congleton.—Mr. W. Greasy, to Miss T. Buckley, both of Over.

Died.] At Chester, Mr. Orme, suddenly.—Stephen Leake, esq. suddenly.—In Eaton-road, Mr. Boxley, solicitor.—25, Anna Elizabeth, daughter of Col. Barnston.—Mr. C. Ladmore.—In Handbridge, Miss S. Kendrick.—In Pepper-street, 72, Mr. F. Whittle, deservedly respected.

At Knutsford, 24, Miss E. Evans.

At Cheadle Buckley, 39, Robert Harrison, esq. deservedly respected, a magistrate for the counties of Chester and Lan-

caster.—At Norley-hall, George Whitley, esq.—At Stapleford, J. Caveley, esq.—At Dodcott, at an advanced age, Mrs. Wilkins.—At Cholmondeston, 70, Mr. P. Statham.

At Macclesfield, 59, S. Woolcot, esq. of Southmolton, Devonshire, trigonometrical surveyor. For the last twenty years, he had been incessantly employed in the service of his country, on the grand trigonometrical survey of England, Scotland, and Wales; a survey which, since the decease of the late Col. Williams, has been ably conducted by Col. Mudge, r.n.s., his worthy successor, assisted by Capt. Colby, LL.D. his excellent coadjutor, who, at Macclesfield, on the Friday following, paid the last sad tribute of affection to the remains of his highly-valued and lamented friend. As a man, he was amiable, without a spot, without a blemish; as a scholar, most excellent; his taste was chaste and correct, his judgment sound. In the arduous, but noble, field of science and investigation, few were his equals, and none his superiors. In the deepest and most abstruse parts of the mathematics, he had latterly made several new and important discoveries, which had hitherto escaped the utmost penetration of the ablest mathematicians of England and of France; but which he elucidated and explained.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Moiley, of St. Peter's-street, to Miss E. Shaw, both of Derby.—Mr. Geo. Lowe, to Miss L. Chamberlain, of Derby.—Mr. W. C. Smith, of Chesterfield, to Miss A. Stanthorpe, of Sheffield.—Joseph Graham, esq. of Chesterfield, to Miss Lucas.—Mr. R. Dawson, of London, to Miss S. A. Harrison, of Clifton.—Mr. W. Briggs, to Miss Briggs, both of Thulston.

Died.] At Derby, Mrs. Wheildon, widow of Samipson W. esq.—Mrs. Ann Handford.—85, Mr. J. Bingham.—63, Mrs. W. Jones.—In Bridge-gate, 52, Mr. Church.—31, Mr. W. Ingham.—50, Mr. T. Cockayne.

At Chesterfield, Mrs. Hardy.

At Hartshorn, 44, John Taylor, esq.—At Brampton, Miss J. Radford, of Stoney Middleton.—At Bakewell, 62, Mr. James Bossley.—At Rowsley, 26, Mr. G. Blount.—At Hanson Grange, 43, Mrs. Gould.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

A numerous meeting of manufacturers lately took place at Nottingham, on the Foreign Enlistment Bill, when a petition to the House of Commons was unanimously agreed upon. It stated their belief, that if passed into a law, it would annihilate the existing commerce with South America.

Married.] John Hall, esq. to Miss H. Ward: Mr. R. Wightman, to Miss Skelton: all of Nottingham.—Mr. Fletcher, of the High Pavement, Nottingham, to

Miss

Miss M. Allen, of Draybrook-house.—Mr. A. W. Wright, of Nottingham, to Miss E. H. Palmer, of Bridgford-on-the-Hill.—Mr. J. E. Harrison, of Nottingham, to Miss Brockmen, of Mansfield.—Mr. G. Ury, of Nottingham, to Miss Hill, of Camden-town.—Mr. J. W. Graham, at Mansfield, to Miss S. Brooke, of Old Moor House.—Mr. W. Whitworth, to Miss H. Wood, both of Bingham.

Died.] At Nottingham, in Park-row, Mr. R. Townsend, deservedly regretted.—25, Mr. J. Carter.—In York-street, 75, Mr. R. Oakland.—28, Mrs. A. Trentham, justly esteemed.—In Plumtree-street, 35, Mrs. R. Warsop.—In Goose-gate, Mr. J. Buller.

At Newark, Mrs. Dale.—Mrs. Catliff, suddenly.—77, Mrs. J. Berriff.—80, Mrs. Jackson.

At Mansfield, 80, George Cartwright, esq. who was aide-de-camp to the late Marquis of Granby, and brother to Major Cartwright, the reformer.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

A mineral spring, strongly possessed of diuretic and tonic properties, has recently been discovered in the commonable meadows between Stamford and Tinwell, near the waterfall of the river Welland.

The fen countries in Lincoln and Cambridgeshire have been so much inundated from the late heavy rains, that many of the wheat crops have been destroyed, and a large extent of land, intended for spring corn, cannot be sown this year. More than 5000 acres of the finest land have been deluged, between Boston and Market-Deeping, by a breach in the river banks.

Married.] The Rev. Geo. Wright, of Stamford, to Miss E. Jordan, of Berwick-hall.—The Rev. John Earl Welby, of Danton-hall, to Eliza, daughter of the late Rev. H. A. Hall.

Died.] At Lincoln, 49, John Nelthorpe, esq. brother to the Duchess of St. Albans.

LEICESTER AND RUTLAND.

Several poor have lately been removed from the village of Barwell, Leicestershire, to Liverpool, to embark for America: their expenses were defrayed from the poor-rate.

Married.] Mr. Houghton, to Miss Cheadle, both of Lutterworth.—Mr. J. Smith, of Queenborough, to Miss A. Clark, of Leicester.—Mr. Geo. Ryce, to Miss M. Chamberlain, of Oakham.—Mr. T. Bracebridge, of Belgrave, to Miss M. Goude, of Cossington.—John Tobias Haycock, esq. of East Norton, to Miss Leven, of Thrusington-Grange.

Died.] At Leicester, 41, Mr. W. Jarvis.—Mrs. J. Gill.—In Southgate-street, Mr. Windham.—Mr. C. Collinson.—74, Miss. Pick.

At Hinckley, 68, Samuel Cottrell, M.D. universally respected.

At Loughborough; Mr. Frearson.—46, Mrs. Ineson.—74, Mrs. T. Flavel, suddenly.

At Mountsorrel, Mr. Biddle.—At Castle Donington, 80, Mr. T. Carr.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

The poor starving mechanics of Wolverhampton and neighbourhood lately held a meeting, when it was resolved to forward a petition to the President of the Pitt Club for relief!

The trade of Wolverhampton is in a most miserable state. The order of things there is completely inverted. Now, the last resource of a starving journeyman is to set up master: the poor wretch sells his bed, and buys an anvil; and, having manufactured a few articles, hawks them to the different merchants for what he can get: but these articles fetch little more than the price of the raw material. He might have previously received 10s. a-week as a servant; but now, he is lucky if he reach 7s. as a master manufacturer!—*Nottingham Review.*

Married.] Mr. Key, of Lichfield, to Miss Brown, of Edmore.—Mr. H. B. Elwell, of Wolverhampton, to Miss H. Eden Smith, of Hammersmith.—Mr. J. P. Barker, of Tideswell, to Mrs. Beach, of Uttoxeter.—Mr. Clarke, of Lane End, to Miss Shelley, of Wolverhampton.—Mr. H. Tutbury, to Miss S. Chawner, of Leeshall.

Died.] At Wolverhampton, Mrs. E. Chambers.—In St. John's-square, Miss Kaye.

At Walsall, Mrs. Rebecca Pratt.

At Burslem, 92, Mr. J. Gallimore.

At Cheadle, 72, William Ingleby, esq. deservedly lamented.—At Sandon, 52, Mr. Handley.—At Winstill, 68, Mr. T. Hallam.

WARWICKSHIRE.

The distresses of Birmingham are increasing beyond all precedent: the crowds of applicants for parochial relief, exceed the worst periods of the late ruinous war. On whatever side we look, we find nothing but suspicion and dismay—manufactories closed for one; two, or three months, till trade shall have improved, or others opened partially for two or three days in the week, just to enable the industrious mechanic to drag out his wearisome existence. American orders there are none; nor can cash be obtained for what has been exported thither.—*Argus.*

Married.] Mr. T. Parkes, to Miss C. Cooper.—Mr. J. Stevens, of High street, to Miss S. Selkirk.—Mr. J. Danks, to Miss C. Ashford: all of Birmingham.—Mr. S. Ansell, of Birmingham, to Miss S. P. Salt, of Dale End.—Mr. W. Oxenbould, of Worcester-street, Birmingham, to Miss M. Bell, of Tipton.—Mr. J. Butwell, to Mrs. Stubbs: both of Deritend.—Mr. T. Brettall, of West Bromwich, to Miss C. Ensor, of Snow-hill, Birmingham.

—Mr. J. Thompson, of Solihull, to Miss A. Howe, of Deritend.

Died.] At Warwick, 68, John Bohun Smyth, esq. mayor of that borough.—At Birmingham, in St. Bartholomew-street, 67, Mr. G. Smith, deservedly regretted.—70, Mr. W. Cattell.—In Worcester-street, 82, Mr. T. Wilson.—Mrs. S. Mat. Beardsworth.—In Digbeth, Mrs. A. Hollington.—69, Mrs. T. Clowes.—In Newhall-street, Mrs. M. Hurd.—In Navigation-row, 50, Mrs. C. Bayliss.

At Coventry, 73, Capt. Wm. Whiston, late of the 6th regiment of foot.

At West Bromwich, 26, Miss S. Brown.
At Bennett's-hill, 26, Miss Reynolds, late of London, niece of W. Hutton, esq. and a very amiable young lady.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] William Cullis, esq. R. N. of Gopford Cottage, to Miss Baugh, of Ludlow.—Randle Woodfield, esq. of Wellington Cross, to Miss Martha Mullenor, of Steel.—Thos. W. Perks, esq. of Sutton-hill, to Miss S. Hazlewood, of Bridgenorth. Mr. Deakin, of Woodstale, to Miss Parr, of the Clive.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, Miss Webster. At Newport, Mr. Lea.

At Church Preen, Mrs. Mary Poole.—At Meole, 69, Mr. R. Minton.—At Mellichope-park, Mrs. S. Easthope, deservedly regretted.—At Great Berwick, 50, Rich. Betton, esq. major in the Shropshire militia, deservedly lamented.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

An association has lately been formed, under the appellation of the "Worcestershire Association for the Protection of Agriculture."

The foundation-stone of an elegant and commodious Public Library and Music-room, at Malvern, was lately laid by the Rev. H. Card, vicar. The site of this intended handsome edifice is peculiarly convenient, being placed between the two hotels, and adjoining the new and commodious walk Devereux Terrace.

The extensive service of Regent's porcelain china, ordered by the Grand Duke Michael, of Russia, at Chamberlain's manufactory, at Worcester, is now completed. It contains views of the different noblemen and gentlemen's seats, and public places in England, Scotland, and Ireland, which he visited during his tour.

Married.] Mr. W. Cattell, of Stourport, to Miss L. Taylor, of the Bay-tree.—Mr. T. Freer, of Weetby, to Sarah, and Mr. W. Milton, of Pershore, to Agnes, daughters of Mr. Guinnett, of Bishop's Cleeve.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] John Harris, esq. of Hereford, to Miss Frances Jones, of Foy.—Lieut. J. W. Stiles, R. N. to Miss S. P. Maxey, of Byford.—John Beresford Turner, esq. of Miles Hope, to Miss Collins, of Brecknanton.—Richard Harcourt Sy-

rmons, esq. of Meend-park, to Miss J. D. Tolson, of Woodland Lodge.—The Rev. R. Hodges, of Woolhope, to Miss M. A. Foley, of Newent.

Died.] At Hereford, 74, the Rev. R. Underwood, rector of St. Nicholas, vicar of St. John Baptist, custos of the college of vicars choral, and an acting magistrate of this county.

At Ross, 68, Mr. R. Cotes, late of Dormington-court.—Louisa, wife of the Rev. John Jones, of Langston-Comt.

At Stranford, parish of Eardisland, in her 109th year, *Betty Perry*: she retained her memory good to the last.

GLOUCESTER AND MONMOUTHSHIRE.

A meeting of the coal-merchants of Newport, and of the proprietors of collieries in its neighbourhood, was lately held at Newport, Monmouthshire, when distressing statements of the present situation of the trade were made, and a universal conviction prevailed of the absolute necessity of speedy relief.

Married.] Mr. W. Swansborough, to Miss M. Cooke, both of Gloucester.—Mr. Jas. Hartland, to Miss H. Sidney, both of Bristol.—Mr. C. Savery, of Bristol, to Miss M. Butler, of Caerleon.—Mr. H. Q. Winwood, of Bristol, to Miss S. Hoyte, of Glastonbury.—Mr. J. Dando, of Bristol, to Miss M. Gould, of Christ-church.—Mr. W. Matthews, of Duntisbourn, to Miss Gardner, of Stroud.—Mr. T. Gwynn, to Miss M. Thurston, both of Thornbury.

Died.] At Gloucester, Mr. Penn.—In Norfolk-buildings, 62, Mrs. Howell, widow of the Rev. James H. rector of Clutton, highly and deservedly esteemed.

At Bristol, Jas. Forsyth, esq. late Capt. in the Dragoon Guards.—In St. James's-place, Kingsdown, 70, Francis Smith, esq.—83, Mr. A. Mountain.—In Milk-street, Mr. Clarke, sen. much respected.—In Paul-street, Portland-square, Miss Starr, of Warminster, deservedly regretted.

At Cheltenham, 63, Thomas Holl, esq. for many years the proprietor of that well-conducted paper the *Worcester Herald*.—The Rev. Peopoe Ward, D.D. rector of Cottenham, prebendary of Ely, and formerly fellow of Queen's college, and resident at Cheltenham.

At Kidderminster, 73, Mr. T. Willis.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. H. Slater, of Oxford, to Miss M. Rose, of Deau-street, Grosvenor-square.—Mr. T. Margetis, jun. to Miss A. Bishop, both of Old Woodstock.—The Rev. T. Searle, to Miss S. Rowe, both of Banbury.

Died.] At Oxford, 77, Mr. William Dry, sen. deservedly respected.—In Catherine-street, at an advanced age, Miss Gill.—In St. Clement's, 85, Mr. G. Wilkinson.—94, Mrs. E. Cotton.—In St. Giles's, 68, Mr. W. Keen, deservedly respected.

At Banbury, Mr. Cockeril.

At Thame, 80, Mrs. J. Ledbetter.

At Dunstew, 94, Mrs. Betty Clarke Chamberlayne, daughter of the late Sir James C. Bart. highly and deservedly esteemed for her extensive benevolence.

BUCKINGHAM AND BERKSHIRE.

A respectable and numerous meeting was lately held at Reading, to oppose the Foreign Enlistment Bill, when a petition to the House of Commons was agreed to. It stated, that the proposed bill did not originate in this country, but was of foreign extraction, introduced by the ministers of England under the dictation of foreign powers.

Married.] At Reading, Mr. J. Summer-set, to Miss H. Langley, of Oxford.—Edward Sawyer, esq. to Mrs. Elizabeth Oxlade, of Marlow.—Edmund Turbeville, R.N. to Miss Westcar, of Cresslow.—Ambrose Hope Perkins, esq. of Thriplow-place, to Miss H. Erratt, of Welford-house.

Died.] At Abingdon, 67, Mr. Samuel Cripps, late mayor of that town.

At Wyardsbury, Mr. W. Virgo.

HERTFORD AND BEDFORDSHIRE.

At a late general meeting of farmers, and other agriculturists, of Hertfordshire, held at Hertford, to consider of the mode of relief to the depressed state of agriculture, several energetic resolutions were agreed to: the following are the most comprehensive. "That it is the decided and unanimous opinion of this meeting, that, were due security, encouragement, and protection, given to British agriculture, that one-fifth more produce might easily be raised in this kingdom,—a quantity more than equal to its wants, without the aid of foreign supply; and that in such case, a surplus of British corn would be placed upon the market, which is now supplanted by that of foreign growth; and that the millions now paid for foreign corn would then be paid to British cultivators, for British labour, and British industry, employed in the better cultivation of our own soil; and that these millions would again circulate among the tradesmen, the artisans, and through them to the manufacturers of the country; to the manifest advantage of every class of the community, and to the ultimate benefit of the revenues of the kingdom."

Married.] J. Ledger, esq. of Quenond, to Miss E. Williamson, of Huntingford.

Died.] At Bedford, 60, Mr. Bryant.—Mr. S. Campbell, of Banham-house.

At Buntingford, 56, Mr. D. Green, respected.

At Chellington, 46, Mr. J. Eyles.

At Toddington, 75, Mrs. Ann Potts.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] The Rev. T. Tyron, rector of Bulwick, to Miss S. Whalley, of Balsham,

Surrey.—Mr. Guildford, of Luffenham, to Miss Arnsby, of Tausor.

Died.] At Peterborough, 43, Mrs. M. Figg, late of West Deeping.

At Whittlesey, 76, Mr. W. Ground.

CAMBRIDGE AND HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Sir Wm. Brown's three gold medals, for the present year, were adjudged as follow: for the Greek ode, "Regina Epicedium," to Mr. Horatio Waddington, scholar of Trinity College; for the Latin ode, "Thebæ Egyptiacæ," to Mr. Thos. Henry Hall, scholar of King's-college; for the epigrams, "Discimen Obscurum," to Mr. Richard Okes, scholar of King's College. The Chancellor's gold medal for the best English ode, was adjudged to Mr. Thomas Babington Macaulay, of Trinity College: subject, "Pompeii."

Married.] J. R. Major, esq. B.A. of Trinity College, Cambridge, to Miss M. Jones, of Abthorpe.—Mr. W. Simpson, of Cambridge, to Miss J. Whitechurch, of Harlton.—Lieut. Willison, R.N. to Miss Berry, of Thriplow.—Mr. G. Whitby, of Upwell, to Miss M. C. Eccles, of Elton.

Died.] At Doddington, Mr. E. Ingle, deservedly regretted.—At Spaldwick, 75, Mrs. S. Davies, widow of the Rev. John D. vicar of Eastham and Barham, justly esteemed and regretted.

At the Government-house, Weedon, 42, Alexander Campbell, esq. Major (commanding) Royal Artillery. In this "honest man," the service has lost a gallant soldier and able officer; society, an honourable, estimable member; his associates, a loved, respected companion; an only sister, her fraternal protector; his infant child, a tender parent and exemplary guide; an aged, bearded mother, her pride, hope, and fondly-attached son; his lamenting widowed wife, her friend, husband, all:—their loss is irreparable: he lived beloved, and died lamented. Major Campbell was the surviving son of the late Major A. Campbell, a distinguished officer, who fell at the conclusion of the American war, 1782, maternally and paternally descended from an ancient Highland clan and estated family in Argyleshire, s.b. the Campbell of Balcaldine, a race not unknown to fame. He was educated at the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich; entered the Artillery, 1794; was immediately sent to the West Indies, where he continued some years; served in Holland under the Duke of York, 1795; again in the West Indies; at Walcheren, in 1809; and latterly, on the Peninsula. His constitution was injured, and his life shortened, by severe service and baneful climes. In 1810 he married, at Norwich, Constance, the daughter of the late Francis Gostling, esq. of Collessy Wood,

Wood, Norfolk, by whom he has left issue an only son and heir, Alexander Francis, born January, 1816.

NORFOLK.

Married.] Mr. Cowan, to Miss C. Blyth.—Mr. H. Blake, of Magdalen street, to Miss M. Bayes, of St. Paul's: all of Norwich.—Mr. T. Theobald, of Norwich, to Miss R. Clifton, of Yarmouth.—Mr. W. Lawrence, of Norwich, to Miss E. Fuller, of Yarmouth.—William Clark, esq. of Thetford, to Miss C. Eagle, of Lakenecath-hall.—Mr. Jas. Hayhow, to Miss A. Wabham.—Mr. W. Johnson, to Miss Smith: all of Wells.

Died.] At Norwich, 45, Mrs. Flower, wife of C. F. esq.—66, Mrs. Stangroom.

At Yarmouth, 67, Capt. S. Guntton.—66, Mr. T. Sutton: he had a very respectable knowledge of mechanics and mathematics, and was surveyor to the Corporation. He died suddenly on the pillar erecting to the memory of Lord Nelson.

At Diss, Mr. F. Gostling, much respected.

At Downham-Market, Mrs. Hales.

At Hemphall, the Rev. C. M. Donne, vicar of Hemphall and Barningham.—At Hedenham, 87, Mr. J. Batchelder.—At Mattishall, 73, Mrs. Cisp, widow of John C. esq. of East Dereham.

SUFFOLK.

A handsome iron bridge was opened at Ipswich on the 18th ult. and named the Waterloo Bridge.

Married.] Mr. J. Cook, to Miss H. Breckles, both of Bury.—C. Lipscomb, esq. of Alton, to Miss Anna Maria Maulkin, of Bury.—Mr. Chas. Prentice, of Southwold, to Miss G. A. Brightley, of Bungay.—W. C. B. Goodwin, to Miss C. Bramby, both of Yoxford.—Mr. J. Scaman, jun. of Melton, to Miss L. Clarke, of Halesworth.—The Rev. T. Fawcett, of Nayland, to Miss E. Davis, late of Jamaica.—Mr. J. Thurtell, of Hobland, to Miss Holt, of Lenden.

Died.] At Bury, 69, Mrs. A. Ruffell, deservedly regretted.—62, Mr. W. Buck.—72, William Buck, esq.

At Ipswich, 25, Mrs. Bayes.—39, Mrs. Bayles.—Mr. Spalding, late of Framlingham.—82, Mr. T. Bristo.—Mr. Vesey.

At Clage, 46, Mr. T. Edmondson.

At Mildenhall, 53, Mr. G. Wilde.

At Middleton-hall, Mendham, 70, Mr. Doggett, greatly respected.—At Wickham-hall, Mr. T. Bond.—At Stutton, 30, Miss E. Kingsbury.

At Iloo, near Woodbridge, 50, Mr. Wm. Pitts. In 1291, Mr. Pitts was assistant astronomer to Mr. Gooch, who, together with Lieut. Hergist, fell a sacrifice to the cruelty of the natives at the island of Woahoo (one of the Sandwich islands), in Capt. Vancouver's voyage of discovery.

ESSEX.

A respectable and numerous meeting was lately held at Saffron Walden, when a

petition to the House of Commons was resolved upon against the new taxes. It was complained, that, out of the three millions, two would fall on the agriculturists.

Married.] The Rev. Fred. Corsellis, A.M. to Miss H. Garnons, of Colchester.—At Harwich, Capt. Cnst, 3rd regt. to Miss Ward, daughter of the late Col. W. of the East India Company's service.—John Tysson Tyrrell, esq. of Borcham-house, to Miss Pilkington, of Chevet.—Lieut. Geo. Beazley, R.N. to Miss Fletcher, both of Brightlingsea.—Mr. Geo. Clarke, of Wamstead, to Miss S. Bryson, of Snaredbrook-house.

Died.] At Colchester, 29, Mr. Randolph Baines.

At Maldon, Mr. F. Tomlinson.

At Stock, 39, Mrs. J. Oddy, deservedly esteemed.—At Great Clchesterford, Mrs. R. Cottingham, much lamented.—At Thurston-hall, Hawkedon, Miss Wiseman, suddenly.—At Willingale, Mr. D. Hawkins.—At Broxton, Thomas Leader, esq.

KENT.

Lord Le Despencer, much to his honour, has divided his estates in this county into small farms, and is letting them on long leases.

Married.] Mr. Benj. Baines, to Miss A. Filmer.—Mr. W. Kelson, to Miss H. Cackett: all of Canterbury.—The Rev. G. T. Andrews, of Canterbury, to Miss E. C. Heberden, of Upper Brook-street, London.—Mr. E. Norwood, of Dover, to Miss M. A. Pell.—Mr. J. Murray, of Sheerness, to Miss S. Smith, of Chatham.—Mr. R. Wooldridge, to Miss E. Squire.—Mr. E. Wood, to Miss A. Hopkins: all of Folkestone.—Mr. R. Hambrook, of Chatham, to Miss S. White, of Westbeer.—Mr. B. Pawley, to Miss A. Wilbey, both of Hoiemonden.—Wm. Gascoyne, esq. of Bapchild, to Miss S. Whitehead, of Teynham.

Died.] At Canterbury, in Burgate-street, 30, Mr. F. Bates.—23, Mrs. M. Hacker.

At Rochester, in Troy-town, 22, Mr. R. Woolley.—76, J. Clark.

At Folkestone, 35, Mrs. Robins.

At Faversham, 43, Mrs. M. Lacy.

At Sandwich, 82, A. Smithers, esq.—Mr. W. Cloke.

At Ashford, 32, Mr. J. Sparrow, jun.—71, Mr. Veiral.

At Sittingbourne, Mrs. T. Marshall.

SUSSEX.

Married.] Mr. J. Voke, to Miss Finch, both of Chichester.—Mr. W. Martin, to Miss Moore, of Chichester.

Died.] At Chichester, 76, John Tupper, esq. much and justly lamented.

At Brighton, Mrs. Lloyd.—83, Mr. W. Tupper, a member of the Society of Friends.—Mrs. Austen.

At Arundel, 96, J. Shaft, esq. senior Burgess of the corporation.

HAMPSHIRE.

The Hampshire Agricultural Society lately held their general summer meeting, and exhibition of live stock, at Winnall, near Winchester. The show of sheep was as good as on any similar occasion; that of other stock was but scanty.

The hulks at Portsmouth now contain twelve hundred convicts.

Married.] Samuel Le Fevre, esq. of Southampton, to Mrs. Montague, widow of James M. esq.—Mr. J. Crate, of St. Cross, Winchester, to Miss B. Ervin, of Sutton Scotney.—Mr. Chas. Stewart, of Portsmouth, to Miss Main, of Portsea.—Mr. Pearce, of Portsmouth, to Miss Buckhurst, of Havant.—Dr. Quarrier, to Miss E. A. Andrews, both of Petersfield.—Mr. J. Fowler, of Newport, Isle of Wight, to Miss Seymour, of Haines.—F. Morgan, esq. of Midlington-place, to Louisa Grenfell, daughter of the late Wm. G. Lobb, esq. commissioner B.N.

Died.] At Southampton, 44, Mr. Geo. New.

At Portsmouth, 86, Mrs. Bedford.—Mr. R. Browne, of Godalming.

At Gosport, Mr. T. Dashi.

At Wootton, Isle of Wight, 82, Mr. J. Russell.—At Beaulieu, Mrs. Hellyer.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. W. Wilkins, of Melksham, to Miss S. Smith, of Bristol.—Mr. Sidford, of Broadchalk, to Miss Rich, of Tetbury.—Mr. J. Spackman, of Poulton-house, to Miss Hazcland, of Barton-farm.

Died.] At Salisbury, 77, the Rev. H. Rigby, vicar of Hockley, Essex, and Wendy, Cambridgeshire.

At Devizes, Sarah, wife of Chas. Gibbes, esq. justly esteemed and regretted.—Mr. G. Heywood.—Mrs. Russ.

At Westbury, Mr. J. Crosby.

At Chippenham, Mr. Noyes, of the firm of Measis, Russ and Noyes.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

The inhabitants of Yeovil, Langport, and Shepton-mallet, have recently held meetings, at which they agreed to petition Parliament for a more speedy and less expensive mode of recovering small debts.

Married.] Mr. A. P. La Bigne, to Miss M. Shaw, of Darlington-street, both of Bath.—Capt. J. S. Byers, Artillery, to Miss M. Hopkins, of Westmoreland-cottage, near Bath.—J. H. Latham, esq. to Miss H. Stringer, of Bath.—Mr. Ross, of Bath, to Miss Coggin, of Melksham.—At Bath, R. Sullivan, esq. to Miss Marg. Filmer.—Mr. W. Player, of Wells, to Miss M. Taylor, of Frenchay.—Mr. Davies, of Shepton-mallet, to Miss Spenser.

Died.] At Bath, in Fountain-buildings, 20, Matilda, wife of Col. Robison, 24th regiment.—In Devonshire-buildings, Mr. W. Aldrit.—On the North-parade, Dr. Solomon, of Gilead-house, Liverpool.—In Cornwall-buildings, 24, Miss H. Escombe.

—In Henrietta-street, Wm. Wightman, esq.—In Greenpark-place, John Dalton, jun. esq. of Thurnham-hall, Lancashire.—Elizabeth, wife of R. H. Bright, esq.

At Tanneton, 21, Mr. T. J. Savage.

At Bridgewater, 81, Mr. J. Wood.

DORSETSHIRE.

That delightful bathing-place, Weymouth, is filling fast with the first company. The new buildings have a grand effect.

Married.] Capt. J. Fawson, of the 59th regt. to Miss E. G. Goddard, of West Woodyates.—At Kilmersden, Francis Hutchinson Syngé, esq. to Miss M. A. Paget, of Newberry-house.

Died.] At Dorchester, at an advanced age, Mrs. Bristed, widow of the Rev. N. B. rector of Stonrton Candle.

At Bridport, 19, Anne, daughter of the late Simon M-Tavish, esq. of Montreal, Lower Canada.—60, Mr. Geo. Brown, of Allington.

At West Parley, 66, Mr. Geo. Bramble.

DEVONSHIRE.

At a late meeting, held at the guildhall, in Barnstaple, John Palmer, esq. in the chair; it was proposed, and resolved unanimously, That the following petition be forthwith presented to the House of Lords, and one to a similar effect to the House of Commons: "Your petitioners, with the greatest humility, approach your right honourable house, and beg most respectfully to represent to your lordships, that they cannot witness, without the greatest alarm and apprehension, the attempt that is now making in the House of Commons, to fetter the exertions of that part of South America which, goaded by relentless oppression, is now struggling to shake off its tyrannical yoke. Your petitioners, with the utmost deference to the wisdom and dignity of your lordships, cannot but be of opinion, that the bill to prevent foreign enlistment, is unwise and impolitic in its principle, derogatory to the character of Great Britain, subversive of its liberties, and tends to blast the brightening prospects that appear to promise succour and relief to our expiring commerce."

Married.] The Rev. W. Cookson, to Miss Mary Neave, of Exeter.—At Exeter, William Kelly, esq. to Miss Jennings.—Mr. Moore, to Miss Rowse, of Portland-square, both of Plymouth.—Mr. J. Thomas, sen. of Dock, to Mrs. Driver, of Rochester.—Lieut. A. B. Pidley, R.N. to Miss A. Knill, of Gasking-street, Plymouth.—The Rev. R. P. Carrington, rector of Bridford, to Miss C. A. Adair, of Heather-ton-park.—The Rev. J. H. Bradney, of Hareot, to Miss E. Kekewich, of Sidmouth.—Mr. Robins, to Miss E. Atkins, both of Sidmouth.—Mr. N. Toekett, of Dunsford, to Miss A. Strong, of Drew-stegnton.

Died.] At Exeter, 39, the Rev. R. Ironmonger,

monger, vicar of Wherwell, near Andover.—30, Anna Eliza, daughter of the late Admiral Sir H. Stanhope, bart. of Stanwell-house.

At Dock, in Clowance-street, 57, Lieut. R. Collier, R.N.—Lieut. Shaw, R.N.—Mr. Bunker.

CORNWALL.

Married.] Mr. G. Lowry, to Miss Ford, both of Falmouth.—John Williams, esq. to Miss J. Tregallas, of Goonva, near St. Agnes.

Died.] At Falmouth, Mrs. H. Snow.

At Launceston, 39, Mr. J. Acres.

At Truro, 58, Mr. J. Giddy.

At Bodmin, Mrs. Rogers, much and deservedly lamented.

WALES.

Married.] Mr. J. Davies, of Swansea, to Miss M. Bevan, of Morriston.—The Rev. W. Lewis, of Narbeth, to Miss R. Howell, of Swansea.—The Rev. J. Williams, of Llandibie, Carmarthenshire, to Miss H. George, of Rendcombe.—John Wilkins, esq. of Cni, Breconshire, to Miss Williams, of Brecon.—At Staynton-church, near Milford, Capt. Grey, to Jane, daughter of the late Capt. Richards.

Died.] At Swansea, Mr. W. Baker, one of the proprietors of the Glamorgan pottery, deservedly esteemed and regretted.

At Welchpool, 77, John Williams, esq.—The Rev. H. J. Williams, rector of that parish.

At Llandovery, Evan Jones, esq. banker.—At Clifo, Radnorshire, 80, the Rev. J. Powell.—The Rev. — Jones, rector of Derwen, Denbighshire.

SCOTLAND.

Married.] Woodbine Parish, jun. esq. of Edinburgh, to Miss A. Merse, of Norwood.—John Kirkland, esq. of Glasgow, to Augusta Elizabeth, daughter of the late Maj.-Gen. Vesey.

Died.] At Edinburgh, Margaret Countess of Buchan.

IRELAND.

Married.] At Dublin, Lieut.-col. Brotherton, to Miss L. A. Straton, of Larnahilly.—Benjamin Burton, esq. of Pallerton, county of Carlow, to Miss A. G. Roberts, of Gloucester-place, London.

Died.] At Dublin, 59, Lieut. Gen. Barton.—Edward Byrne, esq. late of Liverpool.

DEATHS ABROAD.

At Rome, Barnard Ompetda, Hanoverian minister there.

At Paris, Francisco Manuel, the celebrated Portuguese poet.

The Hon. Charlotte Francis Lady Webb, wife of Sir Thomas W. batt.

TO CORRESPONDENTS, &c.

On the First of August, the usual Supplementary Number will make its appearance, and be delivered with the Magazine.

Perhaps we may take the liberty, without being considered as encroaching any undue feeling of egotism, to refer to the general contents of our present Number, as pre-eminently calculated to gratify every description of intelligent readers.

We think "Crua" for calling our attention, and that of the Public, to the Pandemonium of Smithfield Market. His paper might be deemed libellous by the Lord Mayor and Common Council, but we will enquire relative to the horrid facts. It appears, that, owing to the Market being allowed to be kept open through all Monday and Friday, Sheep are crammed in suffocating Pens, and Cattle tied up without food and drink, sometimes for twenty or twenty-four hours,—and that the beasts often drop from faintness, and go mad from irritation.—All which might, in a degree, be remedied by regularly closing the Market pre-emptorily at twelve o'clock. The Public, it appears, have no suspicion of the animal suffering created twice a-week in this inadequate and ill-managed Market.

Mr. Graham, of Philadelphia, and Mr. Plann, of Boston, are informed, that it is not usual for proprietors of periodical works to take charge of their distant circulation. This is the duty and interest of the local Booksellers, who, if men of business and credit, supply the demands of the Public. But, if there should be no such local Booksellers, an alternative is to be found at the General Post Office, the Clerks of which, in every country of the civilized world, supply the Monthly Magazine with the regularity and dispatch of a letter, at an increase of 20 or 30 per cent. on being paid for a few Numbers in advance. This explanation will answer other similar enquiries from distant parts of the world,—where we often receive complaints of the high price, rarity, and irregular receipt of a work, which it is overpride to say, is anxiously sought for, wherever the English Language is read. Persons, in the United Kingdom, who desire to transmit this Miscellany to any distant part of the world, may effect their purpose, for a year, or half year, by paying 36s. or 42s. per annum, according to distance; or persons, residing abroad, may be supplied regularly, by causing the amount to be paid by any friend, at the General Post Office.

X. B. can always command a place for Essays written with such force, elegance, and tenour. We must refer several theological correspondents to the various religious miscellanies, and some, political papers to the newspapers. We wish, above all things, to avoid the unprofitable controversies of Theologians and party Politicians, and to devote our pages entirely to useful and elegant Literature, without excluding either Moral Philosophy or Political Economy.

Famous correspondents repeat their enquiries, relative to the best treatment of Glandular Swellings of the Neck; another institutes enquiries in regard to the Cure of Eruptions on the Neck and Face; a third asks a remedy for the Creeping of the Soles of Shoes; and a fourth, for means of appeasing the Irritation caused by Gnat-Bites, and those of other Insects.

Several correspondents are reminded, that ours is not a medical work; and we advise them to address their technical papers to the London Medical Journal, now so ably conducted by Mr. Hutchinson.

After the publication of Mr. Cobbett's late two penny exposition of the fallacy and wickedness of the social doctrines of Mr. Malthus, we think it unnecessary to encumber our pages with further discussions on a subject to which we have always thought too much attention has been paid. We do not merit addresses to public men in our pages, because they are often mere puffs of the parties addressed.

We wish Mr. Baker King to be more explicit, on a subject of such importance. If Mr. Cardigan will consult the Appendix to the Second Edition of Phillips on Juries, he will be satisfied of the propriety of Verdicts being Unanimous.

Authors who complain that notices of their works have not appeared in our *Prognium*, have themselves forgotten to favour us with the use of a copy.

It being the intention of the Proprietor of this Miscellany to publish it in future, without the intervention of an Agent, he requests that all Communications may be addressed (free of Postage) to the Monthly Magazine Office, Bride Court, Bridge Street, London.

SUPPLEMENTARY NUMBER
TO THE FORTY-SEVENTH VOLUME OF THE
MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 328.]

JULY 30, 1819.

[Price 2s.]

Selections from the chief Publications of the Half-year.

THE LIFE OF

WILLIAM LORD RUSSELL;

WITH SOME ACCOUNT OF THE TIMES IN
WHICH HE LIVED.

By LORD JOHN RUSSELL.

Quarto.—Pp. 329.—Price 1l. 11s. 6d.

[The name of Russell is dear to liberty, and to the people of England; and the Life of one of its most illustrious members, by a living descendant, claims in an especial manner the attention of the literary and political world. Of the style and interest of the work, our readers will be able to form their own opinion: ours is expressed by the extent of the extracts.]

THE RUSSELL FAMILY.

THE family of Russell seems to have been long in possession of a small landed property in Dorsetshire. In 1221, John Russell was constable of Corfe Castle. William Russell, in 1284, obtained a charter for a market at his manor of Kington-Russell. In the first year of Edward the Second, he was returned to parliament one of the knights for the county of Southampton. Sir John Russell, the lineal descendant of William, was Speaker of the House of Commons in the second and tenth years of the reign of Henry VI. His son, John Russell, lived at Barwick, about four miles from Bridport.* A fortunate occurrence opened the way to wealth and honour.

In the twenty-first year of the reign of Henry VII. Philip archduke of Austria, and in right of his wife king of Castile, having encountered a violent storm on his passage from Flanders to Spain, was obliged to put into Weymouth. Sir Thomas Trenchard, who lived near the port, entertained him in the best manner he was able, till he could acquaint the king with his arrival. In the meantime he sent for Mr. Russell, who had travelled abroad, and was acquainted with foreign languages. The

archduke was so much pleased with Mr. Russell, that he took him with him to court, and recommended him warmly to the king. He was immediately made one of the gentlemen of the privy-chamber. He afterwards attended Henry VIII. in his expedition in France, and was present at the taking of Therouenne and Tournay. He obtained for his services certain lands in Tournay. When the place was afterwards given up, the orders from the king to deliver it into the hands of the French were directed to him. In 1522, he was knighted by the Earl of Surrey for his services at the taking of Morlaix in Bretagne, and was created Lord Russell in 1539.

THE FATHER OF THE MARTYR.

He was at first Master of the Horse to the Parliament, and was greatly instrumental in gaining the battle of Edgehill, where he commanded the reserve.

But, in 1643, being desirous of peace, he agreed with the Earl of Essex, the Earl of Clare, and the Earl of Holland, to make an effort for that purpose. They obtained a vote of the House of Lords, desiring a conference with the Commons, and declaring they were resolved to send propositions to the king. But the Commons refused to agree to their propositions; and such tumults were raised, that they did not consider it safe to remain in London. Upon this, the Earls of Bedford and Holland went to the king's garrison at Hollingford, but it was some time before they were allowed to go to Oxford. The Earl of Bedford then joined the army, and fought in the king's regiment of horse at the battle of Newbury. Being disgusted, however, with the treatment he received at court, he returned with Lord Clare to the Earl of Essex, on Christmas-day, 1643, having been only four months with the king's army. He was ordered into custody by the Parliament, and his estate sequestered. The estate was restored to him, however, after a few months, when the success of the Parliament had put them in good humour. He never afterwards sat in the Long Parliament, or concurred in

* Dugdale's Baronage, v. ii. p. 227.

any of their councils. He assisted in the conferences previous to the Restoration, and at the coronation of Charles II. bore St. Edward's sceptre.

In early life, he formed an attachment to Lady Anne Carr, daughter of the Countess of Somerset, so well known in history for her participation in the infamous murder of Sir Thomas Overbury.

The daughter, it is said, never heard of her mother's crime till she read of it by chance in a pamphlet, and was then so affected with horror, that she fell down, and was found senseless with the book open before her. But, though the guilt of her mother was not likely to influence her conduct in any other way than by inspiring her with a more serious attention to the duties of morality, the Earl of Bedford, with a natural feeling, opposed their union; and it was said, that his son had leave and liberty to choose in any family but that. But, as a strong mutual attachment subsisted, and Lord Somerset made great sacrifices to promote the marriage, every obstacle was finally vanquished; and Lord Russell, in the summer of 1637, received the hand of Lady Anne Carr. By her he had seven sons, and three daughters.

PARLIAMENTARY OPPOSITION.

A few days before the declaration of war, March 15, 1672, the king published an indulgence to dissenters and popish recusants, dispensing with the penal laws in force against them. He thought that having already secured the church party,* who, with a servility not unusual to them, supported the views of the court, he should by this step gain the dissenters; but, so contrary to his hopes was the event, that the dissenters publicly desired their interests might not be considered by the House of Commons. An address was voted, declaring that penal statutes, in matters ecclesiastical, cannot be suspended but by act of Parliament. Clifford attacked this vote violently in the House of Lords; but Shaftesbury, who had been made chancellor expressly to affix the great seal to the declaration, spoke in favour of the Commonst: and the king, after saying, in his first speech, "I tell you plainly, gentlemen, I mean to stick to my declaration," was obliged, a few days after, to cancel

* Echard.

† It was during this debate, that the Duke of York, alluding to Shaftesbury, is reported to have said, "Brother, what a rogue you have of a lord-chancellor. To which Charles replied, "Brother, what a fool you have of a lord-treasurer."

it. Nor was this all: the Test Act was the offspring of the jealousy he had awakened; and it was no sooner carried into a law, than the Duke and Clifford, the two firmest pillars of prerogative, were removed from their offices.

From this time we may date the origin of the party to which Lord Russell henceforward belonged. There are persons who think the name of party implies blame; who, whilst they consider it natural and laudable that men should combine for any other object of business or pleasure, and whilst they are lavish in bestowing their confidence on government, which must in its nature be a party, find something immoral and pernicious in every union of those who join together to save their country from unnecessary burdens or illegal oppression. To such persons Lord Russell's conduct must appear indefensible.

The individuals who made themselves most conspicuous amongst the country party, were Lord Russell, Lord Cavendish, Sir W. Coventry, Col. Birch, Mr. Powle, and Mr. Littleton. Of the first, the subject of this work, Burnet says: "Lord Russell was a man of great candour, and of a general reputation; universally beloved and trusted; of a generous and obliging temper. He had given such proofs of an undaunted courage, and of an unshaken firmness, that I never knew any man have so entire a credit in the nation as he had. He quickly got out of some of the disorders into which the court had drawn him; and ever after that, his life was unblemished in all respects. He had, from his first education, an inclination to favour the non-conformists, and wished the laws could have been made easier to them, or they more pliant to the law. He was a slow man, and of little discourse; but he had a true judgment, when he considered things at his own leisure: his understanding was not defective; but his virtues were so eminent, that they would have more than balanced real defects, if any had been found in the other." Lord Cavendish, an intimate friend of Lord Russell, had more quickness and talent, and was a very accomplished scholar. He maintained, through a long life, an ardent love of freedom, of which he gave proofs on many occasions. Sir W. Coventry was the model of a country gentleman, open, honest, and sensible, not swayed either by ambition or animosity. Col. Birch spoke with force and vehemence, and was an excellent debater for a popular assembly, though his language retained somewhat

somewhat of the roughness of his early habits. Before the civil war, he had been a carrier. Powle was very learned in parliamentary forms; and Littleton had, more than any other person of his time, that command of historical knowledge, and that skill in argument, which are necessary to form an able speaker of the present day.

The opposition at first proceeded in a very cautious manner. They agreed to vote a subsidy of 600,000*l.* for eighteen months, which was increased to 1,200,000*l.* by the treachery of Lee and Garraway, two of their party. And when, at the end of the session, a petition of grievances was moved, it touched only on some irregular taxation, and some abuses in the conduct of the army, without mentioning the war, the ministry, or the shutting-up of the Exchequer. The opposition reaped the benefit of their moderation. During the recess, the misfortunes of the war made it very unpopular; trade suffered, and the army became both expensive and oppressive. The consequence was, that when parliament met, and the king asked for fresh grants of money, a long debate took place; a cry of grievances came from every side of the house; the iniquity of the war, the sufferings of commerce, the danger of religion, were ably urged; and the supplies were finally refused. Shortly after, the Commons addressed the king for the second time, to put a stop to the Duke of York's marriage, which had not yet been consummated; voted the standing army a grievance; and were going to attack the Duke of Lauderdale, and other evil counsellors, when the king suddenly prorogued them.

The parliament met on the 7th January, 1674; and no time was lost in making it resound with the grievances of the nation. On the 22d, it was resolved to proceed to the redress of grievances, and to the removal of evil counsellors. An address was also voted to the king, desiring the militia might be ready to be called out in twenty-four hours, to protect the country from popery; to which request his Majesty graciously acceded. On this day Lord Russell made his first speech. From the short notes of it which have been preserved, it appears that he complained of the shutting-up of the Exchequer, and the attack on the Smyrna fleet. He accused the ministers of receiving pensions from France; but declared that he wished not their ruin, but our security. The Commons next resumed the affairs of the Duke of Laudet-

dale; and, it having been attested by four members, that he had declared that the king's edicts were equal to the laws, and ought to be obeyed in the first place, an address was carried, to remove him from his Majesty's presence and councils for ever. After a long debate, in which Lord Russell took a part, a similar address was voted against the Duke of Buckingham, who had proposed the second alliance with France, and had obtained a pension from France for the Countess of Shrewsbury.

WHIGS AND TORIES.

The origin of these names is well known: that of the parties took its rise from the new circumstances of the country. The Whigs formed a popular party, far less enthusiastic in their religious tenets, and less divided in their political views, than that which opposed Charles the First. With the exception perhaps of Sydney, who was not in parliament, none of them wished for any thing more than a regular execution of our ancient constitutional laws, government by parliament, and trial by jury. The hereditary succession of the crown was, in their eyes, a rule for the benefit of the people, and not a dispensation of Providence, for the advantage of a single family. If at any time, therefore, the observance of the rule became dangerous to the welfare of the community, the legislature was, in their opinion, competent to consider whether that danger was greater than the inconvenience of deviating from the established course.

In carrying on the ordinary government of the country, their chief aim and endeavour was, to preserve unimpaired the rights and liberties of the people. If, to obtain these objects, they sometimes asked for the confirmation of privileges which were doubtful, and even the establishment of some that were new, these were only natural steps in the progress of civilization. For the same rights which, fenced by uncertain boundaries, are, in barbarous times, the occasion of discord and civil war, become, when accurately defined, the safeguard of national tranquillity. A law, to be really efficient, must not only be good in itself, but must be easy of execution, and unassailable on every side. A statute enacting the liberty of the press would be of no use, if the administration were not pure; the responsibility of ministers would be a phantom, if the king could grant a pardon previous to impeachment. The Act of Magna Charta itself was frequently violated, and became the cause of the

most destructive wars. But, its purpose having been completed by the Act of Habeas Corpus, and the Bill of Rights, personal liberty and public tranquillity are undisturbed. To the necessity which exists of thus filling up the outline sketched by rude hands, we must attribute many of the pretensions which Mr. Hume has pointed out as innovations. The Whigs, it must be owned, had generally a leaning towards the dissenters. Nor did this arise only from the love of freedom remarkable in those sectaries. It was connected with a laudable desire for toleration to every sect but one, which was active in its endeavours to alter the government.

The Tories, on the other hand, were attached to the laws as well as the Whigs, but were for leaving entirely to the king, whether or not they should be executed. They considered the crown as a sacred and unalienable inheritance. They held, that the rights of the successor to the throne were paramount and indefeasible; and, as the Whigs wished to allow liberty, as far as could be consistent with monarchy, the Tories desired to give to monarchy every thing that was compatible with safety. Their attachment to the established religion alone, was stronger than to the established government. At the time of which we are treating, these two principles were perfectly consistent. Whilst the Tories professed that they never would abandon the church, the church declared that no circumstance whatever could alter their allegiance to the king.

It must not be supposed, however, that the Tories, though loud in their professions of unlimited submission, ever seriously meant that they would not resist in an extreme case. They sincerely venerated the laws, and dreaded the subversion of our ancient constitution. Thus, whilst they spoke with abhorrence of resistance to their sovereign, their conduct had a direct tendency to produce it. For, their silent acquiescence in acts of petty tyranny, encouraged the king to proceed to still greater outrages, till at last no remedy was to be found but in a revolution.

The Whigs, on the other hand, by their persevering opposition, acted in a manner to prevent the necessity of the resistance of which they spoke so much.

These parties, it must be owned, have their foundations deep in the opinions of the country. As long as there is a body of men in this country, attached to

church and king more than to the constitution, the Tory party will subsist; and, as long as there is a large portion of the people who consider monarchy only as the best protection for liberty, the Whig party will flourish.

BARILLON.

We have now come to the period at which it is said that the chief members of opposition were bribed by the French court. In the dispatches of Barillon, which have been published, there is an account of the sums given to each person. In looking over these lists, which have been so triumphantly brought forward by Dalrymple, the first doubt which arises, respects the integrity of Barillon. When we see the characters of Sydney and of Hampden, whose names will always live in the hearts of Englishmen, depreciated upon the authority of a French minister, we naturally enquire whether the witness has any interest in concealing the truth, and whether his character stands equally high with that of the English patriots. In order to answer the first question, we must recollect, that the diplomatic agents of Louis were permitted, nay, almost authorised, to pay themselves out of the money entrusted to their care.

But, if such peculation was ever permitted, it was in no case more likely to happen than in that of Barillon. He had great interest in representing to his master that the measures of opposition were guided by him. He saw them resolved to refuse the supplies; and nothing was more easy than to say, that their conduct was the result of his own intrigues. His connections with the popular party were necessarily secret, and he might put the money in his own pocket, without any fear of detection.

Some passages in Madame de Sevigné's letters, give a strong colour to these suspicions. By the first of these, he appears to have had a share in the subsidies granted to Charles. In April, 1672,* Madame de Sevigné writes, "Barillon a fait ici un grand séjour; il s'en va, &c. son emploi est admirable cette année: il mangera cinquante mille francs, mais il sait bien, ou les prendre." After his final return, she says, "Monsieur de Barillon est riche,"† &c.

The first person who seems to have received money from Barillon for members of parliament, is Coleman. Sir John Dalrymple notices this, and refers us to the "Journals of the House of Commons,"

* 22d April, 1672.

† 21st March, 1689.

mons, Nov. 7th, 1678, where Coleman confesses that he got money from Barillon, to be distributed in the House of Commons." Any one would suppose, from this passage, that Coleman had so distributed the money. But, strange to say, it appears, from the journals, that Coleman, though he received money, and the members of parliament to whom it was to be distributed were pointed out, affirms that he did not distribute it.

This will be seen by the following extract from the journals of the House of Commons, 7th Nov. 1678.

"Mr. Coleman says, that he received, in the last session, of Monsieur Barillon, two thousand five hundred pounds, which he entrusted him with, to distribute to members of the House of Commons, to prevent a rupture between the two crowns; and that accordingly he had prepared guineas to distribute amongst them, but that he gave none to any member of parliament, but applied them to his own use:

"That the French ambassador demanded an account of the two thousand five hundred pounds; and that he replied, he had distributed it to members of the House of Commons, but desired to be excused as to their names:

"That, about the time of the treaty with Monsieur Barillon on this occasion, Monsieur Barillon proposed several members to whom money might be given:

"That, to some of them he said Mr. Coleman promised to give it; and told Monsieur Barillon he had done accordingly."

Notwithstanding this confession, some persons may believe that the money was distributed by Coleman, and that he was afraid to own it before the House of Commons. But, if he had given it to members of the opposition, who were at that time the most violent in prosecuting him, it is strange, that before his death, at least, he should not have revealed a secret so fatal to them.

Subjoined are the two lists of Barillon. Courtin's, which is dated in one part of Sir J. Dalrymple, 15th May,* and, in another place, 15th July,† 1677, concerns only Lord Berkshire, here called Lord Barker, and six others, not members of opposition.

Barillon, from 22d December, 1678, to 14th December, 1679.

	Guineas.
Duke of Buckingham . . .	1000
Mr. Sydney . . .	500

* Dal. App. 314.
† Ibid. 129.

Bukstrode, at Brussels . . .	Guineas. 400
Behr . . .	500
Lyttleton . . .	500
Powle . . .	500
Harbord . . .	500

December 5th, 1680.

	Guineas.
William Harbord . . .	500
Mr. Hamden . . .	500
Col. Titus . . .	500
Hermesbrand (Armstrong) . . .	500
Bennett (once Secretary to Prince Rupert, afterwards to Shaftesbury) . . .	300
Hotham . . .	300
Hisdal . . .	300
Garroway . . .	300
Francland . . .	300
Compton . . .	300
Harley . . .	300
Sacheverel . . .	300
Foley . . .	300
Bide . . .	300
Algernon Sydney . . .	500
Herbert . . .	500
Baber . . .	500
Hill . . .	500
Boscawen . . .	500
Du Crosa (Envoy from the Duke of Holstein) . . .	150
Le Pin (one of Lord Sunderland's clerks) . . .	150

LUCY WALTERS.

A rumour was spread with great industry, at this time, which probably owed its origin to Lord Shaftesbury. It was said that a black box was in the possession of Sir Gilbert Gerrard, containing a contract of marriage between the King and Lucy Walters, mother of the Duke of Monmouth. Sir Gilbert Gerrard, when examined before the Council, denied any knowledge of such a box, and the King soon after published a declaration that he never was married to Mrs. Barlow, alias Walters, nor to any other woman but the Queen.

DUKE OF YORK.

The Whig party seems now to have been determined to break with the Duke of York beyond the possibility of return. On the 16th of June, Lord Shaftesbury came to the grand jury at Westminster, accompanied by several Lords and Commoners, and indicted the Duke as a popish recusant. The bill was attested by himself, Lord Huntingdon, Lord Russell, Lord Cavendish, Lord Grey, Lord Brandon Gerrard, and many Commoners, amongst whom occur the names of John Trenchard, and Thomas Thynne, esqs. The chief-justice, fearing the consequences of this step, dismissed the grand jury before they had finished their presentments. But, though

though the proceeding went no further in Westminster Hall, it had a very general effect on the minds of the people, and contributed to excite the passions of the different parties in the nation.

MONMOUTH.

In the month of August this year, the Duke of Monmouth made the progress in the west which has been celebrated by Dryden. He first visited Mr. Thynne, at Longleat, and from thence proceeded, from one friend's house to another, to Exeter. He was received everywhere with joyful acclamations; and at Exeter, a band of near a thousand young men, dressed in linen waistcoats and drawers, came out to meet him.

He seems to have been at this time set up by Shaftesbury, and countenanced by the Whigs as a Pretender to the throne, with more confidence than ever. But, besides the illegitimacy of his birth, he wanted the qualities fit for a leader. He was deficient in resolution; without which no man can make a figure in public life. His chief attraction with the people, was the beauty of his countenance, and the grace of his manner.

POPERY.

On the 26th October, Dangerfield was brought to the bar, and gave an account of the meal-tub plot. After this, which is represented as a piece of tactics used to impress the house with an idea that the plot was still in vigour amongst the catholics, Lord Russell rose and said,—“Mr. Speaker. Sir: seeing, by God's providence, and his majesty's favour, we are here assembled to consult and advise about the great affairs of the kingdom, I humbly conceive it will become us to begin first with that which is of most consequence to our king and country, and to take into consideration how to save the main, before we spend any time about particulars. Sir, I am of opinion, that the life of our king, the safety of our country and protestant religion, are in great danger from popery; and, that either this parliament must suppress the power and growth of popery, or else that popery will soon destroy, not only parliament, but all that is near and dear to us. And, therefore, I humbly move that we may resolve to take into consideration, in the first place, how to suppress popery, and to prevent a popish successor; without which, all our endeavours about other matters will not signify any thing, and therefore this justly challengeth the precedence.”

The motion was seconded by Sir H. Capel, and supported by Sir F. Winnington, and Mr. Montague, after which it was resolved *nem. con.* “That it is the opinion of this house, that they ought to proceed effectually to suppress popery, and prevent a popish successor.”

On the 2d November, Lord Russell seconded a motion to draw up a bill to disable James Duke of York from inheriting the imperial crown of this realm.”

The bill passed the Commons, and Lord Russell was ordered to carry it up to the House of Lords for their concurrence. He did so four days afterwards. We are told, in the Life of James, that many members wished the bill to be kept back for a short time longer, not thinking the Lords sufficiently prepared; but that Lord Russell, carried on by his exceeding ardour on this occasion, and having the bill in his hand, ran away with it, in spite of all opposition. Finding they could not withhold him, many members accompanied him; and, when it was delivered, gave a mighty shout.

In the debate on the first reading, Lord Essex and Lord Shaftesbury were the chief speakers for it, and Lord Halifax against it. The king was present all the time; and the whole House of Commons, having adjourned their proceedings expressly for this purpose, attended the debate. On a division, the bill was lost, 63 being against it, and only 30 for it. The Lord Sunderland, to the great surprise and displeasure of the king, appeared in the minority. The great majority on this occasion is not difficult to account for. Besides the bishops, whose principles and interest were both against the bill, there were a number of lords, either attracted by the distinctions and swayed by the pleasures of the court, or unable to withstand the personal canvass of the king. In the debate, the party against the exclusion derived great advantage from the ready wit and ingenious eloquence of Lord Halifax. For, unhappily, this very able man, though pursuing the same objects as Lord Essex and Lord Shaftesbury, had so great a respect for his own wisdom, that he preferred leaving our religion and liberty without any security, to accepting that which was devised by the judgment of his political friends.

The loss of the exclusion bill occasioned, as might have been expected, great indignation in the Commons. Lord Russell is said to have exclaimed, with a violence

a violence unusual to his nature, "If my own father had been one of the sixty-four, I should have voted him an enemy to the king and kingdom." Every one acquainted with him, knew that he was the last man in the country capable of acting with such barbarous patriotism.

The resentment of the Commons appeared in a signal manner, on a debate upon the king's message, asking supplies for the support of Tangier. Sir William Jones, after some observations on the use that had been made of Tangier as a nursery for popish soldiers, broadly argued, that it would be imprudent in the House to grant any money to the crown, till they should be satisfied that it would not be employed to the destruction of the protestant religion. He was supported by Lord Russell, who declared that, whenever the king should free the House from the danger of a popish successor, and remove from his council and places of trust all those that were for the Duke's interest, he should be ready to give all he had in the world; but, till then, a vote of money would only have the effect of destroying themselves with their own hands.

CHIEF-JUSTICE SCROGGS.

One of the most important labours of this session, was an enquiry into the conduct of the judges. The most obnoxious of these was the Lord Chief-Justice Scroggs. Lord Russell introduced, at the bar of the House of Commons, several witnesses, who proved that a grand jury of Middlesex had been dismissed in an irregular manner, when they were about to present the Duke of York as a popish recusant, and to deliver a petition for the speedy meeting of parliament. In the debate which followed, Mr. Sydney mentioned that there had been a consultation of the judges about printing; and that they gave their opinion, that there was no way to prevent printing by law, as the act concerning it had expired. Upon which, some of the judges were put out, and new ones put in; and a fresh opinion was given, subscribed by all the judges, "That to print or publish any news-books, or pamphlets of news whatever, is illegal; that it is a manifest intent to the breach of the peace; and the offenders may be proceeded against by law for an illegal thing." In consequence of this opinion, a proclamation was issued to forbid printing news without the king's permission; and Scroggs sent a

messenger to seize all unlicensed books and pamphlets of news, and to apprehend their authors.

These facts were strongly commented on by the Whig members. No wonder, it was said, that petitioning for a parliament was discountenanced in the country, when a judge in Westminster-hall made it a ground for discharging a grand jury occupied in the execution of their duty. Such a proceeding amounted to a denial of justice, and was, in fact, a suspension of the laws: for laws themselves are but dead letters, unless their execution is secured. The government of Scotland, it was urged, had been quite altered since the Restoration by some new laws; and that of England might be soon changed, by the perversion of the old. The proclamation concerning the press was, in fact, an assumption of legislative power. It was remarked, that an extra-judicial opinion of the judges brought Charles the First into a contest concerning ship-money, and was the beginning of all his difficulties. It behoved the House of Commons, then, to arrest the judges in a course which might prove so fatal both to king and people. Nothing was said on the other side: the discharging of a grand jury, while matters are under their consideration, was voted arbitrary and illegal, and a committee appointed to examine the proceedings of the judges. By the report of this committee, many scandalous acts were brought to light. The chief battery, it appeared, was directed against the press. In several cases of persons accused of selling libellous pamphlets, the chief-justice had refused sufficient bail, and had told a woman of the name of Jane Curtis, who had sold a libel against himself, that she should expect no more mercy than a wolf that came to devour them. Berry, a stationer, being accused of selling "Observations on Wakeman's Trial," was refused bail, and obliged to attend five times before he could be discharged, though no information was exhibited against him. An offence having been taken at a pamphlet called "The Weekly Packet of Advice from Rome," a rule was made by the Court of King's Bench, forbidding its being printed or published. Upon this report, the House of Commons came to several resolutions, declaring the discharging of the grand jury illegal and arbitrary; that the Court of King's Bench, in the imposition of fines, and the refusing of bail, had acted illegally and arbitrarily; and that, in making the rule

above-

above-mentioned, they had usurped to themselves legislative power.

For these offences, impeachments were ordered against Scroggs, Jones, and Weston. The articles against Scroggs were reported by Sir R. Coibet on the 5th January. They recited, that Sir William Scroggs, chief-justice of the Court of King's Bench, had traitorously endeavoured to subvert the fundamental laws of the kingdom; that, having taken an oath duly to administer justice, he had suddenly and illegally dismissed a grand jury before they had finished their presentments; and, in particular, a bill of indictment against James Duke of York; that, by a rule of the Court of King's Bench, he had stopped the publication of the Weekly Packet, in open violation of the rights of the subject; that he had defamed the witnesses on the popish plot; that, by his excesses and debaucheries, he had brought the highest scandal on the public justice of the kingdom. But the most interesting charges were as follows:

4. "That the said Sir William Scroggs, since he was made chief-justice of the Court of King's Bench, hath, together with the other judges of the said court, most notoriously departed from all rules of justice and equality, in the imposition of fines upon persons convicted of misdemeanors in the said court; and particularly, in the term of Easter last past, did openly declare in the same court, in the case of one Jessop, who was convicted of publishing false news, and was then to be fined, that he would have regard to persons and their principles in imposing of fines, and would set a fine of 500*l.* on one person for the same offence, for the which he would not fine another 100*l.* And, according to his said unjust and arbitrary declaration, he, the said Sir William Scroggs, together with the said other justices, did then impose a fine of 100*l.* upon the said Jessop, although the said Jessop had, before that time, proved one Hewit to be convicted as author of the said false news; and afterwards, in the same term, did fine the same Hewit, upon his conviction, only five marks. Nor hath the said Sir William Scroggs, together with the other judges of the said court, had any regard to the nature of the offences, or the ability of the persons, in the imposing of fines, but have been manifestly partial and favourable to papists, and persons affected to and promoting the popish interest, in this time of imminent danger from them, &c.; and, at

the same time, have most severely and grievously oppressed his majesty's protestant subjects, as will appear upon view of the several records of juries, set in the said court; by which arbitrary, unjust, and partial proceedings, many of his majesty's liege people have been ruined, and popery countenanced, under colour of justice; and all the mischiefs and excesses of the Court of Star-Chamber, by act of parliament suppressed, have been again, in direct opposition to the said law, introduced.

5. "That he, the said Sir William Scroggs, for the further accomplishing of his traitorous and wicked purposes, and designing to subject the persons, as well as the estates, of his majesty's liege people to his lawless will and pleasure, hath frequently refused to accept of bail, though the same were sufficient, and legally tendered to him, by many persons accused before him only of such crimes for which, by law, bail ought to have been taken; and divers of the said persons being only accused of offences against himself; declaring, at the same time, that he refused bail, and committed them to gaol, only to put them to charges, and using such furious threats as were to the terror of his majesty's subjects, and such scandalous expressions as were a dishonour to the government, and the dignity of his office; and particularly, that he, the said Sir William Scroggs, did, in 1679, commit and detain in prison, in such unlawful manner, among others, Henry Carr, G. Broome, Edward Berry, Benjamin Harris, Francis Smith, senior, Francis Smith, junior, and Jane Curtis, citizens of London: which proceedings of the said Sir William Scroggs, are a high breach of the liberty of the subject, destructive to the fundamental laws of this realm, and contrary to the petition of rights, and other statutes, and do manifestly tend to the introducing of arbitrary power.

6. "That the said Sir William Scroggs, in further oppression of his majesty's liege people, hath, since his being made chief-justice of the said Court of King's Bench, in an arbitrary manner, granted divers general warrants for attaching the persons, and seizing the goods, of his majesty's subjects, not named or described particularly in the said warrants, by means whereof, many of his Majesty's subjects have been vexed, their houses entered into, and they themselves grievously oppressed, contrary to law."

It would be hardly possible to conceive a more direct progress to despotism,

tism, than that which these articles describe. The discretion given by the law seems to have been grossly abused, for the purpose of punishing those who were obnoxious to the court. The recollection of the evils here enumerated, and the care of our ancestors to close this avenue to arbitrary power, may be traced in the provisions of the Bill of Rights. It may also be remarked, that the characters which have been handed down to us of the judges of this reign, amply justify the fears that were entertained of their influence. "Lest the means of destroying the best protestants in England should fail," says Algernon Sydney, in the speech which he left behind him, "the bench was filled with such as had been blemishes to the bar." Scroggs, Saunders, and Jeffries, unworthy of the name of judges, were the fit tools of a king above the law. Intemperate and scandalous in their private conduct, savage and merciless in the exercise of their public functions, they were fawning to their sovereign, indulgent to themselves, insolent and overbearing to the prisoners who obtained at their bar the appearance of a trial. North and Pemberton were more respectable; but the one was prejudiced, and the other unprincipled.

The impeachment ordered by the Commons could not be brought to a trial before the dissolution of Parliament; but Scroggs was soon after removed from the bench. His disgrace seems to confirm the truth of the charges against him. It is gratifying to find, that, even in the worst times, public opinion may reach those who debase themselves so far as to abuse the sacred name of justice; and, instead of being the organ of the laws, speak from the bench the language of the court.

The Commons now passed a vote, in consequence of the general cry against corruption, that no member should accept of any office, or place of profit, from the crown, without leave of the House.

THE OXFORD PARLIAMENT.

Sir R. Clayton moved, on the 26th March, that the Exclusion Bill be brought in. The motion was seconded by Lord Russell. They both declared they had received addresses in its favour from their constituents. In the course of the debate, Sir William Pulteney, and Mr. Booth, representatives of Westminster, and Cheshire, made a similar declaration. On this day, the expedient hinted at by the king, was explained by Sir

John Farnly. It was to give the duke the title of king, and to his daughter the power of Regent. The duke was to be banished 500 miles from England. Sir Thomas Littleton spoke at length in favour of this plan. He had no doubt that the people would assemble, under the shelter of the law, to support the regency of the Prince and Princess of Orange; and a security against any attempt of the duke, would be found in his fears of forfeiting his landed property. Sir W. Jones replied, that to him who was playing for a kingdom, such a stake as an estate in land would not be worthy of consideration; and that, by the doctrine of the law, all incapacity is done away by coming to the throne; so that the restrictions would of themselves fall to the ground.

After a long debate, the House resolved that the Bill of Exclusion be brought in.

On the 28th of March, the Exclusion Bill was read a first time. The House then proceeded to the question of the impeachment of Fitzharris; but Sir W. Jones had hardly entered upon it, when the Black Rod knocked at the door, and gave notice that the king commanded the attendance of the House immediately in the House of Lords. After a short speech from the throne, the Lord Chancellor declared the king's pleasure that the parliament should be dissolved without any previous prorogation. Although this step was taken in great apparent haste, and kept secret till the moment of execution, several circumstances serve to show it had been long premeditated. When Sir William Temple offered to stand for Cambridge, the king informed him that he should have no occasion for his services in this parliament. And so totally unsupported was the crown in the House of Commons, that, when secretary Jenkins moved to throw out the Bill of Exclusion, his motion was not seconded. It is also said, that the Duchess of Mazarine spoke of the dissolution, in London, some hours before it had taken place at Oxford.

PRINCE OF ORANGE.

It is not well known how far the Prince of Orange was connected with the popular party during the reign of Charles the Second; but the occurrence I am going to relate, will shew that he was, at this time, July 1681, on good terms with Lord Russell and the Whigs. He paid a visit to England, for the purpose of doing away a misunderstanding he had had with the king, and with the

hope of raising in the court a jealousy against France, and a desire to try once more a reconciliation with parliament. For both these reasons, the Duke of York was much averse to his coming; but leave having been given before the Duke could prevent it, he arrived in London, where he was waited upon by Lord Russell, and the two sheriffs, who gave him an invitation to dine in the city, which he readily accepted. Lord Halifax, Lord Hyde, and Mr. Seymour, endeavoured to dissuade him from going; but he answered, that he had been in England twice before, and had dined both times in the city; and, upon their representing to him that the city was in opposition to the king, which it had not been before, he grew angry, and said he had promised, and would go. Upon this reply, Mr. Seymour immediately posted to Windsor, and got an order from the king for the Prince of Orange to join him immediately. The Prince obeyed; but did not conceal his trouble at being obliged to break his word.

STEPHEN COLLEDGE.

This man was a carpenter, who, by his noisy zeal, and the notice he had received from the Duke of Monmouth, and other men of rank, had acquired the name of the Protestant joiner. Turberville, Dugdale, Haynes, and Smith, swore against him many treasonable discourses, and some strange stories of his having silk armour, and pocket pistols, at Oxford. The grand jury, however, refused to believe the witnesses, and threw out the bill. But the court was not to be foiled in this manner: they removed the trial to Oxford, where a jury, as partial on the other side, was procured. Colledge had, besides, many hardships to undergo. His papers were taken from him on his way to trial, and the court adjourned on purpose to examine them: so that, whilst the crown-lawyers had the advantage of knowing the points he meant to have argued, this poor mechanic was unable to plead the informality of the indictment, or to use other legal arguments he intended to have urged. A copy of the pannel, which had been usually given to prisoners, was denied him, and his own witnesses were not allowed to be examined upon oath. Notwithstanding these disadvantages, he brought forward such evidence as materially injured the credit of the witnesses against him. Excepting Sir W. Jennings, and Mr. Masters, he showed that every one of them had owned himself forced to change sides, to avoid starving,

or had been guilty of attempting to suborn others. One of them, Smith, had said, that if the parliament refused to give the king money, and continued to press the Bill of Exclusion, that was a sufficient ground for swearing there was a plot to seize the king. As for Sir W. Jennings and Mr. Masters, they only swore that Colledge had justified, in conversation, the parliament of 1640; and that, in a quarrel at Oxford, where he had got a bloody nose, he had said, "I have shed the first blood in the cause, but it will not be the last." Colledge explained this, as well as his having a sword and pistols in his possession, by saying that he expected the papists would attempt a massacre. He begged the jury to consider that he could not seize the king alone, and that no conspiracy had been proved. Jeffries, in speaking for the crown, impudently argued that they must not discredit Dugdale, (though, in one point, he had been clearly convicted of falsehood,) as that would be throwing a slur on the evidence for the popish plot. The Chief-justice North, in summing up, said, he would not notice the evidence that had been produced to discredit the witnesses, as that was a point for the jury to decide; yet he afterwards commented on such parts as he thought unfavourable to the prisoner. He was found guilty, and executed a fortnight afterwards. But the king, to display the royal attribute of mercy, gave permission that his quarters should be buried: a favour which he slighted; saying, with philosophical indifference, he cared not whether he was eaten-up by flies or worms.

SHERIFFS OF LONDON.

The vengeance of the court against the Whig leaders, was still retarded by the influence which they maintained in the city. It was found that the proceedings in the case of *quo-warranto*, being embarrassed by legal forms, would occasion considerable delay. A shorter way to the same object was perceived, by electing sheriffs against the will of the citizens.

It had been an ancient custom for the Lord Mayor to name one of the sheriffs for the ensuing year by drinking to him, and this nomination was generally confirmed by the livery. But the letter of the charter, and various precedents, demonstrate, beyond all doubt, that the right of election resided in the citizens at large, and that the choice allowed to the Lord Mayor, was only a matter of courtesy between the city and its chief magistrate.

gistrate. The court, however, made use of this custom as an engine to impose not only one, but both, sheriffs of their own party. Sir John Moore, the Lord Mayor, a very weak man, was prevailed upon to drink to Mr. Dudley North, a Turkey merchant. The Whigs having pitched upon Mr. Papillon and Mr. Dubois for sheriffs, assembled in great numbers on the day of election, and were clamorous for a poll. The Lord Mayor, insisting on his right to choose one of the sheriffs by drinking to him, would not proceed to an election, but adjourned the court. And here the sheriffs of the year, Mr. Shute and Mr. Pilkington, were guilty of a great irregularity; for they still held on the court, and began a poll. Upon which some confusion ensued; and the next day, the Lord Mayor complained of the sheriffs for a riot, and they were committed to the Tower.

After another irregular poll, the election of the sheriffs at last took place, on the 15th of July, when the Lord Mayor insisted that North was already chosen, and would only poll for three, Papillon, Dubois, and Box, the court-candidate. The sheriffs, on the other hand, opened the poll for all four. At the close of the poll the sheriffs came forward, and declared the numbers to stand thus:

Papillon	2482
Dubois	2481
Box	173
North	107
And against confirmation	2414

The Lord Mayor, on the other hand, declared that Papillon and Dubois had but 60, and Box 1244. The Lord Mayor declared Box to be the other sheriff, and the sheriffs declared Papillon and Dubois. Box having fined off, another election took place on the 19th of September; when a Mr. Rich being put up, there was such a noise of No Rich, that nothing could be heard. Upon which, the sheriffs granted a poll, and the majority again appeared for Papillon and Dubois. But the Lord Mayor, whilst the poll was adjourned, came forward, and declared Mr. Rich duly elected. On the 29th of September, Mr. North and Mr. Rich, the one chosen by an unlawful mode, and the other by open violence, were sworn, and took possession of their offices.

The court soon had an opportunity of making use of their new power. The Duke of York was, about this time, recalled from Scotland, chiefly for the purpose of making an arrangement of his

revenue, by which the Duchess of Portsmouth was to receive 5000*l.* a-year out of the post-office. "All this while," says James, in his *Memoirs*, speaking of himself, "the duke knew very well his revenue was so settled, that nothing but an act of parliament could alienate any part of it; which he took care not to mention to any living soul, lest that might have made the king lay the thoughts of it aside, or made her solicit for a parliament, which would have given that project a mischievous turn, and done him hurt instead of good." Soon after his return, Pilkington, formerly sheriff, being accused of saying, on a report that the duke intended to leave Scotland, "He has already burned the city, he is now coming to cut all our throats," was convicted, and sentenced to pay 100,000*l.* damages. A fine extending to the ruin of the criminal, and directly contrary to the spirit of our laws. Sir Patience Ward, formerly mayor, having given evidence that he did not hear the words spoken by Pilkington, was condemned to the pillory for perjury.

The election of the sheriffs seemed to complete the victory of the throne over the people. It was evident, from the past conduct of the court, that they would now select whom they pleased for condemnation.

RYE-HOUSE PLOT.

The year 1683, which began with the death of Shaftesbury, was nearly fatal to the liberties of England. The surrender of the city's charter, and its renewal on the most abject terms; the decree of the university of Oxford, enforcing slavery as a moral and religious duty; the deaths of Russell and of Sydney; were deep, and almost mortal, wounds to our constitution.

After Shaftesbury was gone, there were held meetings of his former creatures in the chambers of one West, an active, talking man, who had got the name of being an atheist. Col. Rumsey, an officer who had served under Cromwell, and afterwards in Portugal; Ferguson, who had a general propensity for plots; Goodenough, who had been under-sheriff; and one Holloway, of Bristol; were the chief persons at these meetings. Lord Howard was at one time among them. Their discourse seems to have extended itself to the worst species of treason and murder; but, whether they had any concerted plan for assassinating the king, is still a mystery. Amongst those who were wounded in this business was one Keellog, a viutner sinking in business, to

whom Goodenough often spoke of their designs. This man went to Legge; then made Lord Dartmouth, and discovered all he knew. Lord Dartmouth took him to secretary Jenkins, who told him he could not proceed without more witnesses. It would also seem that some promises were made to him; for he said in a tavern, in the hearing of many persons, that "he had considerable proffers made him of money, and a place worth 100*l.* or 80*l.* per annum, to do something for them;" and he afterwards obtained a place in the Victualling Office, by means of Lord Halifax. The method he took of procuring another witness was, by taking his brother into the company of Goodenough, and afterwards persuading him to go and tell what he had heard at Whitchall.

The substance of the information given by Josiah Keeling, in his first examination, was, that a plot had been formed for enlisting forty men, to intercept the king and duke, on their return from Newmarket, at a farm-house called Rye, belonging to one Rumhold, a maltster; and this plan being defeated by a fire at Newmarket, which caused the king's return sooner than was expected, the design of an insurrection was laid; and, as the means of carrying this project into effect, they said that Goodenough had spoken of 4000 men, and 20,000*l.*, to be raised by the Duke of Monmouth, and other great men. The following day, the two brothers made oath that Goodenough had told them that Lord Russell had promised to engage in the design, and to use all his interest to accomplish the killing of the king and the duke. When the council found that the Duke of Monmouth and Lord Russell were named, they wrote to the king to come to London; for they would not venture to go further, without his presence and leave. In the meantime, warrants were issued for the apprehension of several of the conspirators. Hearing of this, and having had private information from the brother of Keeling, they had a meeting, on the 18th of June, at Captain Walcot's lodging. At this meeting were present Walcot, Wade, Rumsey, Norton, the two Goodenoughs, Nelthrop, West, and Ferguson. Finding they had no means either of opposing the king, or flying into Holland, they agreed to separate, and shift each man for himself.

A proclamation was now issued for seizing on some who could not be found; and, amongst these, Rumsey and West

were named. The next day, West delivered himself, and Rumsey came in a day after him. Their confessions, especially concerning the assassination at the Rye-House, were very ample. Burnet says they had concerted a story, to be brought out on such an emergency.

WILLIAM LORD RUSSELL.

In this critical situation, Lord Russell, though perfectly sensible of his danger, acted with the greatest composure. He had long before told Mr. Johnson, that "he was very sensible he should fall a sacrifice: arbitrary government could not be set up in England without wading through his blood." The day before the king arrived, a messenger of the council was sent to wait at his gate, to stop him, if he had offered to go out: yet his back-gate was not watched; so that he might have gone away, if he had chosen it. He had heard that he was named by Rumsey; but he feared no danger from a man whom he had always disliked, and never trusted. Yet he thought proper to send his wife amongst his friends for advice. They were at first of different minds; but, as he said he apprehended nothing from Rumsey, they agreed that his flight would look too like a confession of guilt. This advice coinciding with his own opinion, he determined to stay where he was. As soon as the king arrived, a messenger was sent to bring him before the council. When he appeared there, the king told him that nobody suspected him of any design against his person; but that he had good evidence of his being in designs against his government. He was examined, upon the information of Rumsey, concerning a meeting at one Sheppard's, to which Rumsey pretended to have carried a message, requiring a speedy resolution, and to have received for answer, that Mr. Trenchard had failed them at Taunton. Lord Russell totally denied all knowledge of this message. When the examination was finished, Lord Russell was sent a close prisoner to the Tower. Upon his going in, he told his servant, Taunton, that he was sworn against, and they would have his life. Taunton said he hoped it would not be in the power of his enemies to take it. Lord Russell answered, "Yes; the devil is loose."

From this moment he looked upon himself as a dying man, and turned his thoughts wholly to another world. He read much in the Scriptures, particularly in the Psalms; but, whilst he behaved with the serenity of a man prepared for death, his friends exhibited an honourable

ble anxiety to preserve his life. Lord Essex would not leave his house, lest his absconding might incline a jury to give more credit to the evidence against Lord Russell. The Duke of Monmouth sent to let him know he would come in, and run fortunes with him, if he thought it could do him any service. He answered, it would be of no advantage to him to have his friends die with him.

A committee of the privy council came to examine him. Their enquiries related to the meeting at Sheppard's, the rising at Taunton, the seizing of the guard, and a design for a rising in Scotland. In answer to the questions put to him, he acknowledged he had been at Sheppard's house divers times, and that he went there with the Duke of Monmouth; but he denied all knowledge of any consultation tending to an insurrection, or to surprize the guard. He remembered no discourse concerning any rising at Taunton, and knew of no design for a rising in Scotland. He answered his examiners in a civil manner, but declined making any defence till his trial, when he had no doubt of being able to prove his innocence. The charge of treating with the Scots, as a thing the council were positively assured of, alarmed his friends; and Lady Russell desired Dr. Burnet to examine who it could be that had charged him; but, upon enquiry, it appeared to be only an artifice to draw a confession from him: and, notwithstanding the power which the court possessed to obtain the condemnation of their enemies, by the perversion of the law, the servility of the judges, and the submission of juries, Lord Russell might still have contested his life, with some prospect of success, had not a new circumstance occurred to cloud his declining prospects. This was the apprehension and confession of Lord Howard.

LORD ESSEX.

A circumstance of more melancholy interest, but also tending to produce an impression unfavourable to Lord Russell, happened on the very morning of his trial. We have seen that Lord Essex staid in his own house, without any apparent uneasiness, from an apprehension that his flight would be injurious to his friend. An order was now given for his arrest, on the information of Lord Howard. A party of horse was sent to bring him up from his house at Cashio-bury. He was at first in some disorder, but soon recovered himself. When he came before the council, however, he

was in much confusion. He was sent to the Tower, and there fell under a great depression of spirits. He sent, by his servant, a very melancholy message to his wife, that what he was charged with was true; that he was sorry he had ruined her and her children; and that he had sent to Lord Clarendon, who had married his sister, to speak freely to him. She immediately sent back to him, to beg that he would not think of her or her children, but only study to support his own spirits; and desired him to say nothing to Lord Clarendon, nor to any one else, till she should come to him, which she hoped to get leave to do in a day or two. Lord Clarendon came to him upon his message, but he turned the matter off, as if he only wished to explain something he had said before the council. Lord Clarendon was satisfied that he had nothing farther to communicate.* After this he sent another message to his wife, that he was much calmer, especially when he found how she took his condition to heart, without seeming concerned for herself. The condition of his friend, Lord Russell, seems to have pressed heavily on his mind. He sent to the Earl of Bedford to say, he was more concerned for his son's condition than even Lord Bedford himself; and Lord Russell, when he looked towards Lord Essex's window, had observed him retire immediately into his room.

On the morning appointed for Lord Russell's trial, his servant, Bommeny, (as he asserted,) thinking he staid longer in his room than ordinary, looked through the key-hole, and there saw him lying dead. He said that, upon breaking open the door, he saw his master with his throat cut, quite dead. At the time, it was universally supposed that Lord Essex was the author of his own death; but this opinion was afterwards rendered doubtful, by the deposition of two children of thirteen years of age, totally unknown to each other, who declared that they saw a bloody razor thrown out of the window of Lord Essex's chamber. Braddon, who gave currency to these reports, was tried and convicted as a spreader of false news. After the Revolution, a committee of the House of Lords, consisting of Lord Bedford, Lord Devonshire, Lord Delamere, and Lord Monmouth, was named, to enquire into the death of Lord Essex. They examined above sixty witnesses; but Lord Devon-

shire,

* Burnet.

shire, Lord Delamere, and Lord Monmouth, being obliged to leave London on public business, the investigation was suspended; and parliament being soon afterwards dissolved, it was never resumed. Some time before this, however, Lady Essex had called a meeting of her relations, at which Lord Bedford, Lord Devonshire, and Bishop Burnet, were present; at which she declared she believed Lord Essex had killed himself, and desired the business might fall.* The depositions taken before the Lords are not to be found; it would be idle therefore, at the present time, to pretend to give any opinion on the subject; and I should say no more on it, were it not that I have been assured, by the present Earl of Essex, that Lord Onslow told him, when a boy, that he had seen the entry of a grant of money to Bommeny in the books of the Treasury. After a careful examination, however, which has been made at my desire, no such entry can be found.

TRIAL OF LORD RUSSELL.

The interval between the imprisonment of Lord Russell and his trial, was anxiously spent by Lady Russell in preparations for his defence. The two following notes are the best evidence of the nature of her employment; and the last will be valuable to those who set a price upon any memorial tending to show how well firmness may be combined with affection.

[*Lady Russell to Lord Russell.*]

I had, at coming home, an account that your trial, as to your appearing, is not till to-morrow. Others are tried this day, and your indictment presented, I suppose. I am going to your counsel, when you shall have a further account from."

[*Lady Russell to Lord Russell.*]

Endorsed—"To ask his leave to be at his trial."

"Your friends, believing I can do you some service at your trial, I am extreme willing to try (if) my resolution will hold out—pray let your's. But it may be, the court will not let me; however, do you let me try. I think, however, to meet you at Richardson's, and then resolve: your brother Ned will be with me, and sister Margaret."

On Friday the 13th of July, Lord Russell was placed within the bar of the Old Bailey, to take his trial for high treason.

The clerk of the crown, having desired

him to hold up his hand, proceeded to read the indictment, the substance of which was "for conspiring the death of the king, and consulting and agreeing to stir up insurrection; and, to that end, to seize the guard for the preservation of the king's person."

On the question of Guilty or not guilty being put to him, Lord Russell asked the Lord Chief-Justice, (Sir Francis Pemberton,) if he might not have a copy of the matter of fact laid against him, in order that he might know how to answer it; but, being told nothing could be granted until he should plead, he pleaded Not guilty. The usual question then being asked, How he would be tried? Lord Russell observed, he thought a prisoner was never arraigned and tried at the same time. To which the Lord Chief-Justice answered, "that for crimes of this nature it was continually done."

The Attorney-General said, his lordship had no reason to complain; since Monday se'nnight he had had notice of trial, and the matter alleged against him; that he had the liberty of counsel to advise him; and that no sort of privilege had been denied which became a subject in his condition to have.

Lord Russell replied, he had heard only some general questions; he expected witnesses who could not arrive before night; and thought it very hard he could not be allowed one day more.

The Lord Chief-Justice told him, without the king's consent, they could not put off the trial. Lord Russell then demanded a copy of the panel of the jury, that he might challenge them.

The Lord Chief-Justice and Attorney-General expressed their surprise that his lordship had not received a list, as they had ordered the Secondary Normansel to prepare one. Lord Russell begging that he might have one, the Lord Chief-Justice wished to defer his trial till the afternoon, which the Attorney-General opposed. Upon this, he observed his case was very hard; to which Sir Robert Sawyer, then Attorney-General, answered, "Do not say so; the king does not deal hardly with you; but, I am afraid it will appear, you would have dealt more hardly with the king; you would not have given the king an hour's notice for saving his life."

The Secondary Normansel was then sent for, when it appeared that a list of names had been given to Lord Russell's servant, who delivered it to Lady Russell, from whom his lordship received it; but Lord Russell stated, the names of the persons

* Diary of Henry Earl of Clarendon.

persons on the list were those who were generally on juries, but not a pannel.

A conversation then took place between Lord Russell, the Lord Chief-Justice, and the Attorney-General, in which Lord Russell complained of not having been furnished with a proper copy of the pannel; and requested his trial might be postponed until the afternoon. The Lord Chief-Justice answered, the king's counsel did not think his request reasonable, and would not delay the trial any longer.

Lord Russell asked for pen, ink, and paper, and the use of any papers he had; which request being granted, he said,

"May I have somebody to write, to help my memory?"

Attorney General.—"Yes; a servant."

Lord Chief-Justice.—"Any of your servants shall assist in writing any thing you please."

Lord Russell.—"My wife is here, my lord, to do it."

Lord Chief-Justice.—"If my lady please to give herself the trouble."

The jury being then called, Lord Russell objected to Sir Andrew Foster, as not being in the list. John Martin was next called, upon which Lord Russell asked if he was possessed of a freehold of forty shillings a-year; adding, he hoped none would be allowed in the pannel but those who were freeholders; for, by the statute of 2 Hen. V. it was enacted, that no person shall be judged, in cases of life and death, but by persons possessing freehold property to that amount.

The Lord Chief-Justice answered, that the city of London belonging much to nobility and gentry who live abroad, was an exception to this. Upon which Lord Russell requested, as it was a point of law, his counsel might be called in to argue it.

Mr. Pollexfen, Mr. Holt, and Mr. Ward, the counsel assigned to Lord Russell, were then called, and used many arguments to prove that no person could be a jurymen in this case, who did not possess freehold property; in which they were opposed by the Attorney and Solicitor-Generals. The Lord Chief-Justice, the Lord Chief-Baron, Mr. Baron Street, and the Justices Windham, Jones, Leving, and Withens, gave their opinions against Lord Russell.

The Lord Chief-Justice then delivered the opinion of the court, in the following words:

"My Lord, the court is of opinion, upon hearing your lordship's counsel, and the king's, that it is no good challenge to a jury, in case of treason, that he has

not freehold within the city. But I must tell your lordship withal, that your lordship has nothing of hard-ship in this case; for, notwithstanding that, I must tell you, that you will have as good a jury, and better than you should have had, in a county of 4l. or 40s. a-year freeholders. The reason of the law for freeholds is, that no slight persons should be put upon a jury, where the life of a man, or his estate, comes in question; but, in the city, the persons that are impannelled are men of quality and substance; men that have a great deal to lose. And, therefore, your lordship hath the same in substance, as if a challenge was allowed in freehold. It will be no kind of prejudice to your lordship in this case. Therefore, if you please, apply yourself, as the jury is called, and make your exceptions, if you shall make any."

Then the jury were called; and, after Lord Russell had challenged one-and-thirty of them, the jury were sworn.

HIS DEFENCE.

"My Lord: I cannot but think myself very unfortunate, in appearing at this place, charged with a crime of the blackest and wickedest nature, and that intermixed and intricated with the treasonable and horrid practices and speeches of other men; and the king's learned counsel taking all advantages, improving and heightening every circumstance against me; and I myself no lawyer, a very unready speaker, and altogether a stranger to proceedings of this kind; besides, naked, without counsel, and one against many; so that I cannot but be very sensible of my inability to make my just defence.

"But you, my lords the judges, I hope, will be equal, and of counsel for me; and I hope likewise, that you, gentlemen of the jury, (though strangers to me,) are men of conscience, that value innocent blood, and do believe that with what measure you mete it shall be measured to you again, either in this or in another world. Nor can I doubt but you will consider the witnesses as persons that hope to save their own lives, by swearing to take away mine.

"But, to answer, in short, what is laid to my charge, I do in the first place declare, that I have ever had a heart sincerely loyal and affectionate to the king and government, (which I look upon as the best of governments;) and have always as fervently wished and prayed for his majesty's long life as any man living.

"And now, to have it intimated as if I were

I were abetting, or agreeing to, his murder, (I must needs say,) is very hard; for I have ever looked upon the assassination of any private person as an abominable, barbarous, and inhuman thing, tending to the destruction of all society; how much more the assassination of a prince! which cannot enter into my thoughts without horror and detestation: especially considering him as my natural prince, and one, upon whose death such dismal consequences are likely to ensue. An action so abominably wicked, rash, and inconsiderate, that none but desperate wretches or madmen could contrive. And, can it be believed that, my circumstances and the past actions of my life considered, I should be capable of being guilty of so horrid a design? Certainly it cannot.

"As for going about to make or raise a rebellion; that, likewise, is a thing so wicked, and withal impracticable, that it never entered into my thoughts. Had I been disposed to it, I never found, by all my observation, that there was the least disposition or tendency to it in the people. And it is known, rebellion cannot be now made here, as in former times, by a few great men.

"I have been always for preserving the government upon the due basis and ancient foundation, and for having things redressed in a legal, parliamentary way; always against all irregularities and innovations whatsoever; and so I shall be, I am sure, to my dying day, be it sooner or later."

The Lord Chief-Justice, after summing up the evidence, told the jury, "The question before you will be, whether, upon this whole matter, you do believe my Lord Russell had any design upon the king's life, to destroy the king, or take away his life: for that is the material part here. It is used and given you by the king's counsel, as an evidence of this, that he did conspire to raise an insurrection, and to cause a rising of the people; to make, as it were, a rebellion within the nation, and to surprise the king's guard; which, say they, can have no other end but to seize and destroy the king; and, it is a great evidence (if my Lord Russell did design to seize the king's guard, and make an insurrection in the kingdom), of a design to surprise the king's person. It must be left to you, upon the whole matter. You have not evidence in this case, as there was in the other matter that was tried in the morning, or yesterday, against the conspirators, to kill the king at the Rye.

There was a direct evidence of a consult to kill the king, that is not given you in this case. This is an act of contriving rebellion and an insurrection within the kingdom, and to seize his guard, which is urged as evidence, and surely is in itself an evidence to seize and destroy the king."

The court then adjourned till four o'clock; when the jury brought in the verdict of Guilty of the said high-treason.

SENTENCE.

On Saturday the 14th of July, Lord Russell was brought to the bar to receive sentence. Upon being asked why judgment of death should not be passed upon him, he requested to have the indictment read. At the words "of conspiring the death of the king," Lord Russell said, "Hold! I thought I had not been charged in the indictment as it is, of compassing and conspiring the death of the king."

Attorney-General.—"Yes, my lord."

Lord Russell.—"But, Mr. Recorder, if all that the witnesses swore against me be true, I appeal to you, and to the court,—I appeal to you, whether I am guilty within the statute of 25th Edward III. they having sworn a conspiracy to levy war, but no intention of killing the king; and therefore, I think truly, judgment ought not to pass upon me for conspiring the death of the king, of which there was no proof by any one witness."

To this the Recorder replied, that it was an exception proper to be made before the verdict; but that the court was now bound by the verdict, as well as the prisoner. Thus, in the state of the law at that time, the prisoner was unable to introduce counsel before the verdict, because that were admitting the fact; and he was excluded from arguing the point after the verdict, because the jury had given judgment on the fact and the law together.

Judgment was then given from the mouth of Sir G. Treby, who had been one of Lord Russell's associates in parliament, in the usual form, with all its disgusting circumstances.

HIS SUBMISSION.

The importunity of his friends, and the deep distress of a wife whom he so tenderly loved, prevailed upon Lord Russell to take another step to save his life. This was, to write petitions to the king, and to the duke of York, offering to live abroad, and never more to meddle in the affairs of England. He left it to his friends, how the petitions were to

be worded. If there was some weakness in thus asking for mercy, there was nothing degrading to his honourable character. Indeed, he does not seem to have entertained any expectation of saving his life; but he did not choose to afflict his wife, by the appearance of a haughty silence towards his sovereign.

The following are the petitions of the Earl of Bedford, and Lord Russell, to the king, and Lord Russell's letter to the Duke of York:

"To the king's most excellent majesty.

"The humble petition of William Earl of Bedford:

"Humbly sheweth;

"That could your petitioner have been admitted into your presence, he would have laid himself at your royal feet, in behalf of his unfortunate son, himself, and his distressed and disconsolate family, to implore your royal mercy; which he never had the presumption to think could be obtained by any indirect means. But shall think himself, wife, and children, much happier, to be left but with bread and water, than to lose his dear son, for so foul a crime as treason against the best of princes, for whose life he ever did, and ever shall, pray, more than for his own.

"May God incline your majesty's heart to the prayers of an afflicted old father, and not bring my grey hairs with sorrow to the grave. BEDFORD."

"To the king's most excellent majesty.

"The humble petition of William Russell:

"Most humbly sheweth;

"That your petitioner does once more cast himself at your majesty's feet, and implores, with all humility, your mercy and pardon; still avowing that he never had the least thought against your majesty's life, nor any design to change the government; but humbly and sorrowfully confesses his having been present at those meetings, which, he is convinced, were unlawful, and justly provoking to your majesty; but, being betrayed by ignorance and inadvertence, he did not decline them, as he ought to have done, for which he is truly and heartily sorry; and, therefore, humbly offers himself to your majesty, to be determined to live in any part of the world which you shall appoint, and never to meddle any more in the affairs of England, but as your majesty shall be pleased to command him.

"May it therefore please your majesty, to extend your royal favour and mercy to your petitioner, by which he

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will be for ever engaged to pray for your majesty, and to devote his life to your service. WILLIAM RUSSELL."

The following letter of Lord Russell to the duke, was delivered by Lady Russell to the Duchess of York:

"May it please your highness:

"The opposition I have appeared in to your highness's interest, has been such, as I have scarce the confidence to be a petitioner to you, though in order to the saving of my life. Sir, God knows, what I did, did not proceed from any personal ill-will or animosity to your royal highness; but merely because I was of opinion, that it was the best way for preserving the religion established by law: in which, if I was mistaken, yet I acted sincerely, without any ill end in it. And, as for any base design against your person, I hope your royal highness will be so just to me, as not to think me capable of so vile a thought. But I am now resolved, and do faithfully engage myself, that if it shall please the king to pardon me, and if your royal highness will interpose in it, I will in no sort meddle any more in the least opposition to your royal highness; but will be readily determined to live in any part of the world which his majesty shall prescribe, and will never fail in my daily prayers, both for his majesty's preservation and honour, and your royal highness's happiness; and will wholly withdraw myself from the affairs of England, unless called by his majesty's orders to serve him, which I shall never be wanting to do to the uttermost of my power. And, if your royal highness will be so gracious to me, as to move on my account, as it will be an engagement upon me, beyond what I can in reason expect, so it will make the deepest impression on me possible; for, no fear of death can work so much with me, as so great an obligation will for ever do upon, May it please your royal highness, your royal highness's most humble, and most obedient servant,

"WILLIAM RUSSELL."

Newgate, July 16, 1683.

HIS DEATH.

In sober discourse Lord Russell spent his time, till the day previous to his execution. At the hours of meals, he talked of the news of the day, and the politics of Europe, in the style he had usually done. But Friday being the day, he had fixed for receiving the sacrament, he determined to pass the day as he would have done the Sunday, had he lived so long. The sacrament was given him early in the morning (his servant receiving it

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it

it with him) by the Dean of Canterbury (Tillotson.) After he had received it, the dean asked him, if he believed all the articles of the Christian religion, as taught by the church of England. He answered, "Yes, truly." Then he asked him, if he forgave all persons. That, he said, he did from his heart. Then the dean told him, he hoped he would discharge his conscience in full and free confession. He said that he had done it. Upon which the dean left him; and Dr. Burnet, in the course of the morning, preached two sermons to him. In the interval, he told him, he could not pretend to such high joys and longings as Dr. B. had spoken of, but on an entire resignation of himself to the will of God, and a perfect serenity of mind. He said he was sometimes troubled, because he had not those longings which were felt by Mr. Hampden, a friend for whom he had great kindness and esteem. Mr. Hampden had, a few days before, given him, from Mr. Baxter, his book of *Dying Thoughts*, then lately published, from which he derived great comfort. He said he was much concerned at the cloud which seemed to be over his country; but, he hoped his death would do more service than his life could have done. After dinner, he signed the copies of his paper, and desired it might be sent to the press. He then received a few of his friends, and took his last leave of his children. On this occasion, the fondness of a father did not prevent him from maintaining the constancy of his temper. A little before he went to eat his supper, he said to Lady Russell, "Stay, and sup with me; let us eat our last earthly food together." He talked very cheerfully, during supper, on various subjects, and particularly of his two daughters. He mentioned several passages of dying men with great freedom of spirit; and, when a note was sent to his wife, containing a new project for his preservation, he turned it into ridicule in such a manner, that those who were with him, and were not themselves able to contain their griefs, were amused. They could not conceive how his heart, naturally so tender, could resist the impression of their sorrow. In the day-time he had bled at the nose, on which he said, "I shall not now let blood to divert that which will be done to-morrow." And, when it rained hard that night, he said, "Such a rain to-morrow will spoil a great show, which is a dull thing on a rainy day."

Before his wife left him, he took her by the hand, and said, "This flush you

now feel, in a few hours, must be cold." At ten o'clock she left him. He kissed her four or five times; and she so governed her sorrow, as not to add, by the sight of her distress, to the pain of separation. Thus they parted; not with sobs and tears, but with a composed silence: the wife wishing to spare the feelings of the husband, and the husband, of the wife, they both restrained the expression of a grief too great to be relieved by utterance.

When she was gone, he said, "Now the bitterness of death is past." And he then ran out into a long discourse concerning her; saying, how great a blessing she had been to him, and what a misery it would have been to him, if she had not had that magnanimity of spirit, joined to her tenderness, as never to have desired him to do a base thing to save his life. Whereas, what a week he should have passed, if she had been imploring him to turn informer, and to be a Lord Howard! He then repeated to Dr. Burnet, what he had often before said, that he knew of nothing whereby the peace of the nation was in danger; and that all that ever was, was either loose discourse, or, at most, embryos that never came to anything: so there was nothing on foot, to his knowledge. He then returned to speak of his wife. He said there was a signal providence of God in giving him such a wife, where there was birth, fortune, great understanding, great religion, and great kindness to him; but her carriage, in his extremity, was beyond all. He said that he was glad that she and his children were to lose nothing by his death; and it was great comfort to him, that he left his children in such a mother's hands, and that she had promised him to take care of herself for their sakes. Then he spoke of his own situation, and said, how great a change death made; and how wonderfully those new scenes would strike on his soul. He had heard how some that had been born blind, were struck, when, by the couching of their cataracts, they saw; but what, he said, if the first thing they saw were the sun rising?

His servant requested he might sit up in his chamber, while he slept. This he refused; and was locked up between eleven and twelve, leaving orders to be called at four. When his servant came, at that hour, he found him as sound asleep as at any time in his life. As he awoke, he asked what o'clock it was; but, whilst his servant was preparing his things for him to dress,

he fell asleep again. Dr. Burnet coming in, woke him, saying, "What, my lord! asleep?" "Yes, doctor," he said; "I have slept heartily since one o'clock." He then desired him to go to his wife, to say that he was well, and had slept well, and hoped she had done so. He remembered himself kindly to her, and prayed for her. He dressed himself with the same care as usual; and said, he thanked God he felt no sort of fear or hurry in his thoughts. He prayed several times with Dr. Burnet, and afterwards with Dean Tillotson; and, at intervals, went into his chamber, and prayed by himself. Once he came out, and said he had been much inspired in his last prayer, and wished he could have written it down, and sent it to his wife. He gave Dr. Burnet several commissions to his relations; but none more earnest than to one of them, against all revenge for what had been done to himself: he told Burnet he was to give him his watch; and, as he wound it up, he said, "I have done with time: now eternity comes."

About half an hour before he was called on by the sheriffs, he took Dr. Burnet aside, and said, that he meant to say something of the dangers of Slavery as well as Popery; but, on Dr. Burnet's telling him it would look like resentment, and begging him to let it alone, he smiled, and said he would do so.

As he came down, he met Lord Cavendish, and took leave of him; but, remembering something of importance, he went back to him, and spoke to him with great earnestness. He pressed him anxiously to apply himself more to religion; and told him what great comfort and support he felt from it now in his extremity. Such was his last advice and farewell to his dearest friend. He went into his coach with great cheerfulness: Dr. Tillotson and Dr. Burnet accompanied him. As they were going, he looked about him, and knew several persons. Some he saw staring on him, who knew him, and did not put off their hats. He said, there was great joy in some, but that did not touch him so much as the tears he observed in the eyes of others; for that, he said, made him tender. He sung within himself as he went along; and Dr. Burnet asking him what he was singing, he said it was the 119th psalm; but he should sing better very soon. As the carriage turned into Little Queen Street, he said, "I have often turned to the other hand with great comfort, but now I turn to this with greater." As he said this, he looked towards his own

house; and Dr. Tillotson saw a tear drop from his eye.

Just as they were entering Lincoln's Inn-Fields, he said, "This has been to me a place of sinning, and God now makes it the place of my punishment." He wondered to see so great a crowd assembled. He had before observed that it rained; and said to his companions, "This rain may do you hurt that are bare-headed."

After all was quiet, he spoke to the sheriff as follows:

"Gentlemen,*—I expected the noise would be such, that I should not be very well heard. I was never fond of much speaking, much less now; therefore, I have set down, in this paper, all that I think fit to leave behind me. God knows how far I was always from designs against the king's person, or of altering the government. And I still pray for the preservation of both, and of the Protestant religion. Mr. Sheriff, I am told, that Captain Walcot yesterday said some things concerning my knowledge of the plot: I know not whether the report is true or not."

Mr. Sheriff.—"I did not hear him name your lordship."

Writer.—"No, my lord, your lordship was not named by any of them."

Lord Russell.—"I hope it is not true; for, to my knowledge, I never saw him, nor spake with him, in my whole life; and, in the words of a dying man, I profess I know of no plot, either against the king's life, or the government. But, I have now done with this world, and am going to a better: I forgive all the world heartily, and I thank God I die in charity with all men; and I wish all sincere protestants may love one another, and not make way for popery by their animosities. I pray God forgive them, and continue the protestant religion amongst them, that it may flourish so long as the sun and moon endure. I am now more satisfied to die than ever I have been."

Then he desired the Dean to pray. After that, he spoke a word to the Dean, and gave him his ring, and gave Dr.

Burnet

* The night before he died, he thought of the short speech he was to make on the scaffold. Instead of beginning, "Mr. Sheriff," he resolved to begin, "Gentlemen;" because, he said, he was not truly sheriff. He accordingly did so; but, he did not think it worth while to make the same alteration in the paper that was to be printed.—*Burnet, MSS.*

Burnet his watch, and bid him go to Southampton-House, and to Bedford-House, and deliver the commissions he had given him in charge. In these, his last moments, one of his commissions was a message of kind remembrance to one who held the principles in opposition to which he was about to sacrifice his life. This was Mr. Kettlewell, a clergyman, who, for his religious zeal, had been introduced as chaplain into the Earl of Bedford's family, but who held, to their farthest extent, the doctrines of unlimited obedience, and the illegality of resistance, under any pretence whatsoever. And he lost no opportunity for explaining and defending these opinions to Lord Russell. "But," says his biographer, "although this unfortunate Lord had no very favourable opinion of the English clergy in general, as thinking them, for the most part, a set of men too much bigotted to slavish principles, and not zealous enough for the protestant religion, or the common interest of a free nation; yet, it is worthy of observation, that the meek and christian behaviour of Mr. Kettlewell would not suffer him not to have an esteem for him, which he failed not to express, even in his last moments, by sending a message to him, from the scaffold, of his kind remembrance of him.

He then knelt down, and prayed three or four minutes by himself. When that was done, he took off his coat and waistcoat. He had brought a night-cap in his pocket, fearing his servant might not get up to him. He undressed himself, and took off his cravat, without the least change of countenance. Just as he was going down to the block, some one called out to make a lane, that the Duke of Albemarle might see; upon which, he looked full that way. Dr. Burnet had advised him not to turn about his head when it was once on the block, and not to give a signal to the executioner. These directions he punctually attended to.

"When he had laid down," says Dr. Burnet, "I once looked at him, and saw no change in his looks; and, though he was still lifting-up his hands, there was no trembling, though, in the moment in which I looked, the executioner happened to be laying his axe to his neck, to direct him to take aim: I thought it touched him, but am sure he seemed not to mind it.

The executioner, at two strokes, cut off his head.

His opinions.

The political opinions of Lord Russell were those of a Whig. His religious creed was that of a mild and tolerant christian. If, as it must be admitted, he showed a violent animosity to the Roman Catholics, to an extent which cannot be justified, it must be recollected, that his hostility was almost entirely political. The attack which was made upon our constitution, appeared in the colours and with the ensigns of Popery; and, it was only by resisting the Romish Church, that civil liberty could be secured. He wished our own institutions to be more favourable to dissenters; or, in other words, for a larger comprehension of sects. Had this wish been gratified, the Protestant Church of England would have been strengthened, both against the See of Rome, and against future schism, with the loss only of some slavish doctrines, and a few unimportant ceremonies, which our early reformers never adopted.

It must be owned, that the violence of Lord Russell against the Roman Catholics, betrayed him into credulity. It was the fault of honest men in that age; and it is singular that, absurd as the story of the popish plot avowedly is, we have more respect for those who fell into the delusion, than for those who escaped it. And, whatever blame may attach to Lord Russell for an excess of political and religious zeal, it cannot be denied that his firmness and perseverance were eminently useful to his country, in a most critical period of her fortunes, and that his example contributed to the establishment of those liberties which he died to vindicate.

WAS THERE A RYE-HOUSE PLOT?

I have related these particulars concerning those who suffered for the Rye-House plot, that the reader may the more easily be enabled to follow the remarks I am about to make on the real nature of that plot. If my opinion is well founded, there existed, indeed, both in the higher and the lower orders, a great number of discontented persons: this discontent produced consultations on the state of the nation, and the practicability of resistance, amongst the leaders; and wild talk, about taking off the king and duke, amongst indigent and unprincipled men. But, there never was a formed plan, either for assassinating the king, or raising the country, except in the heads of Rumsey and West, and Lord Howard and Lord Grey.

I must

I must remark, in the first place, that Lord Russell, and those connected with him, were never supposed to be implicated, even by their bitterest enemies, in the plot for murdering the king. It will be as well, therefore, to speak of that plot in the first place.

On a subject of this kind, there is no better evidence than that of men who are about to die for the crime; and their confessions are more to be attended to, in this case, than in that of the popish plot; as the persons executed for this conspiracy, were not bound, by any tie of faith or sect, to support one another, and were of different religions, manners, professions, and habits.

The judgment expressed by Lady Russell, many years afterwards, probably contains the truth on this subject. She was persuaded the Rye-House plot was no more than "talk;"—"and, 'tis possible," she adds, "that talk going so far as to consider, if a remedy to supposed evils might be sought, how it could be found."

The Duke of Monmouth, in his declaration against James the Second, seems to allow the existence of meetings to consult of extraordinary, yet lawful means, to rescue our religion and liberties from the hand of violence, when all ordinary means, according to the laws, were denied and obstructed.

We may now, upon the whole, conclude, that the consultations in which Lord Russell took a part, related to the means of resisting the government, but that no plan of rebellion was any wise matured.

It remains to be considered, how far Lord Russell was justified in consulting and debating on the practicability of raising an insurrection.

I apprehend, few men will now deny that resistance to a government may sometimes be an act, not only justifiable as an enterprise, but imperative as a duty. At the same time, I am far from agreeing to the doctrine attributed to Lord Chatham, that "it were better for the people to perish in a glorious contention for their rights, than to purchase a slavish tranquillity, at the expense of a single iota of the constitution." It should, indeed, be the endeavour of men who have inherited liberty from their ancestors, to transmit the possession unimpaired to their descendants; but, the loss of a single franchise may be compensated, and abuses of power, though frequent, may be resisted, without recourse to arms, so long as there are channels

through which the injured may obtain redress. Should these be choked up, and in danger of being totally closed, it is then the unquestionable right of all men who value their privileges, to prepare other means for their defence.

If we consider the state of the government at the period when Lord Russell was executed, we shall see that it had totally changed its nature. The very means by which the crown may be lawfully resisted, had been either taken away, or converted into instruments for raising a new edifice of arbitrary power. These means are, the parliament, the courts of justice, and the press. The parliament had been dissolved two years before, with an apparent determination never to call another; and, should their assistance be ever wanted, the surrender of the charters gave so commanding an influence to the crown, that their remonstrances would be no longer formidable. Accordingly, king James found, in the parliament which he assembled upon his coming to the throne, a willing and humble tool.

The courts of justice, where judges were appointed and displaced at the king's pleasure, and juries were returned without regard either to law or decency, had become more subservient to the court than those of France, a country in which despotism was openly established. In London, where justice had long been neglected, in the struggle of the rival parties, the Tories were now completely triumphant; and there was no doubt that the promoters of the Exclusion Bill would not receive free and impartial justice.

The press also, the last refuge of the worshippers of freedom, had become a fortress of her enemies. The writings of the Whigs were suppressed, and calumnies against them published, in violation and in contempt of the laws. That such was the system of government, has been fully made out by the facts before detailed; and, to crown all, in order to afford time for the new system to acquire stability, a pension was received from a foreign power, which defrayed the most urgent expenses of the court.

So many measures, all tending to the same end, constituted no less a change in the English constitution, than was effected by the republicans when they beheaded Charles the First, and proclaimed the Commonwealth; and, had Charles the Second lived, or had James not obstinately persevered in his attachment to popery, there can be little doubt that 1681 would

1688) would now be looked upon as the era of a revolution, which established in England the unlimited monarchy of the Stuarts.

These considerations are sufficient, it appears to me, to justify the alarm which Lord Russell felt for his country, and his wish to form a party against the dangerous pretensions of the royal brothers. But, in all cases of resistance, not only must the justice of the cause be considered, but also the probability of success. Prudence is, in this instance, more perhaps than in any other, a moral duty; for, by a mistake in calculation, the lives of thousands may be hazarded, and the chains of the people more completely rivetted. The magnitude of such a crime, and the inviting form under which it appears to the most honourable minds, are the only excuse for the severity of those laws which condemn him who is guilty of it, to forfeit, not only his life, but the honours and property which have descended to his family.

THE THEORY AND PRACTICE OF GAS-LIGHTING:

In which is exhibited

AN HISTORICAL SKETCH

OF THE

RISE AND PROGRESS OF THE SCIENCE;

AND THE THEORIES OF

Light, Combustion, and formation of Coal; WITH DESCRIPTIONS OF THE

MOST APPROVED APPARATUS

FOR

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COAL-GAS

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THEORY OF LUMINOSITY.

SUCH flame* as issues from any body that is submitted to the action of fire,† consists of that matter which, if col-

lected, is known by the term *hydrogen gas*, which is more or less pure, according to the matter used for its production, and the circumstances under which it is generated. Should the circumstances under which the combustion of such inflammable matter is carried on, be favourable, the flame will be perfect and brilliant; but, if the combustion be incomplete, part of the matter, capable of furnishing light and heat, will pass off in smoke: it therefore follows, that, wherever much soot is found, we are to conclude that the body generating it had not been used to the best advantage. Whenever coal, or other inflammable matter, is used in its natural or crude state, it seldom happens that combustion is carried on advantageously.

By observing the flame of a common candle carefully, we shall perceive that the colour of it is not uniformly alike; the lower part, next to the cup formed in the tallow, where the distillatory process is carried on, is always blue; the centre or middle part, contiguous to the wick, is opaque; the exterior, to the same height, bright and luminous; as it is also to the top, immediately after the candle is snuffed: but, when the flame becomes lengthened, and the top of the wick has a fungus-like appearance, the apex will be of a reddish or brownish colour.

Flame is vapour in an ignited state; and that part only of such vapour which is in contact with the air, can be inflamed. The flame of a candle may be considered as a cone of fire, the hollow part of which, is vapour, and such hollow part is not inflamed. It is precisely the same case with that part of the matter emitted by a candle, when lighted, which surrounds the wick, which has before been adverted to, when speaking of the flame exhibited at the mouths of furnaces,—when compared with the want of oxygen within, which renders complete combustion there almost impossible.

OF ARTIFICIAL LIGHT.

Of whatever substance the instrument for yielding light is composed, it is required to be rendered volatile, before flame can be produced; for this purpose, however, it is not necessary to volatilize much of the matter at a time; a very small portion of it will be sufficient to afford a useful light. A candle, or a lamp, contains sufficient combustible matter to last several hours. Either is furnished with a wick; and, by its action, the operation of generating light is effected.

In using the lamp, the oil should be such

* Gaseous matter in vehement motion.

† Intense atomic motion.

such as will readily inflame, and the wick of sufficient capacity to convey to the place of combustion, by capillary attraction (*ascension*,) such quantity of oil as, by admixture with the oxygen of the air, will be completely consumed. By this attraction (*ascension*,) the oil continually flows to the laboratory, where the decomposing process is carried on.

On a candle being first lighted, such a degree of heat is given to the wick as is sufficient to melt the tallow, which is formed into a kind of cup, where it is decomposed. It is in this part that the carburetted hydrogen gas and vapour are mixed with the air, and yield a bluish flame. This, however, communicates so much heat to the higher part of the gas evolved, as to give it a yellow tinge. As the tallow melts, and becomes decomposed, by the action of the wick, a fresh supply continues to be given.

The upper part of the wick, which is surrounded by the flame, becomes black, owing to part of the carbon and hydrogen entering into its composition having been acted upon by combustion, whilst the wick itself is defended from the action of the air by the flame surrounding it. That, from this circumstance, it owes its protection, there cannot be a doubt; for when, by the consumption of the tallow, the wick becomes too long to support itself in a vertical position, and the top projects beyond the flame, (which will invariably be the case when it deviates from a perpendicular line,) it will no sooner be exposed to the action of the air than it will burn, and soon be converted to ashes.

Part of the tallow which is volatilized is not burnt, but, passing through the centre of the flame, it is not acted upon by the oxygen of the surrounding air; it passes off in smoke; hence it follows, when the wick and flame are large, there is proportionately greater waste of combustible material than when the wick and flame are small. Indeed, when a candle is made with a wick of a single thread, though it yields but a very small flame, yet such flame is not only peculiarly bright, but free from smoke; whilst, on the contrary, in common lamps, where a very large wick is used, the smoke is very considerable, and tends to lessen the strength of light which, from the quantity of matter used, might naturally be expected. As, in the process of combustion of candles, the fluid tallow is contained in the cup formed at their top, it follows, that the

thickness of the wick is a circumstance requiring attention; for, if the wick be not of sufficient capacity for carrying off the fused material as rapidly as it becomes so, it will run down the sides of them. This inconvenience, arising from the nature of the material of which the candle may be formed, it would appear that, as wax is not fusible at so low a temperature as tallow, the wick of the latter description of candle may be made much slighter than that of the former. A candle, with a thick wick, on being first lighted, and snuffed short, yields a flame perfect and luminous, unless the diameter of the wick be very great; in such case, the middle of the flame will be opaque; for, as has before been observed, for want of a proper supply of oxygen, the combustion cannot be completely effected. But, when the wick becomes lengthened, the distance between its top and the top of the flame given out, will be shortened; and therefore, the tallow which is decomposed having a shorter distance of flame to pass through, is not entirely burnt, and that part which is not so, passes off in smoke. The wick, if not snuffed, continues to lengthen, till, unable to support the accumulation of soot which is formed round the top of it, (and which arises from combustion being imperfect,) it falls on one side, allowing the air to act upon it; or, otherwise, the upper part of the flame given out, is shortened as to expose the top of the wick to the air; however, the combustion which is requisite to snuff it, is not, in this case, sufficient to do so. Here the portion of tallow carried off by the lengthened wick is too great to be entirely burnt, and it takes off a considerable portion of the heat of the flame, as it assumes a state of elasticity. This process tends to diminish combustion, whilst a greater supply of tallow in a fluid state causes soot to accumulate at the top of the wick. When much soot has been there deposited, the candle does not give more than a sixth or an eighth of the light which the materials submitted to combustion, if properly accomplished, would generally produce, and it is from this circumstance, that tallow candles so frequently require snuffing.

When wax candles are used, it is found that as the wick lengthens, the intensity of light decreases; but then, as the wick is very thin, in comparison with that of a tallow candle, it sooner falls from the middle of the flame; and the top becoming exposed to the air, is burnt off.

off. When the wick of a wax-candle is in the centre of the flame, it is not of sufficient magnitude to cause the diameter of that flame to be so enlarged as to prevent the air from having access to it. It follows, from what has been observed, that as wax is with difficulty fused, a large quantity of it may be burnt by means of a very small wick, which, of course, is pliant, and soon becomes unable to support itself in a vertical position. This position it no sooner loses, than the act of snuffing is performed, by the method just noticed, with greater precision than can be done mechanically.

VARIETIES OF COAL.

Having spoken somewhat at length on the component parts of coal, as well as on various theories of stratification, perhaps, by dividing the different kinds of pit-coal into fewer classes, the classification will be simplified, and rendered more familiar to the reader. Pit-coal may be divided into three classes, according to the proportions of the component parts.

Coals of the First Class.—Such coals as are chiefly composed of bitumen, are to be considered as belonging to the first class.

Second Class of Coals.—Those which contain a lesser proportion of bitumen and more charcoal, comprehend the varieties of the second class.

Third Class of Coals.—The third class are such as contain very little bitumen, but are chiefly composed of charcoal, chemically combined with different earths.

Remarks upon the First Class.—Those coals which come under the first class, light without difficulty, and burn with a bright and yellowish white blaze during the whole process of combustion. They do not cake nor require stirring; neither do they produce cinders, but are reduced to white ashes. Coals of this class are apt to throw out splinters whilst burning; but that may, in a great measure, be obviated by wetting them prior to their being used. At the head of this class is to be placed *cannel-coal*. Those of Lancashire, and such as are obtained on the western coast of this island, also belong to it. It sometimes occurs in the coal-pits of Durham and Northumberland. Most of the varieties of Scotch coal, may also be considered as forming part of it, and more particularly the *splint*, which is an inferior kind of *cannel coal*.

Although this class of coal generally produces gas in considerable quantity,

it is doubtful whether it be worthy of the gas-light manufacturer's notice, and particularly in London; for, when it is submitted to distillation, there is no product of coke, as in coals of the second class; and, what is worse, the gas evolved is of so much greater specific gravity, that, unless the gas-holder be worked at an extremely light pressure, it will be highly offensive in the houses where it is consumed. It is not so easily purified as the gas procured from Bewicke and Crastor's Wallsend coal, nor is it so beneficial.

Some of the varieties of this class are, the Hartleys, Wylam, Tanfield Moor, Eighton Main, Cowper's Main, Blythe, and Pontops. Of these, Hartleys and Wylam are well adapted for heating retorts; the latter in particular. Tanfield Moor, though generating a very large proportion of heat, is not so; it is so very subject to clinker, and to destroy the grate-bars, as well as the retorts and fire-work, as to render it very unfit for such purpose.

Remarks upon the Second Class.—Coals of the second class do not burn with so bright a flame as the former. The flame of these coals is of a yellowish tinge. After lying some time on the fire, they become soft, and swell: they then cake, and produce tubercles, from whence issue small jets of flame. When coals of this kind are burnt in an open grate, the passage of the air through them is prevented by the top of the fire caking and closely adhering. The consequence which follows is this: the lower part of the coal contained in the grate is consumed, and leaves a hollow, whence, if the upper part were not occasionally broken, the fire would go out. These coals produce a smaller proportion of ashes than coals of the first class. They are of a greyish or reddish colour, according to the quality of the earthy parts of which the coal may be constituted. They produce hard grey cinders, which, being burnt over again with fresh coals, produce a very strong heat. The colour of the flame produced from this class of coal, is not so white and brilliant as that emitted by *cannel-coal*, and those of similar properties; and that portion of it which is given out, after the bitumen it contains is disengaged, is of a pale blue colour. The gas which they produce, during this part of the process of combustion, is a mixture of oxide of carbon, hydrogen, and carbonic acid. The coke produced from this class of coal,

coal, during the process of generating gas therefrom, when carbonization is properly carried on, is well adapted for domestic and culinary purposes; and, when such coal is manufactured into coke in the ordinary way, it is calculated to be used in the furnaces of iron-founders, and for other metallurgical operations. Coals of this class are, in the market, denominated *strong burning coals*. The coals which may be named under it, are Bewicke and Crastor's Wallsend, Bewicke's Wallsend, Russell's Wallsend, Bell's Wallsend, Brown's Wallsend, Wear Wallsend, Manor Wallsend, Wellington Main, Temple Main, Heaton Main, Killingworth Main, Headsworth, Hebburn Seam, Hutton Seam, and Nesham. Smiths prefer the smaller kind of this class of coals before any other, in consequence of its affording the greatest heat, the best cinders, and standing a strong blast. Swansea coals may be considered as belonging to this class. Some of the varieties contain pyrites, others thin layers of lime-stone and shells: these are found amongst the ashes they afford as slates and stones. When submitted to distillation, a greater heat is required than is necessary for decomposing coals of the first class: but the gas which they afford is easily purified, and is generally better adapted for use than that obtained from coals of the first class. The aqueous fluid which passes over, during the process, contains sulphate, carbonate, and hydrosulphuret of ammonia. When coals of this kind are mixed with those of the first class, in the proportion of two-thirds of the former with one-third of the latter, an excellent fuel is thereby formed; and if, in making the mixture, the proportion of coals of the first class be increased, the fuel will be more easily managed, and will burn with greater cheerfulness; but then its durability will decrease in a like proportion.

Remarks upon the Third Class.—Coals of this class require a very high temperature to bring them into ignition; they do not burn till wholly ignited; and then some of the varieties produce a very weak flame: others, neither yield flame nor smoke, and merely produce a red heat, like that which is generated by charcoal, when under combustion. They contain a very considerable portion of charcoal; they produce only a small quantity of ashes, but these are generally very heavy. When distilled in close vessels, they do not produce much tar; and that portion which is disengaged, comes over in a state nearly resembling

melted pitch. Under that process, they also yield a gaseous fluid composed of gaseous oxide of carbon, hydrogen gas, and a considerable portion of sulphuretted hydrogen. Considering the nature of the different varieties of this class of coals, it can hardly be expected, that it would be profitable to use them for generating coal-gas. The Kilkenny, Welsh, and Stone coal, are varieties forming this class.

QUANTITY OF COALS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

In order to form an idea of the probable time that Great Britain may be supplied with coal from the mines of Durham and Northumberland, we are to consider, that the seams of coals now worked in those counties are equal to a bed twenty miles long by fifteen miles broad, and that the average thickness of this bed is one yard and a half; also, that from one-fourth to one-sixth is sufficient to be left as props for supporting the tops of the mines. In making our calculations, suppose we state one-fifth to be left for that purpose. Then

$$15 \times 1760 = 26,400 \text{ yards,}$$

$$20 \times 1760 = 35,200 \text{ yards, and}$$

$$26,400 \times 35,200 \times 1\frac{1}{2} = 1,393,920,000 \text{ cubic yards of coal contained in the mines above mentioned. From this we are to deduct one-fifth for pillars to support the roof, thus:}$$

$$1,393,920,000 \div 5 = 278,784,000, \text{ and}$$

$$1,393,920,000 - 278,784,000 =$$

1,115,136,000 cubic yards of coal, which may, in process of time, be brought to market; and, as each cubic yard of the various species of coal produced from these mines is known to be equal to one ton, consequently, the number of cubic yards and of tons is equal. Now, as it appears, from the register, that the total annual consumption of coals, from Newcastle and Sunderland, is 2,300,000 chaldrons of 27 cwts. each, it follows, that the annual consumption in tons, is 3,105,000.

The total quantity of coals which these mines are capable of supplying, having been stated at 1,115,136,000 tons; therefore, if that number be divided by the tons annually consumed, the quotient expresses the number of years such annual supply can thence be given; thus $1,115,136,000 \div 3,105,000 = 359$ nearly; and such number of years they will afford a source of consumption.

MANAGEMENT OF A COAL FIRE.

When pit-coal is used for fuel in open fire-places, the quantity of heat generated thereby depends very considerably upon the fire being properly managed. If it be allowed to burn clear, it will throw

out much heat; but, if the coal be heaped upon it in such a way as prevents a current of air from passing through the mass, it will be smothered up, and produce a very small proportion; most of the heat will be lost by its being employed to give elasticity to the smoke, which rises in great abundance. The combustion, under such circumstances, must be very incomplete; for the carburetted hydrogen gas will be driven up the chimney uninflamed, and therefore the fuel will be used with little benefit.

By paying attention to the quantity of coals put on the fire at once, and avoiding smothering it up, much will be contributed towards cleanliness and comfort; and more particularly so, if the following rules for properly managing it be observed:

1st. Stirring of a fire is of use, because it makes a hollow, where the air, being rarefied by the adjacent heat, the surrounding air rushes into this hollow, and gives life and support to the fire, and carries the flame with it.

2d. Never stir a fire when fresh coals are laid on, particularly when they are very small, because they immediately fall into the hollow place, and therefore ruin the fire.

3d. Always keep the bottom bars clear.

4th. Never begin to stir the fire at the top, unless when the bottom is quite clear, and the top only wants breaking.

COAL-GAS.

When pit-coal is burnt in an open fire-place, it emits flame, which is occasionally exhibited in streams of peculiar brightness. This flame is coal-gas in a state of combustion. But, besides this gas, there are expelled from coal, by the action of heat, an aqueous ammoniacal vapour, (which, on being condensed, forms liquid ammonia,) a thick fluid nearly resembling tar, and some non-inflammable gases. The wavering and the changing of the colour of flame proceeding from a coal-fire, is occasioned by the variety of products which coal affords; and, as these are evolved, we have, at one time, streams of brilliant light, at another, clouds of dense and aqueous vapour, thrown off as smoke. Seeing then, that when coals are burnt in the ordinary way, we have evident proofs that they contain inflammable gas, which, if collected and properly applied, would serve as a substitute for the light obtained by using candles or oil, together with other valuable products; we must be aware, that, should they be distilled in close vessels, the various parts of which they are formed may be collected. Such part of the coal

as is bituminous, will melt out, and be exhibited in the form of tar. That which contains ammoniacal salts, will be thrown off as vapour; and, on condensation, will appear as an amber-coloured fluid, more or less charged with ammonia, according to the circumstances under which the distillation may have been carried on, and the quality of the coal. Whilst the above products are evolved, a considerable quantity of carburetted hydrogen gas, and some unflammable gases, are also generated. These, having all been freed from the coal by the action of heat, and collected in their respective reservoirs, its base, which is a carbonaceous substance known by the name of coke, remains in the retort. The coal-gas, being freed from the sulphuretted hydrogen and non-inflammable gases, is fit for use, and may be forced out of the gas-holder, where it is collected, to any distance, by means of cast-iron pipes, laid underground; from whence, smaller pipes, of wrought iron and copper, convey it to the respective houses where it is to be burnt. At the extremity of the pipes are fixed burners, to which, by means of stop-cocks, the gas is admitted; and, through orifices made in the burners, it escapes, and is ignited for the purpose of affording light. Thus, from pit-coal, an article produced in considerable quantities in this country, may be obtained a substitute for light which is afforded by using wax, tallow, or oil, but of a superior quality, and at considerably less expense.

DIFFERENT LIGHTS COMPARED.

If we compare the theory of the production of gas-light with the theory of the production of artificial light by means of candles or of lamps, we shall instantly perceive that the principles are similar; for, in candles or lamps, the wick bears a like situation to that of coal, when submitted to distillation in a close vessel. The wick of a candle serves to convey the melted tallow, by capillary attraction, to where it is to be consumed. It is there decomposed, and forms carburetted hydrogen gas; as this is made use of, a fresh supply is constantly kept up, which maintains the flame. By a parity of reasoning, it appears, that the burning of oil in a lamp depends on similar circumstances; for, the tubes formed by the wick, transmit the inflammable gas through them in the same way that the heated retort generates coal-gas. The oil of a lamp is drawn up through the wick, and is formed into that carburetted hydrogen gas from whence proceeds illumination. After considering these matters, the question,

tion, What does the gas-light system attempt? may naturally be put; and the reply might be given in words something to the following effect:—"The gas-light scheme proposes to generate such quantities of gas as may be wanted for supplying that district with artificial light where the works may be situated, by means of a sufficient number of retorts and gas-holders for the purpose; and that this gas is the same sort of material as the flame of a candle or a lamp. That the difference between the one mode and the other, is simply this: when coal-gas is used as a substitute for light afforded by the combustion of tallow or of oil, the distillatory process for lighting streets, nay, whole towns and large cities, is carried on in one place, perhaps far from where the light may be wanted; whilst, by the action of candles or lamps, the process is performed wherever such candle or lamp may be used, namely, at their respective wicks.

HISTORY.

That a permanently elastic and inflammable æriform fluid is evolved from pit-coal, appears to have been first ascertained experimentally by the Rev. Dr. Clayton. An account of his discovery was published in the Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society, vol. xli. for the year 1739, from whence the following extract is made: "I got some coal, and distilled it in a retort in an open fire. At first there came over only phlegm, afterwards a black oil, and then likewise a spirit arose, which I could no ways condense; but it forced my lute, or broke my glasses. Once, when it had forced my lute, coming close thereto in order to try to repair it, I observed that the spirit which issued out caught fire at the flame of the candle, and continued burning with violence as it issued out in a stream, which I blew out and lighted again alternately for several times. I then had a mind to try if I could save any of this spirit; in order to which I took a turbinated receiver, and, putting a candle to the pipe of the receiver, whilst the spirit arose, I observed that it caught flame, and continued burning at the end of the pipe, though you could not discern what fed the flame. I then blew it out and lighted it again several times; after which I fixed a bladder, squeezed and void of air, to the pipe of the receiver. The oil and phlegm descended into the receiver, but the spirit, still ascending, blew up the bladder. I then filled a good many bladders therewith, and might have filled an inconceivable number more;

for the spirit continued to rise for several hours, and filled the bladders almost as fast as a man could have blown them with his mouth; and yet the quantity of coals distilled was inconsiderable."

But the applying of coal-gas, for the purposes of illumination, is of more recent date, and the merit of bringing it forward is claimed, and with justice, by Mr. Murdoch.

The general nature of gas-light illumination was exhibited by Mr. Winsor, at the Lyceum Theatre, in London, in the years 1803 and 1804; but the apparatus, by the means of which he obtained coal-gas, and the mode of purification which he adopted, he kept a secret. He shewed the manner of conveying the gas through the house, and exhibited various devices for chandeliers and burners. Instead of the copper fittings, which experience has since taught to be the most useful, he proposed long flexible tubes, brought from the ceiling of the wall, to the ends of which were attached different descriptions of burners. He proved, experimentally, that the flame of coal-gas, when properly managed, (by allowing no more gas to pass the burner than would be entirely consumed,) produces no smoke; and that it is not, as the flame of candles and lamps, subject to emit sparks; therefore not so dangerous; nor is it so liable to be put out by sudden gusts of wind, or by heavy rain.*

Mr. Winsor took out a patent in May, 1804, for combining the saving and purifying of coal-gas, for obtaining ammonia, tar, and other products of pit-coal, with the manufacture of a superior kind of coke; since which time he has taken out another patent, for further improvements in the processes.

Mr. Northern, of Leeds, in the year 1805, called the public attention to applying coal-gas for the purpose of producing light, instead of candles, &c., an account of which was given in the Monthly Magazine for April, 1805.

About this time, Mr. Samuel Clegg, of Manchester, engineer, communicated to the Society of Arts an account of his method of lighting up manufactories with gas, for which he received the silver medal. To the exertions of this gentleman, the gas-light manufacturer is indebted

* Mr. W. had ruined the system in the public mind, by his empirical advertisements; and its restoration was in a degree effected by some notices in this Miscellany.

indebted for various improvements in apparatus and machinery.

The rapidity with which the gas-light scheme has since extended, has been almost beyond example in any other; for, not only manufactories, but many of the principal towns, in this and other countries, have been lighted with gas, together with much the greater part of the metropolis.

The application of gas-lights was pointed out in France before it was publicly introduced into England. M. Le Bon had a house entirely lighted up with gas in Paris in the winter of 1802, which was witnessed with admiration by a considerable number of persons. He obtained a patent from the French government, for the art of producing light from wood burnt in close vessels.

Mr. Murdoch, in the year 1808, presented the Royal Society with his account of the application of coal-gas; for which the Society complimented him with Count Rumford's medal.

COST OF COAL GAS-LIGHT.

Mr. Ackermann, print-seller, &c. in the Strand, for upwards of four years lighted the whole of his establishment, together with his dwelling-house, entirely with gas, for forty pounds five shillings per annum, by means of a small apparatus erected on his premises; and he states the annual expense of lighting the same, prior to using the gas-lights, to have been one hundred and sixty pounds; so that, it appears, the balance in favour of using the gas-lights was one hundred and nineteen pounds fifteen shillings, for one year. But, since the line of "The chartered Gas-Light and Coke Company's" main was laid along the Strand, he declined generating gas for his own use, and has been supplied therewith from the Company's works in Peter-street, Westminster.

Mr. Cook, manufacturer of metal toys, at Birmingham, has stated, that, for four-pence *per diem*, he generated as much gas as afforded light equivalent to what was obtained by burning as many candles as cost him three shillings; besides a saving of thirty pounds per annum in candles, oil, and cotton, for soldering, which, since the adoption of gas in his premises, has been performed solely by its flame. In short, that he saves annually thirty pounds out of the fifty pounds which his lights formerly cost him.

Messrs. Lloyd, of Queen-street, Southwark, thimble-manufacturers and whitesmiths, have also used the gas-light for soldering and other purposes,

their apparatus being upon a very small scale. From their statement, it appears, they gained, as a profit upon every bushel of coals distilled, the sum of eight shillings and four-pence, if the light afforded was compared with the light of tallow candles, formerly used.

OF RETORTS.

The retorts used for the distillation of pit-coal are of different shapes in different establishments; they are either circular, semicircular, elliptical, or square. There is, however, another description of retort, for which a patent has been obtained, and to the manufacturer of coal-gas it is known by the term "rotary retort."

IMPROVED RETORTS.

In 1817, Mr. A. Rackhouse adopted a plan for heating retorts of cylindrical shape set in ovens. This plan has since been known to the manufacturer by the name of the "oven-plan." His first experiment was made at one of the gas-light establishments in London, by heating one retort in an oven. It was reported to heat very uniformly, and at little expense. At the same establishment he next set two in one oven, then three, and afterwards five. And it is but proper to observe, that cylindrical retorts set in fives, on the oven-plan, is now by far the most general mode adopted at the different gas-light establishments.

Although Mr. Rackhouse appears to have been the first person who did actually set retorts in ovens, yet, to Mr. John Malam, engineer, in the employment of the chartered gas-light company, at their works, in Peter-street, Westminster, very great credit is due, for having submitted to the directory of that company, without any knowledge of what Mr. Rackhouse's plan was, one of his own, for heating retorts in ovens, but which, in point of advantages, very much exceeds the former.

M. Maiben, of Perth, invented a retort for distilling coal, by exposing it to the action of heat in thin strata. The retorts he made use of were of a square shape, and of a size sufficient to carbonize twenty-five pounds of coal, when spread in a layer of about two inches deep. The coal was introduced into the retort by means of a sheet-iron box, which was charged and slid-in whenever the gas was extracted from the former charge, which, under such management, was generally accomplished in two hours.

But this description of retort, being much too small to be serviceable in large establishments,

establishments, led Mr. Clegg to construct a retort of sufficient capacity for carbonizing about one chaldron of coals per diem.

The first of them which was ever put up, (being eight feet six inches in diameter,) as were also the second and third, (each of twelve feet six inches diameter,) were worked under my observation. Each of these retorts contained fifteen boxes, which slid into the retort upon iron arms. Whilst the arms could be kept up, they were worked without much difficulty. The coal remained in the retort six hours, but was only one-third of that time exposed to the action of a red heat. Five boxes, having passed that, waited for the coal in the five boxes over the red heat being decomposed, which, on being done, the retort was opened, and those five boxes which had passed the red heat, were drawn, and fresh ones introduced upon the arms they had occupied, which process brought the five from the red heat to the situation they had occupied, to wait there till the coal in the next five was decomposed, when the operation of change was again repeated; so that there were continually five boxes lately introduced into the retort, waiting to be brought over the red heat, five over the red heat, and five others ready for being withdrawn from the retort. Had not the expense of erecting retorts of this description been very considerable, and the wear and tear enormous, they would doubtless have been adopted in that establishment where they were first tried; but both were so much against them, that every idea of using them was there entirely relinquished. It is but justice to state, that those retorts produced gas at the rate of upwards of fifteen thousand cubic feet per chaldron (twenty-seven hundred weight) of coals; that carbonization was carried on at about sixteen or eighteen per cent.; that the increase of coke on coal carbonized, was at the rate of fifty per cent.; and, that the process of carbonizing, under those circumstances, was accomplished in about six hours.

To overcome the difficulties arising from the use of retorts such as I have just mentioned, Mr. Malam proposed that elliptical retorts should be adopted, their length being about six feet six inches, their transverse diameter twenty inches, and their conjugate diameter ten inches. From retorts of such shape, there was every probability that the results, as far as related to the quantity of gas and coke obtained from a

chaldron of coals, would be very similar to those from the rotary retort; whilst the expense of setting them, was but little more than would have been incurred by setting an equal number of cylindrical retorts, and not near so much as it would require to set such number as would carbonize equal quantities of coals in equal time. The elliptical retorts had, however, one great advantage over the cylindrical ones,—they were worked off in half the time; and five of them in action, worked with one bushel and a half of coals to each, during a four hours' charge, would produce as much gas in a day as ten cylindrical retorts, worked at eight hours' charges, with two bushels to each retort every charge. The elliptical retorts, on which my observations were made, were set in an oven, and heated by one fire. They heated remarkably regular, and I can have no hesitation in declaring it to be my belief, that these retorts would have lasted ten or twelve months, had they been constantly used during such period; for, after being ninety-four days in action, and constantly at a bright red heat, it became necessary to remove them, to make room for part of a new building. They were then taken down, but so little injured by the fire, that two out of the five were but barely discoloured, and the remaining three not fallen out of shape. At the very time that these retorts were in action, cylindrical retorts, set on the oven-plate, were almost always entirely burnt out in less than two months.

TABLE, exhibiting at one view the advantages and disadvantages which arise to the manufacturer from the use of different kinds of retorts variously worked.

Durability in Days.	Usual Charge in bushels of 48 lbs. each.	Time allowed for working off one charge.	Gas produced from one chaldron, the retort being worked at a bright red heat.	Per Centage, at which Carbonization is carried on.
			<i>Cubic Feet.</i>	
270	2	8	10,000	20
180	1½	6	9,000	30
180	1½	4	8,500	30
180	2	8	9,000	25
120	1½	6	8,500	33
120	1½	4	8,500	35
180	2	8	10,000	25 to 50
120	1½	6	9,000	do.
120	1½	4	8,500	do.
6	2	8	10,000	16 to 40
42	1½	5	9,500	do.
270	1½	4	15,000	30
300	1½	6	10,000	25

When

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When cylindrical retorts are set two to one fire, so as to produce, when worked at a bright red heat, in the proportion of 10,000 cubic feet of gas to a chaldron, if the temperature be decreased, they will not produce much more than 8,000 cubic feet to the chaldron; but their durability will be extended to twelve months; and such decrease of temperature, under any of the arrangements exhibited in the foregoing table, when working cylindrical retorts, will cause a proportionate decrease in the quantity of gas generated, and an increased durability to the distillatory vessel.

Whilst cylindrical retorts, worked at a low temperature, are producing but 8,000 cubic feet of gas from a chaldron of coals in eight hours, the rotary retorts would, in six hours, produce from 15 to 16,000 cubic feet of gas from the same quantity of coal; and the elliptical retort from 14 to 15,000 in four hours.

When cylindrical retorts are set on the flue plan, and four heated by one fire at the back, should they be fitted with my apparatus for removing a defective one, they would always work eight hours' charges of two bushels to each retort at 25 per cent., producing 10,000 cubic feet of gas to the chaldron; and, when worn out, might be replaced for about 7l. each.

The mode of carrying on the process of carbonization, is by means of elliptical retorts, for which purpose it would be difficult to find a better. The elliptical retort combines in it the durability of the cylindrical one with the advantages

obtained by exposing the coal thinly to the action of heat upon a large surface; and therefore, when it is used, the process will be accomplished in about four hours. Upon retorts of this description I have had opportunities of making observations, the result of which leads me to pronounce such well adapted for promoting the interests of the manufacturer. Five elliptical retorts are capable of carbonizing forty-five bushels of coals *per diem*, and of generating, from that quantity of coal, about seventeen thousand cubic feet of gas, or at the rate of fourteen thousand cubic feet per chaldron. From one chaldron of coal, when elliptical retorts are used, will be produced a chaldron and a half of saleable coke. The elliptical retorts on which my observations were made, were set five to one fire, and so well was the heat disposed of, that from one end to the other they remained, whilst in action, at a bright cherry redness; being kept so night and day for more than ninety days, they were not much injured: from their appearance, there could be little doubt but they would remain serviceable nearly twelve months. They were charged and drawn in the usual way; but, notwithstanding the charging and drawing was more frequent, the stokers found it more easy to work them than a like number of cylindrical retorts. Their shape allowed room to rake-out the coke more rapidly than could be done from those of cylindrical form, and the coke, not being so compact when produced in the elliptical retort, required considerably less labour to clear it from thence.

ELLIPTICAL RETORTS.—Distillatory process: four hours.

WEEK. DAY.	Retorts in Use.	COALS.				GAS.	
		Submitted to the Distillatory Process.		Used for Heating the Retort.		Produced.	Proportion obtained from one Chaldron of Coal, 27 cwts.
		No.					
		Ch.	Bu.	Ch.	Bu.	Cubic Feet.	Cubic Feet.
Monday	27	6	28	2	6	94,987	14,000
Tuesday	37	9	7	3	0	128,597	14,000
Wednesday	35	8	26	2	30	122,188	14,000
Thursday	38	9	13	3	0	131,366	14,000
Friday	36	9	4	5	0	127,696	14,000
Saturday	36	9	4	3	0	127,536	14,000
Sunday	36	8	34	2	27	125,487	14,000
		61	8	19	27	857,667	14,000

Expenditure.

61 ch. 8. bn. Wallsend coals,
carbonized, at 51s. 6d. per
chaldron.....£157 12 0

19 ch. 27 bu. Hartleys coal,
used for heating the retorts,
at 42s. per ch..... 41 9 6
Total expenditure..£199 1 6
Products.

Products.

Coke, 90 chaldrons, at 22s.			
per ch.	£	99	0 0
Breeze, 5 chaldrons, at 18s.			
per ch.		4	10 0
Tar, 3½ tons, at 8l. per ton		28	0 0
Ammoniacal liquor, 1,200 gal-			
lons, at 3d. per gallon.....		15	0 0
Gas, 857,667 cubic feet, at			
15s. per th.		643	5 0
Total, for products.....		£789	15 0

PURIFYING PROCESS.

During the process of decomposing coals in close vessels, it is found, that, on their being heated to a certain degree, a part of the carbon of which they are formed unites with part of the oxygen, and produces carbonic acid; this, by means of caloric, is formed into carbonic acid gas. Whilst this process is going on, a part of the hydrogen of the coal is combined with another portion of carbon and caloric, which forms carburetted hydrogen gas. Olfiant gas, carbonic oxide, hydrogen, and sulphuretted hydrogen, are also produced. According as the component parts of the coal submitted to distillation varies, so will the quantities of these products vary also.

When the gas produced from coal is burnt without being purified, (that is, deprived of the sulphuretted hydrogen and carbonic acid gas which it contains,) or if it be not properly purified, it throws out sparks, and produces a sulphureous acid, owing to the oxygen of the air uniting with the sulphur burnt with the gas. Such gas sends forth a suffocating odour, that is not only highly offensive, but injurious to health. Its levity carries it to the uppermost part of the room where it is burnt, and there it is easily perceived. It tarnishes all metallic substances, and discolours paintings, wherever metallic oxides may have been used in their execution.

The general way of freeing it from sulphuretted hydrogen and carbonic acid, and rendering it fit for use, hitherto adopted, has been, by passing it through a solution of lime and water of the consistency of cream. It may also be purified, by passing it through very dilute solutions of subacetate of lead, green sulphate of iron, or hyperoxymuriate of lime.

For the purification of coal-gas, when it is manufactured in the large way, various methods have been adopted. The following are those most noticed:

1st. By passing it through lime in solution.

2d. By allowing it to be acted upon by lime in a semi-fluid state.

3d. By pressing it through dry lime.

4th. By passing it through red-hot tubes, into which are introduced clippings of iron.

For the effectual purification of coal-gas, in establishments of magnitude, more than one purifying vessel must be employed; and we are now to inquire which is the best arrangement for placing two, three, or more purifiers, so that they may be the most effective, and at the same time the most economical. The best arrangement for these vessels which has fallen under my notice, as well as the construction of the purifier itself, was effected by Mr. Malam, of the Westminster gas-works.

The gas enters into the lowermost purifier in the most crude state; where, having been acted upon, it rises into the second in a purer state, and from thence into the top one. Under such circumstances, it follows, that the charge in the lowermost vessel is rendered useless first: on its being so, it is turned off by opening a cock; whilst this is performing, the gas generated has to pass through two vessels, before it can enter into the gas-holder; but, in the single purifier, during the time of charging, the gas passes into the gas-holder in an impure state, thus, by mixture with the pure gas, deteriorating its quality. The bottom purifier being emptied, the mixture in the second is turned into it, and that of the top into the second, when the top one is re-charged. The lowermost vessel then always contains the mixture which has been most acted upon by the gas.

To go further into detail, on the means of purifying coal-gas by passing it through lime in solution, would be quite unnecessary; for, though by different operators different-shaped vessels might be used, yet, as all must allow the gas to pass through a sufficient column of the purifying mixture for the action to be effectual, so long as that is accomplished, the manufacturer's views are answered. That this is the best means for purification hitherto adopted on the large scale, there is hardly a shadow of doubt; and, when the lime-refuse can be got rid off, it stands far above any other that has yet been tried.

In some cases, however, the refuse-lime has been found so troublesome, that means have been tried for purifying the gas by lime in a semifluid state, thus decreasing the quantity of this objectionable

tionable matter; but the vessel which my observations were made upon, was found inadequate for accomplishing the purpose of purification.

We come now to speak of a mode of purification, differing in principle and practice from any we have yet mentioned. The manner of performing the operation is, by causing the crude gas to pass through retorts of a particular description, worked at the red heat just visible by day-light. Mr. G. H. Palmer, lately in the employment of the Chartered Gas-Light and Coke Company, has obtained a patent for this invention. It is constructed of cast-iron, and it is set in brick-work, under such an arrangement as admits of its being heated to the temperature required. In no establishment can the process be carried on with less than two purifiers. In large works, it would not only require the magnitude of the purifier to be increased, but it would also be requisite to employ a greater number of purifiers also. The purifiers are of an elliptical shape, and each one is divided into two equal parts by a vertical partition, which runs along its centre, from the mouth-piece to within a few inches of its end. The mouth-piece is double, that is, it admits of two lids being applied to it, one of which is to the right of the partition we have just spoken of, and the other to the left. The lids of these mouth-pieces are secured in the ordinary way, by means of luting and cross-pieces. As it is intended that but one of these purifiers should be brought into action at one time, the apparatus is provided with the double mercurial valve, the rod of which being attached to one end of a chain, (running over a pulley,) at the other end sustaining a counter balance weight, the gas is allowed to enter into the upper or lower purifier, as occasion may require: the valve being so contrived, that when the crude gas is admitted through it into one purifier, it is effectually excluded from the other. It is of considerable importance to the purification of gas by this mode, as well as every other, that it should have effectually undergone the process of condensation; and, as the admission of any of the condensable products into the purifier will materially tend to clog it up, and to prevent the play of affinities required in this mode of purification, the patentee advises that the pipes conducting the gas from the condenser should rise towards the purifying apparatus.

When this purifying apparatus is to

be brought into action, it is to be at such a temperature as we have already stated; not that it is essential towards effecting the purification of the gas, but tending to the preservation of the vessel. This being effected, each compartment thereof is to be half or three-fourths filled with fragments or refuse-clippings of sheet-iron, with tinued iron plates, argillaceous iron ore, iron-stone, &c. &c. It is to be noted, that whatever material may be used in this purifying vessel, such must be arranged in it so as to lie loosely together, in order that the gas may act upon as much of its area as possible, and that the sulphuretted hydrogen and carbonic acid gas may be thereby arrested. Should the black oxide of iron be used in the purifier, which appears to be preferred by Mr. Palmer, the operator should be careful as to the manner in which he disposes of it; always recollecting, that a sufficient space should be left at the end of the purifier to allow the gas to pass round the divisional partition.

The purifier being charged with any of the materials above specified, the lids are to be secured, and the valve opened, towards the one so charged, by raising or lowering the counter-balance weight of the valve, according as the upper or lower purifier may be brought into action. The gas then enters into that compartment of it which is to the left, and passing over the iron, or whatever else may be introduced round the divisional plate, is allowed to pass from the purifier by means of the pipe which is connected to the mouth-piece, which is to the right, into the hydraulic box, and thence to the gas-holder, to be stored up for use as occasion may require.

It is requisite that tests should occasionally be taken, in order that it may be known when the fragments of iron, &c., become inadequate for the purpose of purification. When they are so, the other purifier is to be charged in a similar way, the mouth-piece secured, and the valve opened into it, which, as we have before observed, will shut off the communication to that which had been in action. When this is done, let the lids of the purifier which is out of use be removed, so as to admit the atmospheric air into it, the action of which will, prior to the purifier in action being rendered inadequate to perform its office, so far restore the materials to their proper tone, by reducing the sulphuret of iron again to a metallic state, as to allow the change

of

of purifier to be again effected, and the process to be carried on to advantage.

The operator is invariably to follow the mode pointed out, by using his purifiers alternately, till it is ascertained that the iron, or whatever substance may have been introduced, will no longer retain the sulphuretted hydrogen, &c. When such is the case, the contents of the purifier must be removed, and replaced by fresh material, and the process proceeded upon again in the manner described.

In situations where there is a difficulty in getting rid of the lime-refuse, Mr. Palmer's mode of purifying, we apprehend, might be adopted to advantage; and, when we consider how often such is the case, we can hardly doubt of seeing it very generally used.

THE GASOMETER.

The gas-holder (or, as it is more commonly though improperly called, the gasometer), is that vessel in which the purified gas is stored-up for use. * It has been of various sizes and shapes: that most generally adopted in large works is from 15,000 to 20,000 cubic feet in capacity. It is a cylinder; the diameter being from thirty-three to forty-feet, and the height from eighteen to twenty-three feet.

When speaking of the gas-holder, we are to consider it as composed of two distinct parts: that is to say, a capacious inner vessel, in large works generally made of sheet-iron, which is closed at the top and open at the bottom; and a cast-iron tank, or wooden vat, of about a foot or eighteen inches greater diameter, for containing water, into which the gas-holder sinks as it is emptied of gas, and out of which its lower edge, when full, cannot rise. By this contrivance the gas is prevented from escaping.

The next subject presenting itself to notice, is, the construction of gas-holders of such dimensions as are required in large manufactories. Those containing fifteen thousand cubic feet are generally made of plate-iron, (number 16 wire gauge, weighing about 8lbs. 11oz. the square foot,) rivetted together with quarter-inch rivets seven-eighths of an inch asunder. Experience has now taught the manufacturer that he cannot construct his gas-holder too light. Instead of the cumbrous wooden frame, or weighty iron stays, that vessel consists now of nothing save the plate-iron rivetted together, and one small breadth of angle iron at the bottom and another round the top, inside, for keeping it in

form, together with six or eight small rods, which project from the eye-bolt by which the gas-holder is suspended to within about a foot of its circumference. Under this arrangement, the gas-holder is light, and consequently costs much less in the first instance; it requires a smaller balance-weight, lighter friction-wheels and pulleys; and, in short, under all its bearings, it is attended with benefits. In the construction of gas-holders of which I have been speaking, it is supposed that they are to be suspended by chains over pulleys, and worked by means of balance-weights; but, by recent improvements, the more scientific gas-light manufacturer considers the expensive framework, chains, weights, &c. as things not wanted.

Square or parallelopipedal-shaped gas-holders, appear to have been most used in the very early stages of gas-lighting. These were followed by cylindrical ones, but with encumbrances of wooden frames, or heavy iron-stays, which so loaded them as to make their action very heavy. After these was introduced a gas-holder on a rotary principle. It was invented by Mr. Clegg, and erected at the Westminster gas-works under his direction. The axis of this gas-holder is constructed of flanch pipes of ten inches diameter. It is supported at each end by carriages and friction-segments, which relieve it from a very considerable part of the friction which might otherwise be expected. From this axis radiate towards the gas-holder a number of iron stays, which, with wooden braces placed so as to form triangles, obtuse-angled at the gas-holder and acute with the axis, tend to give stability to the whole. To these braces and stays the inner circle of the gas-holder is attached. The axis of this gas-holder lying horizontal, it follows, that as it is secured thereto by means of the stays and braces just mentioned, it must, as the axis revolves upon its bearings, move with it. If we suppose two concentric circles to be struck, with pencil lines, the one with a radius of ten feet, the other with seventeen, and either divided into four equal parts: then, by drawing lines from one circle to the other, radiating from the common centre to touch the divisional points of one quadrant, and afterwards with the distances above-mentioned, drawing in ink three-fourths of each circle, so as to meet the radiating lines; (the lines in pencil being rubbed out,) the figure will represent the end view of the gas-holder, as if the observer stood opposite one end of its axis.

The length of this gas-holder is thirty-five feet. The inner and outer circles are constructed of plate-iron in a similar way to the ordinary gas-holders; so also are both the ends, and the distance between the two concentric circles on that side which is to the left, when the gas-holder is empty. The space between these two circles on its opposite side is left open for the purpose of allowing the water to enter into it, so as to shut off all communication between the gas that may have entered and the atmosphere, and for the high-pressure gas to exert itself upon in the action of filling.

Before the action of this gas-holder is described, it will be necessary to observe, that the axis is open at one end, which is received into a square stuffing-box placed at the top of an upright pipe for conveying the gas from the purifier. About midway of the axis, a pipe branches off in the direction of that part which is open, and it is there connected to a bend-pipe of the radius of the outer circle of the gas-holder. This bend is received at the closed side of the vessel, and it is there open; its other end is closed. This gas-holder works in a brick tank constructed so as to form the longitudinal segment of a cylinder, the diameter of which is about thirty-five feet. The depth of the middle of the tank being eleven feet, the water, when it is filled, will rise about six inches above the interior circle of the vessel. At one end of this gas-holder is fixed a grooved ring of eight feet in diameter, its centre being in a line with the centre of the axis: over it runs a chain, to which a balance-weight is suspended, for the purpose of forcing the gas out of the vessel when it is wanted for supplying the street-mains. The action of this balance-weight is contrary to that used for vessels working vertically: in the latter, by increasing the balance-weight, the gas-holder works at less pressure—in the revolving gas-holder, should the weight be increased, the pressure will be increased also.

When the revolving gas-holder is first launched, preparatory to being brought into action, the part of it which is open is first immersed in water; and, as the water rises above the inner circle, it is received between that and the outer one. The balance-plates being placed in their situation, and all the valves closed, the top of the stuffing-box at the end of the axis is left partly open, the air which had occupied the interior is forced out by this means as the weight causes the vessel to revolve upon its axis, till the side

of it which is closed comes to the water's edge in the tank. The stuffing-box is then secured, and the gas-holder ready for receiving the gas. If then the valve, which is placed on the main between the purifier and gas-holder be opened, the gas rises into the stuffing-box, and passing into the axis, is thence conveyed by the adjoining pipe and bend between the closed side of the gas-holder and the surface of the water. The pressure between these, as the gas accumulates, causes the vessel to revolve towards the left till the open side is nearly level with the water to the right. In that situation the gas-holder is full, the valve of supply is then shut, and the vessel remains stationary till its contents are required for use. When such is the case, the valve allowing it to be discharged being opened, the pressure of the balance weight forces the gas out with the impetus wanted; and, as it empties, it revolves to the right, until the closed side is brought down to the situation it occupied prior to the gas being admitted.

OF STREET-PIPES.

A very few years ago, had any one advanced, as his opinion, the possibility of lighting, from one gas-manufactory, a combination of streets of many miles in length, he would have been looked upon as little better than a madman. Indeed, when the gas was first conveyed to the distance of about half a mile from the manufactory, it was considered as a wonderful performance. At that time, a gas-holder of twenty thousand cubic feet capacity was held up for admiration; but such have been the rapid advances in the science, we now talk of those that are of twice the capacity as of things with which we are quite familiar.

The pipes branching off from the largest size of main admit of such a number of smaller ones being connected with them as are jointly equal in area to the supplying ones, and those of still smaller under a like arrangement; till, at last, from the fourteen-inch main, (one of which is hardly equal for the supply from works where, in the winter months, about thirty chaldrons of coals are consumed daily,) the street-mains are reduced to a diameter of not more than two inches,—the smallest size of cast-iron pipe in use.

Roman cement has recently been adopted for making good the joints of socket-pipes; and, as far as tried, is found to answer the purpose.

When the levity of gas is considered,

it is by no means surprising to find with what celerity it finds its way to the higher part of the mains. So striking is the effect, that it must have attracted the notice of the most superficial observer; for, in some situations in this metropolis, which are very remote from the manufactory, when there has been an abundant supply of gas, others much nearer have had but a very feeble light.

When towns are to be lighted with gas which vary considerably in their level, it will always be necessary, therefore, to lay pipes of larger diameter in the lower parts, gradually decreasing them as they proceed towards the more elevated, and *vice versa*, if it be intended that the gas should issue from burners in both situations with the like impetus.

Although pipe-laying has hitherto been considered as work fit only for common men, perhaps there is no arrangement connected with the gas-light establishment which requires more powerful abilities for carrying it profitably into effect.

SERVICE-PIPES.

The service-pipe requires to be laid sloping, so as to allow the condensations to drain off, either into the main-pipe or the gun-barrel syphon. With wrought-iron tubing a junction is made between the main and interior of the house to be lighted: so much being done, a wrought-iron cap is screwed over the end of the tube, to prevent an escape of gas till the fitter-up has prepared his inside-work.

A pipe of a quarter of an inch bore is sufficient for supplying four argand burners, each consuming five cubic feet of gas per hour.

Every one burning a gas-light has it in his power, at one time or another, to observe that a gas-cock with one-sixteenth of an inch aperture, is amply sufficient for supplying one argand burner of the size generally used in shops; for, although at certain times, when it is opened to its full bore, the light emitted may be feeble and bad, yet there are times when, if he were to light it, he would be compelled to decrease the aperture to less than half, by turning the plug of the cock, to keep the flame below the glass. It may be set down then, that an insufficient light is, in many cases, owing to a want of power at the manufactory. This, however, is not always the case: in some instances a want of light is owing to the fittings-up being badly executed; but, as it is the manufacturer's duty to look into that before he furnishes a supply of gas, such defects argue either want of abili-

ties or inattention in the persons he may employ as inspectors; for, if the service-pipe be laid properly, and the fittings-up sound, such thing could hardly ever happen. The joints on the service-pipe ought to be perfect, as well as those on the copper-fittings inside.

The following directions for laying service-pipes, and relative to fittings-up, have been suggested, viz.: That the size of mains leading into houses should be three quarters of an inch in their internal diameter, for any number of lights under fifteen: but, when that number of lights were used, or the service-pipe was required to be a hundred yards in length, it should be increased to one inch. This has, again, been further defined by fixing the diameters of the service-pipes required for any number of lights from four to one hundred, at from six to two hundred yards distance from the street-mains.

THE GAS-METER.

Of all the improvements which have been added to the gas-light apparatus, perhaps there is not one of greater importance to the manufacturer than the gas-meter. If used between the purifying-vessels and gas-holders, it measures and registers the quantity of gas fit for use which may be generated: if between the gas-holder and street-mains, the quantity of gas supplied for use from the station is ascertained; and, if constructed on a smaller scale, and fixed in the houses of the respective consumers, it points out the number of cubic feet of gas that each may have burnt in any given time.

The general mode of charging the customers of the different gas-light companies for light, is at a certain sum per annum for burners of given dimensions, burning from sun-set till nine, ten, or eleven o'clock, &c. But this mode neither answers the end of the supplier or consumer. The former is left in a great measure at the mercy of the latter, and it by no means unfrequently happens that one person uses nearly twice the quantity of gas which is used by another from the same-sized burner and in the same time.

The idea of selling the gas by measure, instead of the very inaccurate method of disposing thereof by the time of burning and size of burner, seems to have originated with the chartered Gas-light Company in the year 1815; for, in the latter end of that year, or very early in the ensuing one, Mr. Samuel Clegg, who was at that time its engineer, constructed a gas-meter of the following description: To

a wooden frame were attached two small cylindrical vessels, in which worked two gas-holders, each containing, we will say, for the sake of speaking of a specific quantity, one cubic foot. The pipes supplying these gas-holders were connected to the gun-barrel leading into the house where the meter was to be used. By means of a beam and a mercurial valve, the action was as follows: the gas being turned on from the street, filled one of these gas-holders; and, when it became so, the beam acting upon a smaller one attached to the valve, shut off further supply from the one that was full, and opened a communication to the empty gas-holder as well as to the pipe supplying the burners. By the time this second gas-holder was full, the gas in the first was consumed, and therefore it was down in the tank, and the other being full, performed the action of change as the former had done when in its situation. Thus they alternately filled and emptied themselves, and the number of times they did so was pointed out by an index, which consequently shewed the number of cubic feet of gas that had passed through the meter.

For the sake of giving a nominal value to the gas produced, I shall suppose every thousand feet of it to be worth fifteen shillings; consequently, a burner charged at 4*l.* a-year, should consume but about 5,333 cubic feet of gas in that time. The burner had been proved by the manufacturer to consume such quantity in an hour as was in proportion to that number of cubic feet in a year; but then the flame had been adjusted to a certain height, and the pressure uniform. When fixed to the fittings in any house, both these very material data would be lost; for, the pressure on different parts of the street-mains varies in almost every street, and with every level; whilst the turning on of the stop-cock to its full bore, allows a flame of thrice the length that it ought to be; it therefore follows, that much more gas passes through the burner than is necessary for yielding the best light, which is obtained from a flame about three inches high.

To remedy these evils the gas-meter is well calculated; for, with the regulator, the flame, let the pressure be what it may from the street-mains, will never be in length more than about three inches. Therefore, supposing the manufacturer to contract with his customer for supplying him with gas by measure, at the rate of fifteen shillings per thousand cubic feet consumed, he will find that he ob-

tains a larger rental from the same means with which he had supplied light in the ordinary way, and the consumer will have a better light at less expense. By using the meter in all places, the manufacturer will have no occasion for a valve to shut off the supply to the street-mains—therefore, upon them, will constantly remain the pressure of the gas-holder—nor need he encumber his works with smaller mains to answer that end, for, he may rest assured, when his customer is aware that he is to pay for the gas which the meter will point out as consumed upon his premises, and no more, that he will not make use of such light but when it is absolutely necessary; he will be careful not only as to the time, but the mode of burning it, consequently the manufacturer will be able to supply more lights, and to increase his rental proportionally.

POWER OF COAL GAS-LIGHT.

An argand burner, consuming $5\frac{1}{2}$ cubic feet of gas in an hour, yields a light equal to six mould candles of six to the pound.

A pound of such candles, if lighted and burnt out one after another, would last fifty-four hours; consequently, if they were all lighted at once, they would be burnt out in nine hours; therefore, if we multiply the number of cubic feet of gas consumed in one hour, for affording an equal light to that emitted by six mould candles of six to the pound, by such number of hours as the candles would last if all lighted together, we shall have the number of cubic feet of gas equal in illuminating power to a pound of such candles:

Thus, $5\frac{1}{2} \times 9 = 50$, the number of cubic feet of gas which is equal in illuminating power to a pound of mould candles of six to the pound.

Hence, if it be desired to know the number of cubic feet of gas required to be generated for supplying light equal to a given number of pounds of mould candles of six to the pound, should the number of pounds of candles be multiplied by fifty, the product will express the number of cubic feet of gas required for producing light equal in effect.

According to the most approved mode of operation, five cubic feet of gas are generated from one pound of Wallsend coal: it follows, then, from what has been just stated, that ten pounds of such coal produce as much gas as is equivalent in illuminating power to a pound of mould candles of six to the pound.

Hence, if the weight of coal for furnishing

nishing gas-light, equal to the light afforded by a given number of pounds of such candles, is wanted to be known, we have only to multiply the pounds of candles by ten, and the product shews the number of pounds of coal. As the chaldron of Newcastle coals may in practice be generally estimated to weigh twenty seven cwt., or 3,024 pounds:— If we divide the pounds of coal last found by 3,024, we find the chaldrons; by eighty-four, the bushels; and by twenty-one, the pecks necessary to be submitted to the distillatory process.

HEAT WITH LIGHT.

As to the use of gas-light in shops, counting-houses, and public offices, it must be allowed a superiority over candles or lamps. It yields a pure white light, nearly equal to day-light, and at the same time produces such a degree of warmth, as almost to render a fire, in the place where it is burnt, useless. From my own experience, I am enabled to state, that two argand burners, each consuming about five cubic feet of gas in an hour, so sufficiently heat a room of about ten feet square, as to render a fire there unnecessary, even in the depth of winter. Indeed, every one who has used gas-lights must be aware of their heating quality beyond that of candles or lamps. This arises from their flame condensing more air than the flame of candles, &c.: the consequence arising therefrom, is the production of a greater proportion of heat; in short, a gas-light flame may be so enlarged as to heat apartments of the largest dimensions.

ECONOMY.

Gas-light cannot be manufactured with economy on a small scale; such, for instance, as where but three or four lights are wanted: it is in the large way, where the profits arising are most perceptible. In manufactories, and for lighting streets, it is most advantageously employed; but, in the latter case, were only the parish lamps lighted, it would not be attended with much profit. To make it answer the manufacturer's views, he ought also to light shops, and the interior of private houses, from the same range of main-pipe as supplies the street-lights.

The price of coals can make but little difference in the price of gas; for, where coals are plentiful, it follows that they will be cheap; so will also the coke; but, where coals are dear, the coke will also fetch a higher price, and find a more ready market.

RECAPITULATION.

In order to give the reader who is totally unacquainted with the nature of gas-light apparatus an idea of the process, I shall briefly recapitulate what has been already stated in the respective chapters of this work which treat of machinery: but, before I do so, it may not be amiss to point out the relative situation of the different apparatus. If we suppose the boundary lines of the manufactory such as to form a square, it would be advisable to have the entrance about mid-way of one of the sides. At one side of the gateway, there might be erected a house for the officer superintending the works; and at the other, another of similar appearance, fitted-up for the different offices. The retort-house should stand with one of its ends near the entrance; and the chimney should be placed at the other. A sufficient space should be left to allow a team to pass entirely round the retort-house, to prevent the necessity of turning in the yard, which, when confined, is attended with inconvenience. It would be well to have a range of buildings on each side of the retort-house, running parallel thereto, and contiguous to the boundary lines: that on one side being fitted-up so as to allow the lower part to form stores for castings, and heavy stores, and the upper for work-shops for the mechanics, and for small stores. The other building might be divided so as to form stores for coal and coke in the lower part, and above for other products. Beyond the retort-house might be placed the condenser, tar-vessel, purifier, and gas-meter, in a line parallel to its end; between these and the side opposite to that of entry, might be occupied by the gas-holders. An arrangement like this would present an uniformity of appearance, and a saving of room, which does not always appear to be considered by the manufacturer. However, the arrangement of the apparatus will vary with local circumstances; and, therefore, no general rule can be given for the purpose. It will be obvious, notwithstanding, that it will be well to place the gas-holders at as great a distance from the retort-house as the premises will allow.

Supposing the works to be complete, and the retorts heated to a bright cherry redness, preparatory to being charged; the lid is then removed from the mouth-piece, and a portion of luting, made of clay or Windsor loam, put round the edge of it. The coal is next introduced into

into the retort, after which the lid is put on, and secured by means of the cross-piece, so as to form a gas-tight joint. The distillatory process now commences, and the gas is carried up the pipe connected to the mouth-piece (with the tar and ammoniacal fluid in a gaseous state) over the H pipe into the hydraulic main, till the whole of the evaporable products are extracted from that charge, when the lid is removed and reluted, the charge drawn, and another introduced as before. This process goes on continually, till the retort is destroyed. The gas, tar, and ammonia having descended into the hydraulic main, they are conveyed away from it, by means of cast-iron pipes, towards the condenser, and, having passed through that vessel, the tar and ammoniacal liquor enter into the tar-cistern, whilst the gas passes into the purifier, where it undergoes a process for depriving it of the sulphuretted hydrogen gas and carbonic acid gas evolved with it. It then passes through the gas-meter, in order that the quantity made may be registered, on its way to the gas-holder, and, entering that, it is stored-up till wanted for use.

THE LIFE OF THOMAS PAINE.

BY THOMAS CLIO RICKMAN.

Octavo.—Pp. 280.—Price 10s. 6d.*

HIS EARLY LIFE.

THOMAS Paine was born at Thetford, in the county of Norfolk, in England, on the 29th of January, 1736. His father Joseph Paine, who was the son of a small reputable farmer, followed the trade of a stay-maker, and was by religious profession a Quaker. His mother's maiden name was Frances Cocke, a member of the church of England, and daughter of an attorney at Thetford.

They were married at the parish church of Euston, near Thetford, the 20th of June, 1734.

His father, by this marriage out of the society of Quakers, was disowned by that community.

Mr. Paine received his education at the grammar-school at Thetford, under the Rev. Wm. Knowles, master; and

* Another Life of Mr. Paine, has also appeared within the month, by Mr. SHERWIN, which merits attention for the elegance of its style.

one of his school-mates at that time was the late counsellor Mingay.

When a child he composed some lines on a fly being caught in a spider's web; and produced, when eight years of age, the following epitaph on a crow which he buried in the garden:

Here lies the body of John Crow,
Who once was high, but now is low;
Ye brother crows take warning all,
For as you rise, so must you fall.

At this school his studies were directed merely to the useful branches of reading, writing, and arithmetic, and he left it at thirteen years of age, applying, though he did not like it, to his father's business for nearly five years.

In the year 1756, when about twenty years of age, he went to London, where he worked some time in Hanover-street, Long Acre, with Mr. Morris, a noted stay-maker.

He continued but a short time in London; and it is probable, about this time made his seafaring adventure of which he thus speaks: "At an early age, raw and adventurous, and heated with the false heroism of a master (Rev. Mr. Knowles, master of the grammar-school at Thetford) who had served in a man-of-war, I began my fortune, and entered on board the *Terrible*, Captain Death. From this adventure I was happily prevented by the affectionate and moral remonstrances of a good father, who, from the habits of his life, being of the Quaker profession, looked on me as lost; but the impression, much as it affected me at the time, wore away, and I entered afterwards in the *King of Prussia* privateer, Captain Mender, and went with her to sea."

This way of life Mr. Paine soon left; and, about the year 1758, worked at his trade for near twelve months at Dover. In April 1759, he settled as a master stay-maker at Sandwich; and the 27th of September following, married Mary Lambert, the daughter of an exciseman of that place. In April 1760, he removed with his wife to Margate, where she died shortly after, and he again mingled with the crowds of London.

In July 1761, disgusted with the toil and little gain of his late occupation, he renounced it for ever, and determined to apply himself to the profession of an exciseman, towards which, as his wife's father was of that calling, he had some time turned his thoughts.

At this period he sought shelter under his father's roof at Thetford, that he might prosecute, in quiet and retirement,
the

the object of his future course. Through the interest of Mr. Cocksedge, the recorder of Thetford, after fourteen months of study, he was established as a supernumerary in the excise, about the age of twenty five.

In this situation, at Grantham and Alford, &c. he did not continue more than two or three years, when he relinquished it in August 1765, and commenced it again in 1766.

In this interval he was teacher at Mr. Noble's academy, in Leiman-street, Goodman's Fields, at a salary of 25l. a-year. In a similar occupation he afterwards lived for a short time, at Kensington, with a Mr. Gardner.

I remember, when once speaking of the improvement he gained in the above capacities, and some other lowly situations he had been in, he made this observation: "Here I derived considerable information; indeed I have seldom passed five minutes of my life, however circumscribed, in which I did not acquire some knowledge."

During this residence in London, Mr. Paine attended the philosophical lectures of Martin and Ferguson, and became acquainted with Dr. Bevis, of the Temple, a great astronomer. In these studies and the mathematics he soon became a proficient.

HIS RESIDENCE AT LEWES.

In March 1768, he was settled as an exciseman at Lewes, in Sussex; and there, on the 26th of March, 1771, married Elizabeth Olive, shortly after the death of her father, whose trade of a tobacconist and grocer he entered into and carried on.

In this place he lived several years, in habits of intimacy with a very respectable, sensible, and convivial set of acquaintance, who were entertained with his witty sallies, and informed by his more serious conversations.

In politics he was at this time a Whig, and notorious for that quality which has been defined, perseverance in a good cause and obstinacy in a bad one. He was tenacious of his opinions, which were bold, acute, and independent, and which he maintained with ardour, elegance, and argument.

At this period, at Lewes, the White Hart evening Club was the resort of a social and intelligent circle, who, out of fun, seeing that disputes often ran very warm and high, frequently had what they called the 'Headstrong Book.' This was no other than an old Greek Homer, which was sent, the morning after a debate ve-

hemently maintained, to the most obstinate haranguer of the club: this book had the following title, as implying that Mr. Paine the best deserved and the most frequently obtained it.

THE
HEADSTRONG BOOK,
OR
ORIGINAL BOOK OF OBSTINACY,
WRITTEN BY
***** OF LEWES, IN SUSSEX,
AND REVISED AND CORRECTED BY
THOMAS PAINE.

EULOGY ON PAINE.

Immortal PAINE, while mighty reasoners jar,
We crown thee General of the Headstrong War;

Thy logic vanquish'd error, and thy mind
No bounds but those of right and truth confined.

Thy soul of fire must sure ascend the sky,
Immortal PAINE, thy fame can never die;
For men like thee their names must ever save
From the black edicts of the tyrant grave.

My friend Mr. Lee, of Lewes, in communicating this to me in September 1810, said, "This was manufactured nearly forty years ago, 'as applicable to Mr. Paine; and I believe you will allow, however indifferent the manner, that I did not very erroneously anticipate his future celebrity."

In April 1774, the goods of his shop were sold to pay his debts. As a grocer, he trafficked in excisable articles, and being suspected of unfair practices, was dismissed the excise, after being in it twelve years. Whether this reason was a just one or not never was ascertained: it was however the ostensible one.

At the time he was an exciseman at Lewes, he was so approved for doing his duty, that Mr. Jenner, principal clerk in the Excise Office, London, had several times occasion to write letters from the Board of Excise, thanking Mr. Paine for his assiduity in his profession, and for his information and calculations forwarded to the office.

In May following, Mr. Paine and his wife separated by mutual agreement; articles of which were finally settled on the 4th of June. Which of them was in this instance in the wrong, or whether either of them was so, must be left undetermined: this I can assert, that Mr. Paine always spoke tenderly and respectfully of his wife; and sent her several times pecuniary aid, without her knowing even whence it came.

That he did not cohabit with her from the moment they left the altar till the

the day of their separation, a space of three years, although they lived in the same house together, is an indubitable truth. It is also true, that no physical defect, on the part of Mr. Paine, can be adduced as a reason for such conduct. Mr. Paine's answer, upon my once referring to this subject, was "It is nobody's business but my own: I had cause for it, but I will name it to no one."

HIS DEPARTURE FOR AMERICA.

Towards the end of the year 1774, he was strongly recommended to the great and good Dr. Franklin, "the favour of whose friendship," he says, "I possessed in England, and my introduction to this part of the world [America] was through his patronage."

Mr. Paine now formed the resolution of quitting his native country, and soon crossed the Atlantic; and, as he himself relates, arrived at Philadelphia in the winter, a few months before the battle of Lexington, which was fought in April 1775.

"He came to Philadelphia (says Dr. Rush) in the year 1774, with a short letter of introduction from Dr. Franklin to one of his friends. His design was to open a school for the instruction of young ladies, in several branches of knowledge, which at that time was seldom taught in the schools of our country. Mr. Aitkin employed him as the editor of his Magazine, with a salary of 25l. currency a-year. This work was well supported by him. His song upon the death of General Wolfe, and his reflections upon the death of Lord Clive, gave it a sudden currency which few works of that kind have since had in our country.

"In the summer and autumn of 1776, he served as a volunteer in the American war, under General Washington. Whether he received pay and rations I cannot tell. He lived a good deal with the officers of the first rank in the army, at whose tables his 'Common Sense' always made him a welcome guest. The legislature of Pennsylvania gave Mr. Paine 500l. as an acknowledgment of the services he had rendered the United States by his publications."

PAINE'S MAGAZINE STYLE.

As it may amuse the reader to see Mr. Paine's style while editor of the *Pennsylvanian Magazine*, the following extract is given from one of his essays on the riches of the earth, and the diligence necessary to discover them:

"Though Nature is gay, polite, and generous abroad, she is sullen, rude, andiggardly at home. Return the visit,

and she admits you with all the suspicion of a miser, and all the reluctance of an antiquated beauty retired to replenish her charms. Bred up in antediluvian notions, she has not yet acquired the European taste of receiving visits in her dressing-room; she locks and bolts up her private recesses with extraordinary care, as if not only determined to preserve her hoards, but to conceal her age, and hide the remains of a face that was young and lovely before the days of Adam. He that would view Nature in her undress, and partake of her internal treasures, must proceed with the resolution of a robber, if not a ravisher: she gives no invitations to follow her to the cavern. The external earth makes no proclamation of the interior stores, but leaves to chance and industry the discovery of the whole. In such gifts as Nature can annually recreate, she is noble and profuse, and entertains the whole world with the interests of her fortunes, but watches over the capital with the care of a miser. Her gold and jewels lie concealed in the earth, in caves of utter darkness; the hoards of wealth moulder in the chests, like the riches of the necromancer's cell. It must be very pleasant to an adventurous speculatist to make excursions into these gothic regions: in his travels, he may possibly come to a cabinet locked up in some rocky vault, whose treasures might reward his toil, and enable him to shine on his return as splendidly as Nature herself."

HIS COMMON SENSE.

"Common Sense," it appears, was universally read and approved: the first edition sold almost immediately; and the second, with very large additions, was before the public soon after.

The success it met with, he observed, was beyond any thing since the invention of printing. I gave the copyright up to every state in the Union, and the demand run to not less than one hundred thousand copies, and I continued the subject under the title of "*American Crisis*," till the complete establishment of the American revolution.

Owing to the disinterested conduct of Mr. Paine, it appears, that though the sale of "*Common Sense*" was so great, he was in debt to the printer 29l. 12s. 1d. This liberality and conscientious discharge of his duty with respect to his serviceable writings, as he called them, he adopted through life. "When I bring out my poetical and anecdotal works," he would often say to me, "which

"which will be little better than amusing, I shall sell them; but I must have no gain in view, must make no traffic of my political and theological writings: they are with me a matter of principle, and not a matter of money: I cannot desire to derive benefit from them, or make them the subject to attain it."

And twenty-seven years after the publication of "*Common Sense*," he thus writes to a friend: "As the French revolution advanced, it fixed the attention of the world, and drew from the pen of Edmund Burke a furious attack; this brought me once more on the public theatre of public politics, and occasioned my writing a work that had the greatest run of any ever published in the English language. The principles in it were the same as those in my former one. As to myself, I acted in both cases alike."

"I relinquished to the people of England all profit, as I had done to those of America, from the work; my reward existed in the ambition of doing good, and in the independent happiness of my own mind. In my publications I follow the rule I began, that is, to consult with nobody, nor let any body see what I write, till it appears publicly; were I to do otherwise, the case would be, that, between the timidity of some who are so afraid of doing wrong that they never do right, the puny judgment of others, and the despicable craft of preferring expedient to right, as if the world was a world of babies in leading-strings, I should get forward with nothing."

"My path is a right line, as strait and clear to me as a ray of light. The boldness (if they will have it so) with which I speak on any subject, is a compliment to the person I address; it is like saying to him, I treat you as a man and not as a child. With respect to any worldly object, as it is impossible to discover any in me, therefore what I do, and my manner of doing it, ought to be ascribed to a good motive. In a great affair, where the good of man is at stake, I love to work for nothing; and so fully am I under the influence of this principle, that I should lose the spirit, the pride, and the pleasure of it, were I conscious that I looked for reward."

The state of Pennsylvania, in which he first published "*Common Sense*," and "*The Crisis*," in 1785, presented him, by an act of legislature, 500*l.* currency; and

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New-York gave him the estate at New Rochelle, in the county of Westchester, consisting of more than three hundred acres of land in high cultivation: on this estate was an elegant stone house, 125 by 28 feet, besides out-houses.

HIS RETURN TO EUROPE.

After the establishment of the independence of America, of the vigorous and successful exertions to attain which glorious object he had been the animating principle, soul, and support; feeling his exertions no longer requisite in that country, he embarked for France, and arrived at Paris early in 1787, carrying with him his fame as a literary man, an acute philosopher, and most profound politician.

At this time he presented to the Academy of Sciences, the model of a bridge which he invented, the principle of which has been since so highly celebrated and approved.

From Paris he arrived in England the 3d of September, just thirteen years after his departure for Philadelphia. Prompted by that filial affection which his conduct had ever manifested, he hastened to Thetford, to visit his mother, on whom he settled an allowance of nine shillings a-week. Of this comfortable solace she was afterwards deprived, by the bankruptcy of the merchant in whom the trust was vested.

Mr. Paine resided at Rotherham, in Yorkshire, during part of the year 1788, where an iron bridge, upon the principle alluded to, was cast and erected, and obtained for him among the mathematicians of Europe a high reputation. In the erection of this, a considerable sum had been expended, for which he was hastily arrested by the assignees of an American merchant, and thrown into confinement. From this, however, and the debt, he cleared himself in about three weeks. More or less upon this plan of Mr. Paine's, the different iron bridges in Europe have been constructed.

HIS "RIGHTS OF MAN."

The publication of "*Mr. Burke's Reflections on the French Revolution*," produced in reply from Mr. Paine his great, universally known, and celebrated work, the "*Rights of Man*." The first part of this work was written partly at the Angel, at Islington, partly in Harding-street, Fetter-lane, and finished at Versailles. In February, 1791, this book made its appearance in London, and many hundred thousand copies were rapidly sold.

The second part of "Rights of Man," which completed the celebrity of its author, and placed him at the head of political writers, was published in February, 1792. Never had any work so rapid and extensive a sale; and it has been calculated that near a million and a half of copies were printed and published in England.

HIS SOCIETY IN LONDON.

Mr. Paine's life in London, was a quiet round of philosophical leisure and enjoyment. It was occupied in writing, in a small epistolary correspondence, in walking about with me to visit different friends, occasionally lounging at coffee-houses and public places, or being visited by a select few. Lord Edward Fitzgerald, the French and American ambassadors, Mr. Sharp the engraver, Romney the painter, Mrs. Wolstonecroft, Joel Barlow, Mr. Hull, Mr. Christie, Dr. Priestley, Dr. Towers, Colonel Oswald, the walking Stewart, Captain Sampson Perry, Mr. Tuffin, Mr. William Choppin, Captain de Stark, Mr. Horne Tooke, &c. &c. were among the number of his friends and acquaintance. At this time he read but little, took his nap after dinner, and played with my family at some game in the evening, as chess, dominos, and drafts, but never at cards; in recitations, singing, music, &c.; or passed it in conversation: the part he took in the latter, was always enlightened, full of information, entertainment, and anecdote. Occasionally we visited enlightened friends, indulged in domestic jaunts and recreations from home, frequently lounging at the White Bear, Piccadilly, with his old friend the walking Stewart, and other clever travellers from France, and different parts of Europe and America. When by ourselves we sat very late, and often broke in on the morning hours, indulging the reciprocal interchange of affectionate and confidential intercourse. "Warm from the heart, and faithful to its fires," was that intercourse, and gave to us the "feast of reason and the flow of soul."

CONVENTION OF FRANCE.

Mr. Paine generally resided in London, and principally with me, till the 12th of September, 1792, when he sailed for France with Mr. Achilles Audibert, who came express from the French Convention to my house, to request his personal assistance in their deliberations. On his arrival at Calais, a public dinner was provided, a royal salute was fired from the battery, the troops were drawn out, and there was a gene-

ral rejoicing throughout the town. He has often been heard to remark, that the proudest moment of his life was that in which, on this occasion, he set foot upon the Gallic shore.

About the time of his arrival at Paris, the National Convention began to divide itself into factions; the king's friends had been completely subdued by the suppression of the Feuillans, the affair of the 10th of August, and the massacre of the 2d and 3d of September: while the Jacobins, who had been hitherto considered as the patriotic party, became in their turn divided into different cabals, some of them wishing a federative government, others, the *Enragés*, desiring the death of the king, and of all allied to the nobility; but none of those were republicans.

Those few deputies who had just ideas of a commonwealth, and whose leader was Paine, did not belong to the Jacobin club. I mention this, because Mr. Paine took infinite trouble to instil into their minds the difference between liberty and licentiousness, and the danger to the peace and good order and well-doing of society, that must arise from letting the latter encroach on the prerogatives of the former.

He laboured incessantly to preserve the life of the king, and he succeeded in making some converts to his opinions on this subject; and his life would have been saved but for Barrere, who, having been appointed by Robespierre to an office he was ambitious of obtaining, and certainly very fit for, his influence brought with it forty votes: so early was corruption introduced into this assembly.

THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

Mr. Paine's opinion upon this subject was always the same; and, in 1804, he thus speaks it: "With respect to the Revolution, it was begun by good men, on good principles, and I have ever believed it would have gone on so, had not the provocative interference of foreign powers distracted it into madness, and sown jealousies among the leaders.

HIS PROVIDENTIAL ESCAPES.

I was one of the nine members that composed the first Committee of Constitution. Six of them have been destroyed; Sieyes and myself have survived. He, by bending with the times, and I, by not bending. The other survivor joined Robespierre, and signed with him the warrant for my arrestation. After the fall of Robespierre, he was seized and imprisoned in his turn, and sentenced to transportation. He has since apologized

apologized to me for having signed the warrant, by saying, he felt himself in danger, and was obliged to do it. Herault Sechelles, an acquaintance of Mr. Jefferson's, and a good patriot, was my *suppléant* as a member of the Committee of Constitution; that is, he was to supply my place, if I had not accepted or had resigned, being next in number of votes to me. He was imprisoned in the Luxembourg with me, was taken to the tribunal, and to the guillotine; and I, his principal, was left.

There were but two foreigners in the Convention, Anarcharis Cloots and myself. We were both put out of the convention by the same vote, arrested by the same order, and carried to prison together the same night. He was taken to the guillotine, and I was again left. Joel Barlow was with us when we went to prison.

Joseph Lebon, one of the vilest characters that ever existed, and who made the streets of Arras run with blood, was my *suppléant* member of the convention for the department of the Pays de Calais. When I was put out of the convention, he came and took my place. When I was liberated from prison, and voted again into the convention, he was sent to the same prison, and took my place there; and he went to the guillotine instead of me. He supplied my place all the way through.

One hundred and sixty-eight persons were taken out of the Luxembourg in one night, and a hundred and sixty of them guillotined the next day, of which I know I was to have been one; and the manner I escaped that fate is curious, and has all the appearance of accident. The room in which I was lodged was on the ground-floor, and one of a long range of rooms under a gallery, and the door of it opened outward and flat against the wall; so that, when it was open, the inside of the door appeared outward, and the contrary, when it was shut. I had three comrades fellow-prisoners with me: Joseph Vanhuile, of Bruges, since president of the municipality of that town, Michael Robins, and Bastini, of Louvain. When persons by scores and by hundreds were to be taken out of prison for the guillotine, it was always done in the night, and those who performed that office had a private mark or signal, by which they knew what rooms to go to, and what number to take.

We, as I said, were four, and the door of our room was marked, unobserved by

us, with that number in chalk; but it happened, if *happening* is a proper word, that the mark was put on the door when it was open and flat against the wall, and thereby came on the inside when we shut it at night,—and the destroying angel passed it by. A few days after this Robespierre fell; and the American ambassador arrived and reclaimed me, and invited me to his house.

During the whole of my imprisonment prior to the fall of Robespierre, there was no time when I could think my life worth twenty-four hours; and my mind was made up to meet its fate.

HIS SUBSEQUENT RESIDENCE IN FRANCE.

After his liberation, he found a friendly asylum at the American minister's house, Mr. Monroe, now President of the United States; and for some years before Mr. Paine left Paris, he lodged at M. Bonville's, associating occasionally with the great men of the day, Condorcet, Volney, Mercier, Joel Barlow, &c. &c. and sometimes dining with Bonaparte and his generals.

When Bonaparte returned from Italy, he called on Mr. Paine, and invited him to dinner: in the course of his rapturous address to him, he declared that a statue of gold ought to be erected to him in every city of the universe, assuring him that he always slept with his book "Rights of Man" under his pillow, and conjured him to honour him with his correspondence and advice.

HIS MECHANICAL INVENTIONS.

He now indulged his mechanical turn, and amused himself in bridge and ship-modelling, and in pursuing his favorite studies, the mathematics and natural philosophy. "These models," says a correspondent of that time, "exhibit an extraordinary degree not only of skill, but of taste in mechanics, and are wrought with extreme delicacy entirely by his own hands. The largest of these, the model of a bridge, is nearly four feet in length: the iron-work, the chains, and every other article belonging to it, were forged and manufactured by himself. It is intended as the model of a bridge which is to be constructed across the Delaware, extending 450 feet, with only one arch. The other is to be erected over a narrow river, whose name I forget, and is likewise a single arch, and of his own workmanship, excepting the chains, which, instead of iron, are cut out of paste-board by the fair hand of his correspondent, 'The little Corner of the World,' whose indefatigable perseverance

ance is extraordinary. He was offered 3,000*l.* for these models, and refused it. He also forged himself the model of a crane of a new description, which, when put together, exhibited the power of the lever to a most surprising degree."

HIS RETURN TO AMERICA.

The ardent desire which Mr. Paine ever had to retire to and dwell in his beloved America, is strongly portrayed in the following letter to a female friend in that country, written some years before.

"You touch me on a very tender point, when you say that my friends on your side of the water cannot be reconciled to the idea of my abandoning America, even for my native England.

"They are right: I had rather see my horse Button eating the grass of Bordentown or Morisania, than see all the pomp and shew of Europe.

"A thousand years hence, for I must indulge a few thoughts, perhaps in less, America may be what Europe now is. The innocence of her character, that won the hearts of all nations in her favour, may sound like a romance, and her inimitable virtue,—as if it had never been.

"The ruins of that liberty for which thousands bled, may just furnish materials for a village-tale, or extort a sigh from rustic sensibility, whilst the fashionable of that day, enveloped in dissipation, shall deride the principles and deny the fact.

"When we contemplate the fall of empires, and the extinction of the nations of the ancient world, we see but little more to excite our regret than the mouldering ruins of pompous palaces, magnificent monuments, lofty pyramids, and walls and towers of the most costly workmanship; but when the empire of America shall fall, the subject for contemplative sorrow will be infinitely greater than crumbling brass or marble can inspire. It will not then be said, here stood a temple of vast antiquity, here rose a Babel of invisible height, or there a palace of sumptuous extravagance;—but here, (ah! painful thought!) the noblest work of human wisdom, the grandest scene of human glory, and the fair cause of freedom, rose and fell! Read this; and then ask if I forget America."

HIS LETTER TO MR. RICKMAN.

"My dear Friend,—“Mr. Monroe, who is appointed minister extraordinary to France, takes charge of this, to be delivered to Mr. Este, banker in Paris, to be forwarded to you.

"I arrived at Baltimore 30th of October, and you can have no idea of the agitation which my arrival occasioned. From New Hampshire to Georgia (an extent of 1500 miles) every newspaper was filled with applause or abuse.

"My property in this country has been taken care of by my friends, and is now worth six thousand pounds sterling; which, put in the funds, will bring me 400*l.* sterling a-year.

"Remember me in friendship and affection to your wife and family, and in the circle of our friends.

"I am but just arrived here, and the minister sails in a few hours, so that I have just time to write you this. If he should not sail this tide, I will write to my good friend Col. Bosville; but in any case I request you to wait on him for me.

"Yours in friendship,

"THOMAS PAINE."

HIS LAST ILLNESS.

In January, 1809, Mr. Paine became very feeble and infirm, so much so, as to be scarcely capable of doing any thing for himself. During this illness, he was pestered on every hand with the intrusive and impertinent visits of the bigotted, the fanatic, and the designing. To entertain the reader, some specimens of the conduct of these intruders are here given.

He usually took a nap after dinner, and would not be disturbed, let who would call to see him. One afternoon, a very old lady, dressed in a large scarlet hooded cloak, knocked at the door, and enquired for Thomas Paine. Mr. Jarvis, with whom Mr. Paine resided, told her he was asleep. I am very sorry, she said, for that, for I want to see him particularly. Thinking it a pity to make an old woman call twice, Mr. Jarvis took her into Mr. Paine's bed-room, and awoke him: he rose upon one elbow; then, with an expression of eye, that made the old woman stagger back a step or two, he asked "What do you want?" "Is your name Paine?" "Yes." "Well, then, I come from Almighty God to tell you, that if you do not repent of your sins, and believe in our blessed Saviour Jesus Christ, you will be damned, and"—"Poh, poh, it is not true; you were not sent with any such impertinent message: Jarvis, make her go away: pshaw! he would not send such a foolish ugly old woman about with his messages: go away: go back: shut the door."

Among others, the Rev. Mr. Hargrove, minister of a new sect called the New

New Jerusalemites, accosted him with this impertinent stuff: 'My name is Hargrove, sir; I am minister of the New Jerusalem church; we, sir, explain the scripture in its true meaning: the key has been lost these four thousand years, and we have found it.' "Then," said Paine, in his own neat way, "it must have been very rusty."

About the 4th of May, symptoms of approaching dissolution became very evident to himself; and he soon fell off his milk-punch, and became too infirm to take any thing, complaining of much bodily pain: he expired on the 8th of June. The day after his decease, he was taken from his house at Greenwich, attended by seven persons, to New Rochelle; where he was afterwards interred on his own farm. A stone has been placed at the head of his grave, according to the direction in his will, with the following inscription:

Thomas Paine,
Author of "Common Sense,"
Died June 8th, 1809, aged 72 Years and 5 Months.

HIS LAST MOMENTS.

Before I quit the subject, I give the following authentic document, in a letter from New York:

"Sir,—I witnessed a scene last night, which occasioned sensations only to be felt, not to be described. The scene I allude to, was no less extraordinary than the beholding the well-known Thomas Paine struggling to retain a little longer in connection his soul and body. For near an hour I sat by the bed-side of that well-known character, to whom I was introduced by one of his friends. Could the memory have retained the suggestions of my mind, in the moments when I was reviewing the pallid looks of him who had attempted to overthrow kingdoms and monarchies, of him who has astonished the world with the fruits of a vast mind, whose works have caused a great part of mankind to think and feel as they never did before, such suggestions would not be uninteresting to you. I could not contemplate the approaching dissolution of such a man,—see him gasping for breath,—without feelings of a peculiar nature. Poor Paine's body has given way before his mind, which is yet firm; mortification seems to have taken up its dwelling in his frame, and he will soon be no more. With respect to his principles, he will die as he has lived: they are unaltered. Some methodists went to him a few days ago, to endeavour to make a convert of him; but he would not listen to their entreaties."

MR. WAKEFIELD ON PAINE'S "AGE OF REASON."

"What right, I wish to be informed, can one man claim, distinct from power, and tyranny, and usurpation, to dictate creeds, and to prescribe sentiments, for another?"

"Let us put an extreme case upon this question, which will abundantly elucidate, and indubitably decide, the controversy,—I mean the publication of 'Paine's Age of Reason.'"

"But I would not forcibly suppress this book; much less would I punish (O, my God! be such wickedness far from me; or leave me destitute of thy favour in the midst of this perjured and sanguinary generation!) much less would I punish, by fine or imprisonment, from any possible consideration, the publisher or author of those pages."

"PRUDENTIAL MOTIVES would prevent me: because such interdiction serves only to excite the restless curiosity of mankind; and the restraints of law give fresh vigour to circulation."

"MOTIVES OF PHILOSOPHY would prevent me: because enquiry and discussion are hereby provoked, and sparks of truth, which would otherwise have been concealed for ever, are elicited by the collision of debate, to the unspeakable emolument and illumination of mankind, in the promotion of mutual forbearance and esteem, in the furtherance of valuable knowledge, and in the consequent propagation of all happiness and virtue. Truth can never suffer from argument and enquiry; but may be essentially injured by the tyrannous interference of her pretended advocates."

"MOTIVES OF JUSTICE would deter me. Why should I refuse another that privilege of thinking and writing, which I claim and exercise myself?"

"MOTIVES OF HUMANITY would deter me. I should think with horror on the punishment of any man for his belief, in which he has no discretionary power, but is necessarily swayed by the controlling despotism of arguments and reasons; and at what licence or patent-shop shall I purchase a gag to silence him? Or, what shall hinder him from forming the same unfavourable judgment of my opinions, and pursuing in his turn the same measures of intimidation and coercion with myself?"

"Thus the fair and goodly creation of the Almighty is to be converted into a howling wilderness of savage beasts, alternately hunting and worrying each other."

"Lastly,

"Lastly, MOTIVES OF RELIGION would deter me from molesting any writer for the publication of his sentiments."

LETTER FROM PAINE TO LADY SMITH.
From 'The Castle in the Air,' to 'The Little Corner of the World.'

In Paris, in 1793, I had lodgings in the Rue Fauxbourg St. Denis, No. 63. They were the most agreeable for situation of any I ever had in Paris, except that they were too remote from the Convention, of which I was then a member. But this was recompensed by their being also remote from the alarms and confusion into which the interior of Paris was then often thrown. The news of those things used to arrive to us, as if we were in a state of tranquillity in the country. The house, which was inclosed by a wall and gateway from the street, was a good deal like an old mansion farmhouse, and the court yard was like a farm-yard, stocked with fowls, ducks, turkeys, and geese; which, for amusement, we used to feed out of the parlour window on the ground-floor. There were some hutches for rabbits, and a sty with two pigs. Beyond, was a garden of more than an acre of ground, well laid out, and stocked with excellent fruit-trees. The orange, apricot, and green-gage plum, were the best I ever tasted; and it is the only place where I saw the wild cucumber. The place had formerly been occupied by some curious person.

My apartments consisted of three rooms; the first, for wood, water, &c. with an old-fashioned closet-chest high enough to hang up clothes in; the next, was the bed-room; and beyond it the sitting-room, which looked into the garden through a glass door; and, on the outside, there was a small landing-place railed in, and a flight of narrow stairs, almost hidden by the vines that grew over it, by which I could descend into the garden, without going down stairs through the house.

I went into my chamber to write and sign a certificate for them,* which I intended to take to the guard-house to obtain their release. Just as I had finished it, a man came into my room, dressed in the Parisian uniform of a captain, and spoke to me in good English, and with a good address. He told me that two young men, Englishmen, were arrested, and detained in the guard-house, and that the section (meaning those who represented and acted for the section) had sent him to ask me if I knew them, in

which case they would be liberated. This matter being soon settled between us, he talked to me about the Revolution, and something about the "Rights of Man," which he had read in English; and, at parting, offered me in a polite and civil manner his services. And who do you think the man was that offered me his services? It was no other than the public executioner Samson, who guillotined the king, and all who were guillotined in Paris; and who lived in the same section and in the same street with me.

As to myself, I used to find some relief by walking alone in the garden after dark, and cursing, with hearty good-will, the authors of that terrible system that had turned the character of the revolution I had been proud to defend.

I went but little to the Convention, and then only to make my appearance; because I found it impossible to join in their tremendous decrees, and useless and dangerous to oppose them. My having voted and spoken extensively, more so than any other member, against the execution of the king, had already fixed a mark upon me: neither dared any of my associates in the Convention to translate, and speak in French for me, anything I might have dared to have written.

Pen and ink were then of no use to me: no good could be done by writing, and no printer dared to print; and whatever I might have written for my private amusement, as anecdotes of the times, would have been continually exposed to be examined, and tortured into any meaning that the rage of party might fix upon it; and, as to softer subjects, my heart was in distress at the fate of my friends, and my harp was hung upon the weeping willows.

As it was summer, we spent most of our time in the garden, and passed it away in those childish amusements that serve to keep reflection from the mind; such as marbles, scotch-hops, battledores, &c. at which we were all pretty expert.

In this retired manner we remained about six or seven weeks; and our landlord went every evening into the city, to bring us the news of the day, and the evening journal.

Two days after, I heard a rapping at the gate; and, looking out of the window of the bed-room, I saw the landlord going with a candle to the gate, which he opened, and a guard with muskets and fixed bayonets entered. I went to bed again, and made up my mind for prison;

* Mr. Paine here alludes to two friends who were under arrest.

prison; for I was then the only lodger. It was a guard to take up —, but, I thank God, they were out of their reach.

The guard came about a month after, in the night, and took away the landlord, Georgeit; and the scene in the house finished with the arrestation of myself.

HIS THOUGHTS ON SUICIDE.

It is often difficult to know what is a misfortune: that which we feel as a great one to-day, may be the means of turning aside our steps into some new path that leads to happiness yet unknown. In tracing the scenes of my own life, I can discover that the condition I now enjoy, which is sweet to me, and will be more so when I get to America, except by the loss of your society, has been produced, in the first instance, in my being disappointed in former projects. Under that impenetrable veil, futurity, we know not what is concealed; and the day to arrive, is hidden from us. Turning then our thoughts to those cases of despair that lead to suicide, when 'the miyd,' as you say, 'neither sees nor hears, and holds council only with it-self; when the very idea of consolation would add to the torture, and self-destruction is its only aim;' what, it may be asked, is the best advice? what the best relief? I answer, seek it not in reason, for the mind is at war with reason, and to reason against feelings, is as vain as to reason against fire: it serves only to torture the tortured, by adding reproach to horror. All reasoning with ourselves, in such cases, acts upon us like the reason of another person, which, however kindly done, serves but to insult the misery we suffer. If Reason could remove the pain, Reason would have prevented it. If she could not do the one, how is she to perform the other? In all such cases, we must look upon Reason as dispossessed of her empire by a revolt of the mind. She retires herself to a distance to weep, and the ebony sceptre of Despair rules alone. All that reason can do, is to suggest, to hint a thought, to signify a wish, to cast now and then a kind of bewailing look, to hold up, when she can catch the eye, the miniature shaded portrait of Hope; and, though dethroned, and can dictate no more, to wait upon us in the humble station of a hand-maid.

SPECIMENS OF HIS POETRY.

Verses to a Friend, after a long Conversation on War.

The rain pours down, the city looks forlorn,
And gloomy subjects suit the howling morn;

Close by my fire, with door and window fast,
And safely shelter'd from the driving blast,
To gayer thoughts I bid a day's adieu,
To spend a scene of solitude with you.

So oft has black revenge engross'd the care
Of all the leisure hours man finds to spare;
So oft has guilt, in all her thousand dens,
Call'd for the vengeance of chastising pens;
That while I fain would ease my heart on you,
No thought is left untold, no passion new.
From flight to flight the mental path appears,
Worn with the steps of near six thousand years;

And fill'd throughout with every scene of pain,
From modern murderers down to murderous Cain.

Alike in cruelty, alike in hate,
In guilt alike, but more alike in fate;
Cursed supremely for the blood they drew,
Each front the rising world, while each was new.

Go, men of blood! true likeness of the first,
And strew your blasted heads with homely dust:

In ashes sit—in wretched sackcloth weep,
And with unpitied sorrows cease to sleep.
Go, haunt the tombs, and single out the place
Where earth itself shall suffer a disgrace.

Go, spell the letters on some mouldering urn,
And ask if he who sleeps there can return.
Go, count the numbers that in silence lie,
And learn by study what it is to die;
For sure your heart, if any heart you own,
Conceits that man expires without a groan;
That he who lives receives from you a grace,
Or death is nothing but a change of place:
That peace is dull, that joy from sorrow springs,

And war the most desirable of things.
Else why these scenes that wound the feeling mind,

This port of death—this cockpit of mankind!
Why sobs the widow in perpetual pain?
Why cries the orphan,—“Oh! my father's slain!”

Why hangs the sire his paralytic head,
And nois with manly grief—“My son is dead!”

Why drops the tear from off the sister's cheek,
And sweetly tells the misery she would speak?
Or why, in sorrow sunk, does pensive John
To all the neighbours tell “Poor master's gone?”

Oh! could I paint the passion that I feel,
Or point a horror that would wound like steel,
To each unfeeling, unrelenting mind
I'd send destruction, and relieve mankind.
You that are husbands, fathers, brothers, all
The tender names which kindred learn to call;
Yet, like an image carved in massy stone,
You bear the shape, but sentiment have none;
Allied by dust and figure, not with mind,
You only herd, but live not with mankind.

Since then, no hopes to civilize remain,
And mild philosophy has preach'd in vain,

One prayer is left, which dreads no proud reply,
That he who made you breathe, will make you die.

Impromptu to a Long-nosed Friend. (the late Count Xenobio.) Paris, 1800.

Going along the other day,
Upon a certain plan;
I met a nose upon the way,
Behind it—was a man.

I called unto the nose to stop,
And when it had done so,—
The man behind it—he came up,—
They made XENOBIO.

LETTERS ON THE EVENTS WHICH HAVE PASSED IN FRANCE

SINCE THE RESTORATION IN 1815.

BY HELEN MARIA WILLIAMS.

Octavo.—Pp. 199.—Price 7s. 6d.

[Miss Williams is one of the most eloquent writers of her time; and, when her opposition to the conspirators against liberty was not equivocal, she was also one of the most popular writers. But Miss Williams has committed the logical error of thousands, and has mistakenly, or wilfully, ascribed the necessary resistance of Napoleon against the unjust and persevering aggressions of the royal conspirators, to his ambition and fondness for war. She might also commit the same error in regard to the philanthropist BRISSOT, who, in concert with her friends, declared, in 1793, that war, which proved the most bloody on record. The truth is, that the late wars were wars of feudal tyranny against philosophy, and it mattered not who was at the head of the French government; it was the government itself, its basis, and its example, that was to be destroyed at all hazards. Foolish, or wicked, or corrupt, therefore, must those be who charge on the heads of the French government any of the horrors of the last twenty years; they are chargeable only on the Treaty of Pilnitz, on the Duke of Brunswick's Manifesto, on the assassinations at Radstadt, on the wanton violation of the Treaty of Amiens, on the hostilities of Mack and Brunswick, on the incendiaries at Copenhagen, on the piratical murders in the Spanish treasure-ships, on the violation of the Treaty of Tilsit; and lastly, on the violation of the Treaty of Fontainebleau. Some passages of Miss Williams's work merit, however, the attention of our readers, though it is difficult to select any which are not distorted by her feminine resentments against Napoleon, for suspecting that her pension from the Bri-

tish government, might lead her to act the part of A SPY, and for arresting her as such, though he failed in securing the proofs.]

PROSPECTS FOR LIBERTY.

ONE class of the nation was found in vigorous resistance to all ultra-royalist measures: that class is composed of the whole youth of France. Among them there is no dissenting voice, no hostile opinion. You may still inquire in French society what are the political sentiments of a man in advanced life; but, if the person with whom you converse be young, inquiry is useless: that person is a lover of liberty. The French youth have lived only under the new order of things, and have not been taught to respect the old. They have imbibed the principles of the Revolution, without having felt its evils. Its pitiless tempest rocked their cradle, and passed harmless over their heads. They are not like those who, having passed through the storm, are weary of the conflict, and disposed to leave the reformation of the world to whomever it may concern. The minds of the French youth are unsubdued by suffering, and full of the ardour of independence. They know that liberty is the prize; for many of their parents have bled in the field, or perished on the scaffold. But they are too well read in modern history, of which their country has been the great theatre, to seek for liberty where it is not to be found. They do not represent that misled and insensate multitude who, in the first years of the Revolution, had just thrown off their chains, and profaned in their ignorance the cause they revered. The present race are better taught, and will not bow the knee to false idols. They rally around the charter as their tutelar divinity, whom it is their duty to obey, and their privilege to defend.

BOURBON PROSCRIPTION.

A law was passed for the expulsion from the French territory of those members of the Convention who had voted the death of their unfortunate king, and had also, upon the return of Bonaparte from Elba, signed what he called his "Additional Act" to his Constitution,—the second crime being considered as an aggravation of the first. This law eventually gave rise to a cruel kind of injustice. It is well known, that one fatal error of those true friends of liberty the Gironde, was the belief that, on the trial of Louis XVI. all they had left to do was to yield in appearance to the Terrorists; and

and several voted his death with the firm purpose of saving him, by joining additional clauses to their votes, such as imprisonment for life, banishment till the peace, &c. Firm and open resistance would, no doubt, have been not only nobler but wiser; for the surest manner of inspiring awe in those who do wrong, is to do right. It is however a fact, that the votes containing such clauses were couched in favour of the king; and such in particular was the vote of M. Pominier Rabaud, the brother of the illustrious and unfortunate Rabaud St. Etienne, and for several years past one of our protestant ministers at Paris. M. Rabaud, having thought fit to sign the "Additional Act," was sent into exile, while some of the Terrorists, who had voted the death of the king without modification or delay, not having signed the Additional Act, were suffered to remain. M. Rabaud bears a name which is never pronounced but with veneration by the protestants of France. His exile was generally deplored; the pious had lost a model, and the poor a friend. After two years of exile, his return was solicited by one of the best defenders of protestantism and of liberty in France, M. Boissy d'Anglas, and granted by the king with generous alacrity. The first time our venerable pastor appeared at church, a great part of the audience offered him a spontaneous tribute of affectionate reverence, by rising when he entered.

NAPOLÉON.

He issued several edicts concerning internal regulations from Schönbrunn, and a long ordinance about the French theatre, from the palace of the Czars. He was probably also proud of these dates; and felt that there was something to fill the imagination, in the power of giving orders that had such a space to traverse, and such a certainty of being executed. He liked to show he could govern, from the walls of the Krenlin to the green-room of the Rue-Richelieu.

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

The Chamber of Deputies possesses excellent speakers, yet what passes cannot properly be called a discussion. The members, when they intend to speak, are obliged to inscribe their names on a list, for or against the question in discussion; the order in which they are to speak cannot be inverted; they must go to the tribune in the succession in which their names are marked; and it must be admitted, that this manner of debating very little resembles a debate. We seldom

hear of those interrogatories which a minister must submit to answer in the House of Commons.

When the assembly, after a general discussion, examines the separate articles of a law, the investigation takes more the character of a discussion. But French legislators have a difficulty to conquer, from which perhaps even a member of the House of Commons would shrink. Not one word are they permitted to articulate in their place; if they think proper to speak, they must leave their seat, march to the tribune, ascend the steps; and, when they have reached their pulpit, the glow of feeling has perhaps been chilled on the way—the sentiment is evaporated—the ideas are dispersed—the energies of mind have sunk in the ceremonial,—and he who eagerly claimed a right to speak, finds at last that he has nothing to say.

The Chamber will probably make a regulation to prevent the members from reading their discourses.

There are some good and loyal deputies, who believe the country would be in danger, if they failed to transmit to the public the mass of their legislative opinions. They appear at the tribune with a manuscript of tremendous size in their hand, their head bent on the paper, their spectacles placed on the nose, and with a pré-determination not to spare the Chamber one single page, although the discussion is perhaps nearly closed; and they are not of the class of speakers who find new arguments when the old are exhausted. The assembly sometimes, unable to endure any more, call to their honourable colleague to pass over a few leaves of his manuscript: but the next morning that very member is called *un orateur* in all the journals; and his constituents are not apprized that the assembly considered him as taking a cruel advantage, in his harangue, of their constitutional obligation to listen.

We have also some metaphysical deputies, who never speak on any question without going back to the origin of society, and who might well be addressed, in the words of Les Plaideurs, "*Atocat, passez au deluge!*"

The Chamber of Deputies is composed of parties professing the most opposite opinions: it may be divided into four classes, under the denomination of the *Ultras*, the *Centra*, the *Doctrinaires*, and "though last, not least," the *Libéraux* or *Independans*.

The *Ultra* deputies, placed on the right side of the hall, and calling them-

solves the *côté droit*, in imitation of their predecessors in the Constituent Assembly, are continually declaiming from the tribune against the people they represent. Their dreams are of popular insurrections and conspiracies, and the crimes and misdemeanors of philosophy. Their *mot d'ordre* is the throne and the altar. These partisans of the past, always go back one or two centuries in search of any French title to distinction or glory. They admire no epocha of its government but that of the Grand Monarque, and they have heard of no great general since Turenne and Villars. They once knew France, but they know nothing of the French nation. Many of that party have been absent during the Revolution; they came back to complain of their sufferings, to demand redress for their wrongs; and their return may be called an invasion.

The party of the *Centre* is formidable from its numbers, and is composed, for the most part, of men unmoved and motionless amidst the most important deliberations, but making the balance lean sometimes in favour of the Greeks, and sometimes of the Trojans. This party possess an inert force difficult to vanquish; but little more can be said of them, and they say nothing for themselves. For we must not confound with the *Centre* the sect of *Doctrinaires*, who are sometimes found in its ranks.

The *Doctrinaires* are the avowed partisans of liberal opinions, but who believe that the best means of securing their triumph, is not to oppose the ministers when they are in the right, and to support their measures when they are constitutional. The members of this sect, therefore, forming a branch of the great revolutionary heresy, are neither men of the ministry, nor men of the opposition; in short, they are *Doctrinaires*. They probably obtained that denomination, from the metaphysical and abstract manner in which a few of their most distinguished members treat political questions.

The *côté gauche*, composed of the *Liberals* or *Independans*, forms the vanguard of French liberty. The *Independans* are of that class of men, whose principles overthrew the old despotism, and who made the Revolution. They have sometimes hoped, sometimes despaired of freedom, but always adhered to her cause; and for which they now struggle, under the banner of the charter.

THE LAW OF ELECTIONS.

The charter recognized the right of election; but the mode in which that

right was to be exercised, was to be enacted by the legislature; and the deputies had hitherto been called together according to the law prescribed by Bonaparte.

The primary assemblies nominated the electors, who were chosen from the class immediately above their own; and those electors named the deputies. There were thus two distinct acts of election; by the first of which, under the insidious mask of a very popular and extended franchise, the power of election was thrown into the hands of the lowest, and consequently the most dependent, part of the community, and over whom the higher orders were in possession of the most complete influence.

By the new law of election, the right of voting was restricted to persons paying direct taxes to the amount of 300 francs a-year. The elections were thus placed in the hands of the most respectable and independent class of the community. One article of the charter had besides regulated, that a fifth of the deputies should be renewed every year.

No person can enter the place where the electoral colleges assemble but an elector. The presidents and vice-presidents of each college are named by the government; and these nominations are considered as a sort of intimation, that they are men on whom it would be agreeable that the electors should fix their choice.

No discussion is permitted in the assemblies of the electoral colleges, on the merits of the respective candidates, from the apprehension that the colleges would be transformed into clubs, and, as among a people so fond of talking, a speaker who had once obtained *la parole*, would never be prevailed upon to hold his tongue.

The electoral colleges have a *garde d'honneur* at the door of the hall where they assemble. The French admit that the English are perfectly right in sending the military to a certain distance from the spot where an election is about to take place. They know that the independence of a body of men exercising their electoral right, as in the discharge of any other civic function, would be assailed by the presence of bayonets intended to overawe; at their aspect, liberty fled from the French soil, as the divinites of Troy abandoned the sacred city filled with Grecian soldiers: but the French are so accustomed to consider what they call a *garde d'honneur* as a mere mark of respect, which means nothing

nothing more, that it appears to them a duty, to show the same deference to the electoral body as they would to any distinguished personage.

It must also be observed, that the centinels on this occasion are composed of the national guard, who, though they carry fire-locks, are not soldiers, but armed citizens—a portion of the sovereign people. The French have a great deal to ameliorate and correct, not only in their institutions, but in their habits, before they attain the dignity of freemen. They are accustomed to behold themselves too much and too well guarded: wherever they turn their steps, they find a soldier in their path. He waits for them at the end of every avenue, at the portico of the Museum, at the Hall of the Institute, at the entrances of the theatres, and even at the doors of a private ball-room.

THE PRESS.

The government has at length proposed three new laws to the Chamber, on publications in general. The first, regulating the penalties that may be incurred; the second, the forms to be observed in the proceedings; and the third, whatever regards periodical works. They have just been adopted, after a long discussion. It must be admitted, that they contain a singular mixture of provisions, favourable at once to popular liberty and to arbitrary power. The introduction of the trial by jury, and permission given to prove, by the testimony of witnesses, the truth of imputations brought against public functionaries, are, no doubt, important meliorations; but, on the other hand, the penalties inflicted for violations of the law are very heavy, and the forms of proceeding are in proportional severity.

The freedom from censorship of the daily and periodical journals is also established; but the proprietor of a journal must deposit more than one hundred thousand francs in the hands of government as a guarantee, previous to its publication. Liberty can certainly never be purchased too dear; governments have often attempted to destroy it, but it is now for the first time put up to sale.

The abolition of censors to the daily journals has given general satisfaction. Their functions being terminated, the exercise of thought is no longer prohibited, though it is subject to a duty. The journals will now, it may be hoped, assume a new character; they will no longer chant bespoken eulogies in chorus, or adhere to their fatiguing monotony of opinion.

NAPOLÉON.

Bonaparte's presence excited no awe, when he sat on his throne—he was even, awkward in his gestures, as if he were not at his ease on a seat to which he was unaccustomed. It was in the field and on horseback, that his small figure, in a plain coat, cast a spell about which, under the walls of the Kremlin, and at the foot of the Pyramids, rendered danger delightful, and death unheeded. A friend of mine, attached to the minister of foreign affairs, who always followed Napoleon to the army, told me he saw him, the day after a great battle, pass through a field that led to his headquarters, and which was covered with wounded and dying soldiers. As he went by, they suspended their groans, and cried *Vive l'Empereur!*

SOME ACCOUNT OF THE LIFE OF RACHAEL WRIOTHESLEY LADY RUSSELL. *By the Editor of Madame du Deffand's Letters.*

FOLLOWED BY
A Series of Letters
FROM LADY RUSSELL TO HER HUSBAND
WILLIAM LORD RUSSELL,
From 1672 to 1682.

Together with
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ELEVEN LETTERS,
From Dorothy Sidney Countess of Sunderland, to
George Smille Marquis of Halifax.
IN THE YEAR 1690.
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[This is a very pleasing work; and, aided by the notes of the editor, throws much light on the history of the times preceding the Revolution. We have made some selections from the editor's biography of the two illustrious females, but the letters are too much connected, to be separated with effect.]

HER FAMILY.

LADY Rachael Wriothesley, was the second daughter of Thomas Wriothesley Earl of Southampton, by his first wife, Rachael de Ruvigay, of an ancient Hugonot family in France. She was born about the year 1636. Her mother died in her infancy; and her father married, for his second wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Francis Leigh, afterwards created Earl of Chichester, by whom he had four other daughters, one of whom only survived him.

Lord Southampton died in 1667. His thoughtless and unfeeling master had for some time been desirous to snatch from his dying hand the treasurer's staff, which he still held, that he might place it with those, to whom he could with less shame and less fear of remonstrance, confide the opprobrious secret of his political dishonour. The disgrace of Clarendon, which happened within a few months after the death of his friend, seems to have formed a melancholy era in the avowed venality and profligacy of the court of Charles. Lord Southampton's second wife dying, he married, for the third time, a daughter of Francis duke of Somerset, widow of Viscount Molyneux. By this third marriage he left no children.

Of his second marriage, one only out of four daughters survived him; who, inheriting her mother's fortune, left entire possession of Lord Southampton's estates to the two surviving children of his first marriage, Elizabeth and Rachael, who thus became considerable heiresses. The Lady Elizabeth married Edward Noel, son of Viscount Campden, created afterwards Earl of Gainsborough. The subsequent marriage of the Lady Rachael with Francis Lord Vaughan, eldest son of the earl of Carberry, about the year 1653, was settled, according to the fashion of that day, by the intervention of parents, and at so early a period of life, that, to use the words in which, on a subsequent occasion, Lady Russell herself expresses an opinion of early marriages, (founded perhaps on her own experience,) in such unions "it is acceptance, rather than choosing, on either side."

HER SECOND MARRIAGE.

In the year 1667, we find Lady Vaughan a widow, living with her beloved sister, Lady Elizabeth Noel, at Titchfield, in Hampshire, the seat of their father, Lord Southampton; which Lady Elizabeth Noel, as the eldest of the two daughters by his first marriage, had recently inherited: his property at Stratton at the same time falling to the lot of Lady Vaughan.

Of the commencement of her acquaintance with Mr. Russell, we are ignorant. That it existed more than two years before it terminated in their union, we know from a letter of Lady Percy's to Lady Vaughan, in the summer of 1667, where she mentions Mr. Russell in a manner to leave no doubt of his having manifested his sentiments for her sister. "For his (Mr. Russell's) concern, I can

say nothing more than that he professes a great desire, which I do not at all doubt he and everybody else has, to gain one, who is so desirable in all respects."

Mr. Russell was then only a younger brother, and Lady Vaughan a very considerable heiress, without children by her first marriage. The advantages of such a connection, must have been considered, in the eye of the world, as entirely on his side; and the diffidence inspired by this idea, as well as the feelings of doubt which always accompany strong attachment, seem to have made him very backward in interpreting Lady Vaughan's sentiments in his favour.

As the inequality between them existed only in matters of interest, their mutual feelings could not long be mistaken by each other. Lady Vaughan was entirely her own mistress, and they were married about the end of the year 1669, she retaining the name of Vaughan; till Mr. Russell having, by the death of his elder brother, Francis Lord Russell, succeeded to his title, she assumed that of Lady Russell.

HER CONDUCT AFTER HER HUSBAND'S DEATH.

Letters inform us, that from the time she left London, in August 1683, she remained at Woborn till the following spring, straggling, in the midst of a sorrowing family, with her own deeper and more peculiar affliction. Her children, at the time of their father's death, were hardly of an age to feel their loss; still less to appreciate the blessing remaining to them in their mother. Her son was an infant not three years old; and her daughters, at the age of nine and of seven, rather made her "heart shrink" (as she herself owns) from the recollection of the pleasure their father took in their society, than that it could afford much relief to herself. But, in her children, her duties to her husband were now concentrated; and from her children she looked for the only motives which could at present reconcile her to live, or in future interest her in life.

THE REVOLUTION.

The young Lady Cavendish was present with her mother-in-law, the Countess of Devonshire, at the proclamation of William and Mary, and accompanied her to their first drawing-room in the evening of the same day. The following account which she gives of it, in a letter to some young friend in the country, is interesting, from the memorable events and persons of which she speaks, as an eye-witness:

"February

"February, 1689.

"It is a great affliction to me to be so far from my dear beloved Silvia, and to hear from her so seldom: how happy shall I be when I see you next; how many things have I to tell you; for I dare not trust affairs of so great concern in a letter. But when will that time come? I do not hear you speak of removing yet, to any grief. Pray leave your ugly prison as soon as you can, and come to your Durinda.* But now to my news: The House of Lords did vote that the prince and princess should be made king and queen, and it was carried by a good many voices; for Lord Nottingham, and many more, came off. Lord Nottingham had a great mind to come off before, but could not tell which way: then the Commons agreed also that the prince and princess should be king and queen, but that the prince should have the sole administration of affairs in his hands; that the princess should be no subject neither, as Queen Katherine and Queen Mary were, but a sovereign queen, and her name put in everything; but still he the management of affairs. This they agreed upon, and so did the Lords; then they went to the grievances, (that is) the too great power of the crown. After they had agreed upon what power to give the king, and what to take away from him, (the particulars of which I cannot tell you,) my Lord Halifax, who is chairman, went to the Banqueting-House, where the princess and prince were, and made them a short speech, desiring them, in the name of all the Lords, to accept of the crown. The prince answered him in a few words, and the princess made curtsies. They say, when they named her father's faults, she looked down as if she was troubled; then Mr. Powle, the Speaker of the House of Commons, showed the prince what they had agreed of, but made no speech. After this ceremony was ended, they proclaimed them king and queen of England. Many of the churchmen would not have had it done that day, because it was Ash-Wednesday. I was at the sight, and you may imagine very much pleased to see Orinanzor and Phenixana

* These names, given to herself and to her correspondent, and afterwards to the king and queen, were taken from some of the fashionable romances of the day, perhaps *Clelia*; as, in a letter addressed to Lady Cavendish, just before her marriage, the writer says: "There will be no talking to your sister when she has read *Clelia*; for the wise folks say, it is the most improving book can be read." *Dr. MSS.*

proclaimed King and Queen of England, in the room of King James, my father's murderer. There were wonderful acclamations of joy, which, though they were very pleasing to me, yet they frightened me too; for I could not but think what a dreadful thing it is to fall into the hands of the rabble—they are such a strange sort of people. At night I went to court with my Lady Devonshire, and kissed the queen's hand, and the king's also. There was a world of bonfires, and candles almost in every house, which looked extremely pretty. The king applies himself mightily to business, and is wonderfully admired for his great wisdom and prudence in ordering all things. He is a man of no presence, but looks very homely at first sight; but, if one looks long on him, he has something in his face both wise and good. But, as for the queen, she is really altogether very handsome; her face is very agreeable, and her shape and motions extremely graceful and fine. She is tall, but not so tall as the last queen. Her room was mighty full of company, as you may guess."

One of the first acts of the government of William and Mary, after its peaceable establishment, was the reversal of Lord Russell's attainder.

His execution was already denominated a "murder," by a vote of the House of Commons; and a committee was appointed to enquire who were "its advisers and promoters," as well as of that of all the other persons who had suffered for the Rye-House plot. The publicity and length of their proceedings, and the examination of a multitude of witnesses, raked-up every circumstance, and refreshed every recollection which Lady Russell was in vain struggling to forget. Thus, while her feelings must have been highly gratified by the result of this enquiry, they were severely shaken by the measures which necessarily preceded it.

HER OLD AGE.

She now began to perceive the approaches of infirmity, and to feel it particularly, in the alarming form of a rapidly increasing dimness of sight. She complains of the badness of her eyes in the year 1689; but seems not to have been aware of any local disease in them, till about two years afterwards, when her increased blindness obliges her to take advice, to abstain from writing by candle-light, and shortly after from reading.

It has been said that Lady Russell wept herself blind: this is not a true statement of her case; for, although she tells

tells us herself "My eyes are ever ready to pour out the marks of a sorrowful heart, which I must even carry to my grave," the complaint in her sight proved to be a cataract on her left eye,—a disease which is known to have no connection with the lachrymal ducts.

Her bodily ills, and the cruel prospect of blindness, she seems to have supported with the same patient magnanimity, and to have allowed them to interfere almost as little with her duties, as she had done the sufferings of her mind. "While I can see at all, I must do a little more than I can when God sees it best that outward darkness shall fall upon me, which will deprive me of all society at a distance, which I esteem exceeding profitable and pleasant."

Happily, the operation of couching for a cataract was already known and practised in England. It was successfully performed on Lady Russell's eye in the following June. Her hand-writing, after this period, testifies how much her sight, and power of employing it, were improved. It was a considerable time, however, before she ventured to write much with her own hand. In a letter of the 13th of August, 1695, in the first part of which she had made use of an amanuensis, she says, "I venture to write thus much with my first eye; my new one does not yet alter much, though I think I do feel better than at first; but there is something still before it."

The lenient influence of eleven years had now soothed the acuteness of her sorrows. She had seen the government which had oppressed her, proscribed—the power which she had found implacable, fallen in the dust—the religion whose political predominance she dreaded, in circumstances to require that toleration which it was believed unwilling to allow—the man whose vindictive spirit had inflicted the great misfortune of her life, himself a exile, after having ineffectually implored assistance from the father of him whom he had persecuted. She had seen the triumph of those principles for which her beloved lord had suffered, the immense effects produced by a steady adherence to them, and his name now for ever coupled with the honour and the freedom of his country.

In private life, too, she had repeated occasions to experience the interest her conduct and character had inspired to all that approached her. Neither the humility of her truly Christian mind, nor the un fading sense she still entertained of her irreparable loss, could prevent her

receiving rational consolation from the consciousness of having deserved, as well as obtained, such sentiments. Her heart was neither enfeebled by age, nor deadened by suffering. At a much more advanced period of life, we see, in a letter to her cousin Lord Galway, how alive she even then was, at the age of 75, to the opinions, the feelings, the affection of her friends, to honest praise, and to the luxury of loving and being beloved.

HER DOMESTIC AFFLICTIONS.

Lady Russell now saw her son established in all the honours of his race, with a wife, who seems to have justified the choice she had made for him, and by whom he was the happy father of several children. It might have been hoped, that the sorrows of Lady Russell were now over; that the severe afflictions of her former life might, according to the common allotments of good and evil, have exempted her from the grief of other premature losses, before the end of her career: the rather as her children, being those of a second marriage, made the difference of age between them and herself considerable: but she was doomed yet to suffer in those affections to which she was peculiarly alive. Her son, whose health as a child, whose education as a youth, and whose success as a man, she had watched over with such unwearied and rational attention; on whom she had concentrated all that she felt for the last representative of her own family, as well as for that of her still-lamented lord;—in the midst of health; and the vigour of life, was seized with the small-pox.

The small-pox was at this time, and during the beginning of the eighteenth century, a plague, which deserved that appellation almost as much as the disease to which it had been appropriated.* Beauty and youth saddened at its sound. Parents fled with their children from its approach, and often were obliged to fly from their children, for fear of themselves falling a sacrifice, and abandoning those that might survive. It separated the nearest and dearest relatives, in circumstances when they are peculiarly necessary to each other. It was a danger for ever present, for ever suggesting

* In some of the eastern countries, and particularly *Emen*, they had, till very lately, pest-houses, at a small distance from the villages, for the reception of small-pox patients.

ing veracious precautions, in the vain hope to avoid; and, when encountered, creating a despair which helped on the disease. The upper orders of society were as much exposed to its ravages as the lower. Indeed, the mistaken manner in which it was treated by the physicians, left those persons the best chance who were least the objects of their care.*

This evil has now been so long removed from us, as not to allow sufficient justice to be done, or sufficient gratitude felt, for the two great discoveries, the first of which subdued, and the second has almost annihilated, this scourge of human nature in social life.

Neither inoculation, nor the vaccine, had been heard of in the times of which we are speaking. The Duke of Bedford caught the small-pox naturally, and fell a sacrifice to it before the age of thirty-one.

As soon as the disorder had declared itself, his wife † and children were obliged to fly from him. At his death-bed we find only his mother, receiving his last words, soothing his last moments, and pointing his last thoughts to that heaven, which she was again to prove gives means of support in present, and of consolation in future, for all misfortunes, however severe or repeated, to which we have not ourselves contributed.

How deeply she felt the death of her son, a letter to Lord Galway, mentioning the particulars of his last moments, gives us an affecting picture:—"Alas! my dear Lord Galway, my thoughts are yet all disorder, confusion, and amazement; and I think I am incapable of saying or doing any thing I should. I did not know the greatness of my love to his person till I could see it no more."

From this loss she could hardly have recovered the composure which her unfeigned piety and submission to the will of Heaven, could alone produce, when, in the November following, her younger daughter, the Duchess of Rutland, after having been the mother of nine children, died in child-bed.

Of her death Lady Russell has left us no particulars. We only know, that as her eldest daughter, the Duchess of Devonshire, was at the time lying in,

Lady Russell had the resolution to conceal from her her sister's death at the moment it happened; and, to prevent her from hearing it suddenly, avoided the too particular enquiries of the Duchess of Devonshire, by saying that she had that day "seen her sister out of bed," when, in fact, she had seen her in her coffin!

HER DEATH.

Lady Russell had attained the age of eighty-six, before she was summoned to pay the debt of nature. Of her last illness we know little.

In the Weekly Journal or Saturday's Post, September 28th, 1723, a newspaper of the day, it is mentioned, that "the Lady Russell, widow of the Lord William Russell that was beheaded, continues dangerously ill." In another Weekly Journal or British Gazetteer, October 5th, 1723, her death is thus recorded: "The Right Honourable the Lady Russell, relict of Lord William Russell, died on Sunday morning last, at five o'clock, at Southampton House, aged eighty-six, and her corpse is to be carried to Chenies, in Buckinghamshire, to be interred with that of her lord." The London Journal of the following week, Saturday, October 12, 1723, mentions that "on Tuesday morning last, the corpse of the Lady Russell was carried from her house in Bloomsbury-square, to its interment at Chenies, in Buckinghamshire." This is all the notice taken of Lady Russell's death by the newspapers of the day.

SACHARISSA.

Dorothy Sidney Countess of Sunderland, was the eldest daughter of Robert Sidney Earl of Leicester, by Dorothy Percy, daughter of Henry Earl of Northumberland. She was born about the year 1620, and married, in 1639, Henry Spencer Lord Spencer, of Wormleighton, and afterwards Earl of Sunderland. He was killed at the battle of Edgehill, leaving his widow at the age of twenty-three, with a son and two daughters.

The long and remarkable political career of her son, Robert Earl of Sunderland, is perhaps more known than that of any of his contemporaries. Her eldest daughter was the first wife of Sir George Saville, successively Viscount, Earl, and Marquis, of Halifax. Her second daughter died unmarried. She herself, after remaining ten years a widow, re-married in 1657 Robert Smythe, esq. the eldest son of Sir John Smythe, of Round's, in Kent, by whom she had a son, Robert, the grandfather of Sir Sidney

* Of the members of the Royal Family who returned to England at the Restoration, three died of the small-pox, within the first year, and it is well known that Queen Mary and Queen Anne's son, both died of the same disease.

† She died of the same disease, in 1724.

ney Stafford Smythe, who died without issue, Chief Baron of the Exchequer, in 1773.

This lady, although a daughter of the illustrious house of Sidney, the niece of Sir Philip, and the sister of Algernon, is most known to posterity from having been celebrated by Walker, under the name of Sacharissa. She seems, both by her personal beauty and her talents, to have merited the eulogies bestowed on her, better than most of the real or imaginary mistresses of poets.

LADY HARRIET WENTWORTH, AND
CALISTO.

Lady Henrietta Wentworth, was the daughter of Thomas Viscount Wentworth, eldest son of Thomas Wentworth Earl of Cleveland, the first and last Earl of Cleveland of that name. Her father dying before her grandfather, she succeeded, on the death of the latter, in 1664, to the barony of Wentworth, and would, in these more accurate days, have been called Lady Wentworth, and not Lady Harriet Wentworth, by which name she is known to posterity as the tender attached friend (to avoid the opprobrious name of mistress) of the unfortunate Duke of Monmouth. She did not survive him a twelvemonth, dying unmarried in 1686. See Burnet's affecting account of the Duke of Monmouth's interview with the Bishops of Ely and Bath and Wells, previous to his execution, and his sentiments to them on the subject of his connection with Lady Harriet Wentworth.

In Dryden's *Miscellany* there is an epilogue, "intended to have been spoken by the Lady Henrietta Maria Wentworth, when Calisto was acted at court, by Mr. Dryden." See Dryden's *Miscellany*, vol. I. That it was not spoken, proceeded from the malicious interference of Lord Rochester, according to Mr. Malone, in his *Life of Dryden*. The same exact biographer gives the following remarkable Dramatic Personage of the masque of Calisto, which was rehearsed and acted above thirty times, at Whitehall, in the year 1675.

Calisto, by the Lady Mary, afterwards
Queen.

Nymph, Lady Anne, afterwards
Queen.

Jupiter, Lady Henrietta Wentworth.

Juno, Countess of Suffolk,
daughter of the Duke
of Cleveland.

Probus, Lady Mary Montagu.

Diana, Mrs. Blagge, late Maid
of Honour to the Queen.

Mercury, Mrs. Sarah Jennings, afterwards
Duchess of Marlborough.

*Nymphs attending Diana, and Performers in
the Dance.*

The Countess of Derby.

The Countess of Pembroke.

Lady Catherine Herbert.

Mrs. Fitzgerald } Maids of Honour to

Mrs. Fraser . . . } the Queen.

Male Dancers.

The Duke of Monmouth,

Viscount Dunblaine.

Lord Daincoart.

Mr. Trevor.

Mr. Harpe.

Mr. Lane.

This masque of Calisto was written by Crowne, an obscure poet, whose works have now sunk into the oblivion they merit. He was then under the capricious patronage of Lord Rochester, at whose request he was entrusted with this composition, for the generous purpose of mortifying poor Dryden, to whom, as Poet-Laureate, the job would naturally have belonged. Evelyn, in his *Diary*, thus mentions being at this performance:

"15th November, 1674.—Saw a comedy at night, at Court, acted by the ladies only; amongst them, Lady Mary and Lady Ann, his Royal Highness's two daughters, and my dear friend Mrs. Blagge, who, having the principal part, performed it to admiration. They were all covered with jewels."—And again, on the 22d November, he says, "Was at the repetition of the pastoral, on which occasion Mrs. Blagge had about her near 20,000*l.* worth of jewels, of which she lost one worth about 80*l.* borrowed of the Countess of Suffolk. The press was so great, that it is a wonder she lost no more. The Duke (of York) made it good."

See repeated mention made, in the same *Diary*, of the admirable character of this young lady, who had been a Maid of Honour to Catherine of Braganza. She married, in May 1675, Mr. Sidney Godolphin, then Groom of the Bedchamber to Charles the Second, afterwards made by him Secretary of State, and created a peer in 1684, and Lord Treasurer and Earl of Godolphin by Queen Anne, in 1702. His virtuous and accomplished wife lived not to partake of these honours: she died in child-bed, within three years after her marriage, leaving an only son, who afterwards married the eldest daughter of John Duke of Marlborough. An affecting account is given of her death, her character, and her loss to her husband and her friends, in Evelyn.

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JOURNEY OF HORACE FROM ROME TO
BRUNDISIUM, ON THE APPIAN WAY.

HITHERTO I have considered this interesting line of road as an antiquary and artist. I have endeavoured to illustrate its antiquities, and point out the natural beauties that accompany it. I shall now exhibit its course in a more classical point of view; and with such companions as Mæcenas, Virgil, and Horace, I flatter myself that a repetition of the journey will neither prove tedious nor unamusing.

This journey to Brundisium, which gave rise to the poet's entertaining narrative, originated from the desire of effecting a reconciliation between Octavius Cæsar and Mark Antony, who had long been rivals for power and empire. Mæcenas was the chief promoter of this friendly plan, and most probably persuaded Horace, the mutual friend of Octavius and himself, to join the party, and add his interest to that of their other friends.

The poet quitted Rome in company with Heliodorus, a learned rhetorician, and rested the first night at Aricia (now La Riccia), where they were not very well accommodated.

"Egræsum magnæ me excepta Aricia Romæ
Hospitio medico: rhetor comes Heliodorus
Græcorum longè doctissimus."

MONTHLY MAG. No. 328.

With Heliodorus, who by far possess'd
More learning, than the tribe of Greeks
possess'd,

Leaving imperial Rome, I took my way
To poor Aricia, where that night I lay.

From thence he continued his journey to Appi Eorum, which derived its name from Appius Claudius, the founder of the celebrated *Via Appia*, on which this place was situated. Here passengers embarked on-board vessels, which conveyed them on a canal called *Decennovium* to the neighbourhood of Terracina; and here our travellers had, doubtless, good reason to complain of the badness of the water, the croaking of the frogs, and the impertinence of the boatmen. Now humourously has the poet described his adventures at this halting place:

" inde Forum Appi
Differtom nautis, cauponibus atque malignis.
Hic ego, propter aquam, quod erat teterrima,
ventri

Indico bellum, cenantibus haud animo æquo
Expectans comites."

To Forum Appii thence we steer, a place
Stuff'd with rask boatmen, and with vintners
base.

The water here was of so foul a stream,
Against my stomach I a war proclaim;
And wait, though not with much good-humour, wait

While with keen appetites my comrades eat.

In the same vein of good-humour, notwithstanding the privation of supper, the poet continues his narration of the nightly scenes that ensued on the passengers' embarking.

" sam nox inducere terribis
Umbras, et cælo diffundere signa parabat.
Tum pueri nautis, pueris convicia nautæ
Ingerere. Huc appelles; trecentos inseris; ohe! I
Jam satis est: Dum res exigitur, dum mulla
ligatur

Tota ab his horis Muli colices, ræneque
pelustres

Avertunt comites: Absentem ut tantat
amicum

Multa prolapsus vappæ nautæ, atque vitator
Incipit; ac missæ pastum retinacula molis
Nautæ piger saxo religat, steritque sapinus.
Jamque dies aderat, nil quum procedere
linitrem

Sentimus; donec cerebrorum proclit unus,
Ac mæla mutantes caput in hoc signo
Fuste dolat. Quartæ vix demum exponimur
horæ."

The night o'er earth now spread her dusky
shade,
And through the heavens her starry train
display'd

What time, betwixt the slaves and boatmen
rise
Quarrels of clamorous rout. The boatman
cries,

"Step in, my matters:" when, with open throat,

"Enough, you scoundrel! will you sink the boat?"

Thus, while the male is harness'd, and wags
Our freight, an hour in wrangling slips away.
The fenny frogs, with croakings hoarse and deep,

And goats, loud bawling, drive away our sleep.
Drench'd in the lees of wine, the wat'ry swain,
And passenger, in loud alternate strain,
Chant forth the absent fair who warms his breast,

Till weary'd passenger retires to rest.
Our clumsy bargeman tends his mule to graze,
And the tough cable to a rock belays,
Then snore's upine; but when, at rising light,
Our boat stood still, up starts a hale-bain'd wight,

With sallow cudgel breaks the bargeman's pate,

And hangs the mule at a well-favour'd rate.

Liberated at length from such accommodations, and from such companions, with what joy did the travellers refresh themselves at the pure streams of Feronia's fountain; and with what anxiety did they anticipate the meeting of Mecænas and Cocceius at Anxur.

"Ora manusque tuâ lavimus, Feronia, lymphâ;

Millâ tum prænâ trifasapimus, atque subimus
Impositum saxi latè candentibus Anxur.
Hoc venturus erat Mecænas,* optimus atque
Cocceius† nâisi magnis de rebus uterque
Legati; æverot soliti componere amicos."

At ten, Feronia, we thy fountain gain;
There land, and bathe; then, after dîners, creep
Threeligious miles, and climb the rocky steep,
Whence Anxur shines. Mecænas was to meet
Cocceius here, to settle things of weight;
For they had oft in embassy been join'd,
And reconcil'd the masters of mankind.‡

* We find few characters of antiquity more deservedly celebrated than that of Mecænas. He was the friend and adviser of the Emperor Augustus, and the associate of Virgil and Horace. To his interferences the former is said to have owed the restitution of his lands, and the latter his forgiveness, for having espoused the cause of Brutus at the battle of Philippi. His encouragement of literature was so great, that patrons of it were from him, called Mecænatæ.—Lempière.

† Cocceius Nerva, a friend of Horace and Mecænas, and grandfather to the Emperor Nerva. He was one of those who settled the disputes between Augustus and Antony. He afterwards accompanied Tiberius to his retreat in Campania, and starved himself to death.—Lempière.

‡ The object of Mecænas and Cocceius, in this journey, is here alluded to, namely,

At Anxur, better known in modern times by the name of Terracina, Mecænas, accompanied by Cocceius and Capito Fonteius, joined Horace and his friend Heliodorus. Fonteius Capito, whom the poet describes, was a man, *factus ad unguem*,* of the most polished and accomplished manners, and a friend to Antony.

" . . . Interæ Mecænas advenit, atque
Cocceius, Capitoque simul Fonteius, ad unguem
Factus homo; Antoni, non ut magis alter, amicus."

Here while I bath'd my eyes with cooling ointment,

They both arriv'd, according to appointment.
Fonteius too, a man of worth approv'd,
Without a rival, by Antonius lov'd.

Passing through the town of Fundi, where, not without ridicule, they took leave of the Prætor Aufidius Luscus, they proceeded to the town of the Mamurriæ, having Murena as their host, and Capito as their restaurateur.

"Fundos, Aufidio Lusco prætoris, libenter
Linquimus, insani videntes præmia scribe,
Prætextum, at latum clavum, prunæque batillum.

In† Mamuriarum lasi descendimus urbem
Murenâ præbente domum, Capitone culinam."

Laughing, we leave an entertainment rare,
The paltry pomp of Fundi's foolish mayor,
The

the reconciliation of Antony with Augustus.

* This figurative expression is taken from engravers in wood or marble, who were accustomed to pass their nail over the work, to know if it were well polished.

† The annotator on Horace makes the following observation on this passage, *In Mamuriarum urbe*. The stroke of satire here is of a delicate and almost imperceptible malignity. Formiæ, the real name of the city which Horace alludes to, belonged to the Læmian family, whose antiquity conferred an honour upon it. But our poet paraphrases it by the name of a person who was born there, and who had made his country famous in a very different manner. Mamurra was a Roman knight, so infamous for his rapine, luxury, and debauchery, that he was styled by the poet *Catalus Decetor Formianus*.

Lempière distinguishes Mamurra under the title of a Roman knight born at Formiæ; who followed the fortune of Cæsar in Gaul, where he greatly enriched himself. He built a magnificent palace on the Celian hill, in Rome, and was the first who covered his walls with marble.

I have, in a former tour, observed, that the remembrance of Mamurra is still preserved in the name of a village on the road to Naples.

The servilest Lusus; now with pride state,
With incense fum'd, and big with robes of
state.

From thence our weary'd troop at Formis
rests,

Murena's lodgers, and Fonteius' guests.

The morning sun of the ensuing day
shone propitiously upon the travellers at
Sinuessa, and added Plotius, Varius, and
Virgilius, to their party. With what
natural joy, friendship, and affection,
does Horace express himself on this
happy meeting,—with no poetical jeal-
ousy, but with the pure emanations of a
feeling heart.

"Proxima lux oritur multo gratissima,
namque

Plotius et Varius Sinuessæ,* Virgillosque
Occurrunt, animæ, quales neque candidiores
Terra tulit; neque quis me sit devinctior
alter."

Next rising morn, with double joy we greet,
When we with Plotius† Varius, Virgil, meet.
Purest spirits these; the world no purer knows;
For none my heart with such affection glows.

From Sinuessa the learned junto pro-
ceeded, on the Appian Way, to the next
station of Pons Campanus, where the
officers distinguished by the name of
parochi supplied them with salt and
wood. From thence they continued their
route to Capuæ, where both travellers
and mules rested. Mæcenas went to
play; Horace and Virgil, to sleep.

"Proxima Campano ponti quæ villula,
tectum

Præbuit; et parochi,‡ quæ debent, ligna,
salemque.

Hinc multi Capuæ clitellas tempore ponant.
Lusum it Mæcenas, dormitum ego Vir-
giliosque."

Near the Campanian bridge that night we lay,
Where public officers our charges pay.
Early next morn to Capuæ we came.
Mæcenas goes to tennis, harmful game

* It is rather singular, that no mention
should have been made by Horace of the
city of Minturnæ, which was a station on
the Appian Way between Formis and
Sinuessa.

† Plotius and Varius were intimately
acquainted with Horace and Virgil, and
were appointed by Augustus to revise the
Æneid of Virgil.

‡ Before the consulate of Lucius Post-
humus, the magistrates of Rome travel-
led at the public charge, without being
burthensome to the provinces. Afterwards
commissionaries were appointed in the great
roads, to defray all expenses of those who
were employed in the business of the state.
They were obliged, by the *Lex Julia de
provinciis*, to provide lodging, fire, salt,
hay, and straw.—Editor of Horace.

To a weak appetite and tender eyes;
So down to sleep with Virgil, Horace lies.

Their next halting-place was at Can-
dium, where they were hospitably re-
ceived at the noble villa of Cocceius,
situated above the Caudian tavern.

"Hinc nos Coccei recipit plenissima villa
Quæ super est Claudî cauponas."

Then by Cocceius we were nobly treated,
Whose house above the Caudian tavern's
seated.

The poet now takes an opportunity of
relating, with humour, a squabble that
took place between Messius and Sar-
mentus, which I shall not insert, it being
only an episode to our journal. The
party now proceeds to Beneventum,
where the too attentive host set his house
on fire by roasting a dish of lean thrushes.

"Tendimus hinc recta Beneventum, ubi
sedulus hospes

Pone arsit, macras dum turdos vercat in
igne."

At our next inn our host was almost burn'd,
While some lean thrushes at the fire he
turn'd:

Through his old kitchen rolls the god of fire,
And to the roof the vagrant flames aspire.
But hunger all our terrors overcame,
We fly to save our meat, and quench the
flame.

Our travellers now approached the
mountainous district of Apulia, and
baited at the village of Trivicus, where
the god of fire still persecuted them with
volumes of smoke.

"Incipit ex illo montes Apulia notos
Ostentare mihi, quos torret Atabulus, et quos
Nunquam erepsemus, nisi nos vicina Trivici*
Villa recepisset, lachrymoso non sine fumpo,
Udos cum foliis ramos urente camino."

Apulia now my native mountains shews,
Where the north wind with nipping sharpness
blows.

Nor could we well have climb'd the steepy
height,

Did we not at a neighbouring village bait,
Where from green wood the smothering
flames arise,

And with a smoky sorrow fill our eyes.

Our poet finds himself at a loss to ex-
press, in *verse*, the name of the little
town which next received them, and
which he places at the distance of twen-
ty-four miles from the Villa Trivica, and
where he again had reason to complain
of bad water; though the bread was of so
excellent

* We may still recognize the ancient
Trivicus in the modern Vico, which is si-
tuated directly east from Beneventum, and
between it and Ascoli.

excellent a quality, that travellers were accustomed to carry a supply of it with them to Canosa, where the bread was gritty.

"Quatuor hinc rapimur viginti et millia
rhedis,
Mansuri oppidulo, quod verum dicere non
est :
Signis perfacile est. Venit villissima rerum
Hic aqua : sed panis longè pulcherrimus,
ultra
Callidus ut soleat humeris portare viator :
Nam Canai lapideus ; aquæ non diffior
urna."

In coaches thence, at a great rate we came
Eight leagues, and baited at a town, whose
name

Cannot in verse and measure be express'd,
But may by marks and tokens well be guest.
Its water, nature's cheapest element,
Is bought and sold ; its bread, most excellent,
Which wary travellers provide with care,
And on their shoulders to Canusium bear,
Whose bread is sandy, and its wealthiest
stream

Poor as the town's of unpoetic name.

At Canosa the travellers had the mortification of losing Varius, who quitted the party with general regret.

"Flentibus hic Varius discedit mœstus
amicis."

Here Varius leaves us, and with tears he
goes :

With equal tenderness our sorrow flows.

After a tedious and wet journey, the travellers proceeded to Rubi, now Ruvo ; and on the next day reached Bari, on the sea-coast : the weather more favourable, the road worse.

"Inde Ruhosfœst pervenimus, utpote longum
Carpentes iter, et factum corruptius imbrî.
Postera tempestas mellior, viâ pejor ad usque
Bari mœnia piscini."

Onward to Rubi wearily we toil'd,
The journey long, the road with rain was
spoil'd.

To Bari, fam'd for fish, we reach'd next day ;
The weather fairer, but much worse the way.

* It is generally supposed, that this little town was Equoticiæ, or Equomagnus, by each of which titles it is noticed in the ancient itineraries, and placed at the distance of twenty-one or twenty-two miles from Beneventum. But our poet is not quite clear with regard to distances, if we give credit to the itineraries, for he makes the distance between the Villa Triviri, and the Oppidulum quod verum dicere non est, to be twenty-four miles ; whereas, according to all the itineraries, the whole distance from Equoticiæ to Beneventum, does not exceed twenty-two miles.

The following station was Egnatia, now Agnazzo, situated near the sea-coast, where the relation of a miracle, equal in wonder to that annually performed at Naples,* tended to amuse the travellers.

" Deû Gnatiâ lymphis
Iratis extincta dedit risusque jocisque,
Dum flammæ sine thura liquecere limine
sacro
Persuadere cupit. Credat Judæus Apella,
Non ego."

Then water-cure'd Egnatia gave us joke,
And laughter great, to hear the moon-struck
folk

Assert, if incense on their altars lay,
Without the help of fire it melts away.
The sons of circumcision may receive
The wondrous tale ; which I shall ne'er
believe.

From Egnatin the travellers continued their route to Brundysium, now Brindisi, having passed fifteen days on the road ; how pleasantly and profitably need not be questioned, when we recollect that Mecænas, Heliodorus, Plotius, Varius, Virgilius, and Horatius, composed this party. The travellers' route was as follows :

First day,	Aricia, now La Riccia.
Second day,	Forum Appii.
Third day,	Anxur, now Terracina.
Fourth day,	Fondi, now Fondi.
Fifth day,	Formiæ, now Mola di Gaeta.
Sixth day,	Sinnessa, near Mondragone.
Seventh day,	Pons Campanus and Capua.
Eighth day,	Caudium.
Ninth day,	Beneventum, now Benevento.
Tenth day,	Trivicum, now Vico.
Eleventh day,	Equoticiæ, unknown.
Twelfth day,	Rubi, now Ruvo.
Fourteenth day,	Bari, still Bari.
Fifteenth day,	Brundisium, now Brindisi.

"Brundisium longæ finis hæcque viæque."
From thence our travellers to Brundisium bend,
Where our long journey, and my paper, end.

ISLAND OF CAPRI.

After a very boisterous passage, in a small open boat, I landed safely in this island ; a spot rendered famous by the residence of the emperor Augustus on it, and

* I allude to the blood of St. Januarius, which is supposed to liquify on being produced before the head of the saint. I saw this supposed miracle, and agree with Addison, that it is the most bungling trick that ever was attempted.

and infamous, by that of his successor Tiberius; an island *incerta possessa seni*, for many of the latter years of his life. In speaking of Caprea, the historian Dio says, "Sita est haud procul a Surrentinâ continente, ad nullam quidem rem utilis; nobilis tamen, hodieque ob Tiberii inibi commorationem." Suetonius informs us, that it was given in exchange by Augustus for the island of Ischia; and that this exchange arose from the circumstance of an aged oak, whose decayed branches, drooping on the ground, recovered on his arrival in the island: which so rejoiced the emperor, that he exchanged the island of Ischia for that of Capri, with the Neapolitan government.

The retired situation, and almost inaccessible coast of Caprea, pointed it out as a retirement well suited to the gloomy and vicious habits of the emperor Tiberius. "Præcipuè delectatus insula, quod uno parvoque littore adiretur, undique præruptis immensa altitudinis rupibus et profundo maris.—Suetonius in Tiberio.

"Tiberius having issued an edict, warning the neighbouring cities not to intrude upon his privacy, and having placed a guard at different stations to prevent all access to his person; hating the municipal towns, weary of the colonies, and disgusted with every thing upon the continent, passed over to Caprea, a small island separated from the promontory of Surrentum by an arm of the sea, not more than three miles broad. There, protected from all intrusion, and pleased with the solitude of the place, he retired from the world; finding, as may be well imagined, many objects and local circumstances suited to his inclinations: not a single port in the channel; the stations few, and only accessible to small vessels; no part of the island where men could land unobserved by the sentinels; the climate inviting; in the winter season enjoying a genial air, under the shelter of a mountain, that repelled the inclemency of the winds; the heat allayed, during the summer, by the western breeze; the sea presenting a smooth expanse, and opening a view of the bay of Naples, with a beautiful landscape on its borders: all these conspired to please the taste and genius of Tiberius. The scene, indeed, has lost much of its beauty; the fiery eruptions of Mount Vesuvius having, since that time, changed the face of the country."

The formation and appearance of this

island are singular: the eastern and western points are bounded by very high and inaccessible rocks, between which runs a strip of land through the middle of the island in a direction from north to south. The only good landing-place is on the opposite side to Naples. On the southern part of the island there is another small tract of shore, but much exposed to high winds and tempestuous seas. From the northern landing-place the ascent to the town of Capri is steep; the adjoining tract of land is highly cultivated, and produces the finest fruits and vegetables in great abundance. Here the bishop has an episcopal residence; and the king of Naples a casino, which was planned by an Englishman named Thorold, who spent many years of his life on this spot. The monarch sometimes visits his casino for the amusement of shooting quails in the spring, when the flights of those birds are very numerous: the hills also are well stocked with red-legged partridges.

The wines of the island are much esteemed, and the best are transported to Naples. At Anacapri there is an abundance of fine oak-trees; and the hills are covered with myrtles, and a great variety of other aromatic herbs and plants. The genial mildness of the December climate is evinced by the Italian narcissus, which is now in full bloom. The air is excellent, being so well ventilated by sea-breezes during the summer months. The sea-coast is not very productive of fish, nor is much encouragement given for taking it, as three or four hundred of the best fishermen, leaving Capri during the wintry season, resort to Leghorn, and other places on the coast. The circumference of this island appears to have been exaggerated by Pliny, who estimates it at forty miles. My countryman, Addison, states it to be four miles in length from east to west, and about one in breadth.

The greater part of the island is covered with relics of ancient buildings; which, if we give credit to the establishment of twelve imperial villas upon it, may be easily accounted for. Of the fragments now remaining, those of the Pharos or light-house, and of the Villa Jovis, are most deserving of our attention. We learn from Suetonius, that the former was destroyed by an earthquake but a few days before the death of Tiberius. "Et ante paucos quam obiret dies, turris Phari terræ motu Capreis concidit." This building appears

to have been restored, as it has been thus mentioned by Statius :

"*Telaeque domos, trepidis ubi dalaica
nautis
Lumina noctivagae tallit Pharus semula lunae.*"

"At Caprea, where the lantern fixed on high,
Shines like a moon through the benighted sky,
While by its beams the wary sailor steers."

ADDISON.

The site of this light-house is still satisfactorily marked by a large and rude fragment.

The Villa Jovis is supposed to have been situated on the eastern part of this island, near the Pharos, where considerable remains of ancient structure still exist, in a situation well suited to the disposition of Tiberius. On the Monte di St. Michele there are other extensive ruins, and a long range of vaulted apartments, in a semicircular form, with the traces of an ancient road leading to the summit of the mountain. I also observed some fragments of antiquity on a hill where the fortress is placed; from whence, but a short time ago, some fine mosaic pavements, and other relics of antiquity, were removed to Naples.

On the northern sea-coast there are splendid remains of another villa, still retaining the name of Il Palazzo, and supposed to have been one of the emperor's winter residences; perhaps that of Augustus, being more genial in its site, and less inaccessible, than the others. Although the antiquary is enabled to trace with certainty and interest the vestiges of many of these supposed imperial villas, yet he will find no specimens of architecture to commend,—no inscriptions to record—the former owners of the district; for, so great an abhorrence was shewn by the Romans towards this ferocious and vicious emperor, that, upon his decease, a large party of men was dispatched into the island of Caprea to demolish, and not leave even a stone standing, as a memento of those edifices, wherein such a series of abominable vices and cruelties had transpired.

Signor Hadrava has endeavoured to trace the site of the twelve villas ascribed to Tiberius, and has placed them in the following situations.

No. 1. Villa Jovis, on the eastern part of the island, where he supposes the palace of Augustus also stood, and which was afterwards enlarged by his successor Tiberius.

2. The site of the second villa is now occupied by the Chapel of St. Michele,

on a hill opposite to the promontory on which the Villa Jovis was placed.

3. He fixes the third in the valley of Matromania, between two hills, called Tuoro grande, and Tuoro piccolo.

4. The fourth stood *nella falda*, or side of the Tuoro grande, before you come to Tregara, where the remains of a grand aqueduct, &c. are still visible.

5. The fifth at the Camarelle, where our author has fixed the scene of the emperor's gross festivities.

6. He places the sixth on the site of the Carthusian convent, towards the Monticello.

7. The seventh at Castiglione, under the fortress.

8. The eighth in the demesne of Mulo.

9. The ninth near Fontana, where many relics of antiquity have been found, and where many grottos still exist.

10. The tenth, called Rustica, is placed in a wood near Ajano.

11. The eleventh, in the plain called Campo Episcopio.

12. Twelfth, and last, is supposed by our antiquary to have been situate on the sea-coast, near La Marinella di torre; where some extensive ruins still retain the title of Palazzo.

THE ISLAND OF ISCHIA.

I sailed from Naples, at break of day, in a stout Ischian boat, with ten men. Partly by rowing, and partly by the help of a fresh breeze, I was safely conveyed to the Island of Ischia in four hours and a half. The distance is computed at eighteen miles.

With pleasure I looked backed on the well-known shores of Paesilippo, Puzzuoli, Baia, and Misenum; the beauties and antiquities of which had called forth all my classical enthusiasm. I passed close under the Island of Procida; whose fortress, towering on its highest point, and backed by the lofty and precipitous mountains of Ischia, formed an object highly picturesque. This island is flat and well cultivated, and the natural industry of the inhabitants is rewarded by ease, and even effluence. I was told, that no less than two hundred of the vessels called *tarantole* belonged to the inhabitants; and I observed many riding in the harbour. Between twenty and thirty of these are owned by one proprietor. This island disputed with Salerno the honour of giving birth to the celebrated Giovanni di Procida, the contriver of the well-known insurrection against the French, and a principal actor in the massacre distinguished by the title of the Sicilian Vespers.

To

To the most superficial observer, the surface of this island exhibits the effects of fire, and volcanic productions; besides many craters, long extinct; and strata of lava, in different stages of vegetation. The lava of the most recent eruption, in 1301, even now bears only a few scattered blades of grass, and some weeds. Hence we may judge how slowly nature operates on this hard substance, when not assisted by the soil washed down from the declivities of mountains, or wafted by the wind. If we examine the many craters with which this spot abounds, particularly the large crater between Ischia and Testaccio, close to the side of the road; if we next turn our view to the adjoining mountains, at present covered with a deep soil, and clothed with wood; we may calculate the high antiquity, not only of such eruptions, but of the globe itself. Indeed, amidst the various evidences which have been adduced by those authors who have chosen to controvert the general opinion on the supposed age of the world, none seem to carry more force than those deduced from the investigation of volcanic matter. Nor are these evidences founded on mere conjecture; for the dates of many eruptions are known; and, by tracing the strata of lava, and the marine bodies interspersed, and comparing the relative progress of vegetation over each, we may draw a very probable conclusion in regard to the age of the more remote; and, perhaps, may be induced to give the world a higher degree of antiquity than is commonly admitted.

For nearly five centuries this island has ceased to exhibit any volcanic eruption; but the numerous hot springs, which continue to emit their vapour, prove that subterraneous fire still exists. Besides these warm springs, however, there are others of an opposite nature; and, from the same mountain which produces the sulphureous and medical waters, a cold spring issues, of the purest quality, and is conveyed by aqueducts to the town of Ischia.

*Isarime non abesse dives ab uno
Fundit aquas.
... quot medicæ celebres virtutes resident.*

The lofty mountain now bearing the name of St. Nicola, is the *Epepeus* of the classic writers.

*In medio elatis caput inter nubila condit
Rupibus, et valles latè prospectat Epepeus.*

To me it seemed an *Ætna* in miniature; and, like that mountain, it may

be divided into three regions; the lower cultivated, the middle clothed with rich groves of oaks and chestnuts, and the upper bleak and barren, producing only a few low shrubs and dwarf trees. It is not however without inhabitants; for, on this aerial summit, some hermits have fixed their abode; and no anchorites certainly ever selected a more appropriate spot. Exalted above the dwellings, as they profess to be above the passions, of men, they may look down with an eye of indifference on a prodigious expanse of territory, thickly dotted with towns and villages; and, contrasting their homely fare and tranquil situation with the cares and troubles which attend the wealth and luxury of the world beneath, they may exclaim, in the language of the poet,

*Oh cara, cara, cella,
Felicè in libertà:
Qui poco ognun si gode,
E sicco ognun si crede;
Ne più bramando, impara
Che cosa è l'ovattà.*

In contemplating the opposite coasts of Puteoli, Baia, and Misenum, and contrasting their past splendour with their present decline, we have a living and perpetual lesson on the frailty of human power, and the transitory nature of worldly magnificence.

The summit of the mountain is composed of a whitish earth, similar to that of the *Solfaterra*, near Puzzuoli, dreary and dismal to the eye; and it commands rather a striking than a pleasing view. With respect to beauty, the views from the middle region, and the less elevated part, merit a decided preference.

The island is well-peopled and well cultivated. The most considerable towns are Ischia (the seat of the bishop), Furia, Lacco, and Casamiccioia. Of these, Furia contains the largest portion of inhabitants. The situation of Ischia is singularly picturesque. It crowns a high and rugged rock, which projects into the sea, and is connected with the island by a long pier or bridge. The whole face of this rock is covered with buildings, rising above each other in a pyramidal form, and presenting a novel and striking appearance. Little or no corn is sown, and the country is chiefly planted with vines, and other fruit-trees. Near Ischia, and towards Testaccio, the vines are trained to lofty poplar trees; but, in the vicinity of Furia, and the southern part of the island, they are not trained so high. Terraces have been constructed to remedy the inconvenience

convenience derived from the inequality of the ground, and to render the declivities productive; but the wines obtained by this mode of cultivation, unassisted by the genial rays of the sun, are little better than vinegar. Those near Forin, are white and more esteemed. The island produces abundance of figs, and its fruits in general are in high repute. The mountains, which are uncultivated, are chiefly clothed with groves of chestnut-trees, or with coppice-wood and low shrubs, such as arbutus, myrtle, heath, &c. Even in this winter season, the whole island exhibits a most lively verdure; and the numerous habitations scattered along the declivities, add much to the gaiety of the prospect. The soil is pure and elastic; creates an appetite, and renders the body alert and active. Horses and carriages are almost as rare here as at Venice; and mules are chiefly used, both for burthen and riding. An excellent road is now making from Iscia to Forin, which, though unfinished, is practicable on horseback. . . .

Enough I think has been said, to shew the gratification which the taste of taste and letters may experience, by following my footsteps in Iscia. The artist, who makes landscape painting his pursuit, and who seeks to enlarge his ideas by studying nature in every garb, will here find scenes of a domestic, rather than of a stately, character; consisting of delightful cottages, extensive vineyards, and rich groves of chestnuts, &c. &c. But the position and construction of the town of Iscia will appear no less novel than picturesque; while the warring shores of Iscia, Mischany, and Pataqui, and the more distant coasts of Naples and Sorrento, will be viewed and copied with equal satisfaction and advantage. Much, however, at this spot may please the artist; it will awaken a higher feeling in the mind of the scholar. Iscia, with fresh recollection quickened, and his ideas expanded, here he will reconsider in reality the scenes which he has so long contemplated in the fanciful prospectus last night before him; thus gratifying his mind with the understanding.

At different epochs Palermo had held the rank of a metropolis. At the present capital of the Kingdom, many a manly account for many interesting and valuable monuments of observation, still existing. The palace, the church, and the Duke's residence, the habitations of the

can princes. The Zisa, together with a small mosque, adjoining, on the battlements of which, some Saracenic inscriptions appear, is in a perfect state of preservation. An ambassador from Morocco, who was here some time ago, was much struck with it, and said, the plan of the building was similar to those of such edifices in his own country. A large apartment, in the third story, he pronounced to be the Council Chamber. The summit of this edifice commands a striking view of the beautiful and fertile plain and garden of Palermo, surrounded by lofty and majestic mountains, broken into the most picturesque forms, together with the port, sea, &c. and the adjacent islands.

The first entrance to Palermo, through the Porta Felice, is very striking, as the whole extent of the city is caught at a single glance. The internal disposition of the place is at once admirable and magnificent. Two streets, each a mile long, cross it at right angles; and at the intersection is an octagonal space, called Piazza Vigliena, of regular architecture. From hence, the view to the north is terminated by the Porta Felice and the sea, and to the south by the Porta Nuova, the mountains, and castle above Monreale. The pavement of the streets is flat, and the houses are lofty. Those on the Cassaro, being nearly uniform in height, form an avenue, striking from its length, with footways on each side. The best building in this range is the Palazzo Garaci; and the most striking defect in the street, is the want of breadth in proportion to the height of the houses. Here we see a vast concourse of people, and the best shops; and here only have we reason to say that Sicily is not depopulated. The circumference of the city is not above four miles. Some handsome gateways, extensive suburbs, and a number of new buildings, indicate the increase of the metropolis. The largest squares are those of the Palazzo, the Piano della Marina, and the space occupied by a handsome fountain near the senate-house.

I have seen a city of which the environs and environment, and at the same time so delightful, as those of Palermo. The description given of it by Fazlul, is at once brief and accurate. "Palermo, the capital, is situated in a fruitful plain, upon a coast which the ancients called *palearum litus*. On one side it is washed by the *Mare Tyrrhenum*; on the other, where it has access to an extensive plain, bounded by rugged and lofty

lofty mountains, entirely bare of trees. The circuit of this spacious plain is about twenty-five miles; and, like an immense amphitheatre fashioned by the hand of nature, it affords the highest delight to those who look down on it from some of the neighbouring eminences."

From the fertility and cultivation of its soil, this plain deserves the name of *lotus hortus*, and the beauty of the coast merits no less that of *putchrum litus*. Were I to describe or paint the charms of this delightful situation, I would take my post on the platform of the Saracen castle Zisa. Here at one glance the eye embraces the whole circuit, and the grandest natural amphitheatre I ever beheld. On one side, the city, which lies too low to be seen except from an eminence, with its port and vessels, enclosed on one hand by the lofty mountain Pellegrino, where Sta. Rosalia has fixed her shrine; and, on the other, by Capo Zaffrano, the summit of which was crowned by the ancient city of Soluntum, like Palermo, inhabited by the Phœnicians; the beautiful intervening coast, leading to the Bagaria, behind which is the lofty mountain of St. Calogero, the more distant heights near Cefalù, and some of the islands. Turning towards the north, the spectator may trace the eastern side of this capacious amphitheatre, and admire the rugged and picturesque forms of the adjacent mountains, with the convents of Sta. Maria di Gesù, La Grazia, and Badia, seated on their declivities; together with the city of Monreale, surmounted by its Norman castle. He may then wander in imagination to the rich and luxurious retreat of the Benedictine monks at St. Martino, buried in the recesses of the mountains, behind the Castellazzo. After surveying the remainder of this noble amphitheatre, he may contemplate its cheerful, gay, and crowded arena: cheerful, from the fertility of the soil and varied appearance of the cultivation; and gay, from the innumerable and glowing tints of its natural productions.

PETER'S LETTERS To his Kinfolk.

Octavo.—Pp. 1049.—Price, 1. 11s. 6d.

[Readers who delight in the notes of Nicholls, or in the small talk of Dibdin, may receive gratification from the garb of Dr. PETER MONKIE, of Aberystwith, a Welch tourist, who seems to have taken the pains to discover all various Scottish men and things, more MONTHLY MAG. No. 328.

than most of the parties ever suspected of themselves. We imagine that this gentleman has been well paid for his praise, by some of those who hope to profit by it; but, as many of his facts are curious, and as some of his subjects have excited attention south of the Tweed, we shall submit to our readers a few of his lively sketches of character. The work issues from the Press of BAL-LANTYNE, and from the shop of BLACKWOOD; and its accuracy cannot be suspected, as it doubtless has received its finishing touches from MEMRS. LOCKHART and WILSON.]

THAT IMPRESSIONS OF EDINBURGH.

HERE is the capital of an ancient, independent, and heroic nation, abounding in buildings ennobled by the memory of illustrious inhabitants in the old times, and illustrious deeds of good and of evil; and in others, which hereafter will be revered by posterity, for the sake of those that inhabit them now. Above all, here is the sublimity of situation and scenery—mountains near and afar off—rocks and glens—and the sea itself almost within hearing of its waves. I was prepared to feel much; and yet you will not wonder when I tell you, that I felt more than I was prepared for. You know well that my mother was a Scotchwoman; and therefore you will comprehend, that I viewed the whole with some little of the pride of her nation. I arrived at least without prejudices against that which I should see, and was ready to open myself to such impressions as might come.

I know no city where the lofty feelings generated by the ideas of antiquity, and the multitude of human beings, are so much swelled and improved by the admixture of those other lofty, perhaps yet loftier feelings, which arise from the contemplation of free and spacious nature herself. Edinburgh, even were its population as great as that of London, could never be merely a city. Here there must always be present the idea of the comparative littleness of all human works. Here, the proudest of palaces must be content to catch the shadow of mountains; and the grandest of fortresses to appear like the dwellings of pygmies, perched on the very belwarks of creation. Everywhere—abundant—you have rocks crowning over rocks in imperial elevation, and descending, among the smoke and dust of a city, into dark depths, such as nature alone can excavate. The builders of the old city, too, appear as if they had made the nature of their architecture. Seen through the lowering

mist, which almost perpetually envelopes them, the huge masses of these erections, so high, so rugged in their outlines, so heaped together, and conglomerated and wedged into each other, are not easily to be distinguished from the yet larger and bolder forms of cliff and ravine, among which their foundations have been pitched. There is a certain gloomy indistinctness in the formation of these fantastic piles, which leaves the eye that would scrutinise and penetrate, them unsatisfied and dim with gazing.

In company with the first friend I saw, (of whom more anon,) I proceeded at once to take a look of this superb city from a height, placed just over the point where the old and new parts of the town meet. These two quarters of the city, or rather these two neighbouring, but distinct cities, are separated by a deep green valley, which, once contained a lake, and which is now crossed at one place by a huge earthen mound, and at another by a magnificent bridge of three arches. This valley runs off towards the estuary of the Forth, which lies about a mile and a half from the city, and between the city and the sea there rises on each side of the hill: to the south that called Arthur's Seat, to the north the lower and yet sufficiently commanding eminence on which I now stood,—the Calton Hill.

This hill, which rises about 350 feet above the level of the sea, is in fact nothing more than a huge pile of rocks covered with a thin coating of soil, and, for the most part, with a beautiful verdure. It has lately been circled all round with spacious gravelled walks, so that one reaches the summit without the least fatigue. It seems as if you had not quitted the street, so gay is the ascent; and yet, where did streets or city ever afford such a prospect! The view changes every moment as you proceed; yet what grandeur of unity in the general and ultimate impression! At first, you see only the skirts of the New Town, with, apparently, few public edifices to diversify the grand uniformity of their outlines: then you have a rich plain, with green fields, groves, and villas, gradually losing itself in the seaport town of Edinburgh.—Leith. Leith scores for a brief space the margin of that magnificent Forth, which stretches upwards among an amphitheatre of mountains, and opens downwards into the ocean, breaking every where by green and woody hills, excepting where the bare brown rock of the Firth lifts itself

above the waters midway to the sea. As you move round, the Firth disappears, and you have Arthur's Seat in your front. In the valley between lies Holyrood, ruined, desolate, but majestic in its desolation. From thence the Old Town stretches its dark shadow,—up, in a line to the summit of the Castle rock, a royal residence at either extremity, and all between an indistinguishable mass of black tower-like structures, the concentrated "walled city," which has stood more sieges than I can tell of.

Here we paused for a time, enjoying the majestic gloom of this most picturesque of cities. A thick blue smoke hung low upon the houses, and their outlines reposed behind on ridges of purple clouds;—the smoke, and the clouds, and the murky air, giving yet more extravagant bulk and altitude to those huge, strange dwellings, and increasing the power of contrast which met our view,—when a few paces more brought us once again upon the New Town, the airy bridge, the bright green vale below and beyond it, and, skirting the line of the vale on either side, the rough crags of the Castle rock, and the broad glare of Prince's Street, that most superb of terraces,—all beaming in the yellow open light of the sun; steeples and towers, and cupolas scattered bright beneath our feet; and, far as the eye could reach, the whole pomp and richness of distant commotion,—the heart of the city.

Such was my first view of Edinburgh. I descended again into her streets in a sort of stupor of admiration.

MR. JEFFREY.

Of all the celebrated characters of this place, I rather understand that J—— is the one whom travellers are commonly most in a hurry to see; not surely that the world in general has any such deep and abiding feeling of admiration for him, or any such longing to satisfy their eyes with gazing on his features, as they have with regard to such a man as Scott, or even Scott:—

He was within when I called; and in a second I found myself in the presence of this bugbear of authors. He received me so kindly, (although, from the appearance of his room, he seemed to be immersed in occupation,) and asked so many questions, and said and looked so much, in so short a time, that I had some difficulty in collecting my intellectual powers to examine the person of the man. I know not how, there is a kind of stupor of curiosity about him; and my eyes caught so much of the

the prevailing spirit, that they darted for some minutes from object to object, and refused, for the first time, to settle themselves even upon the features of a man of genius—to them of all human things the most potent attractions.

It is a face which any man would pass without observation in a crowd, because it is small and swarthy, and entirely devoid of lofty or commanding outlines; and besides, his stature is so low, that he might walk close under your chin or mine, without ever catching the eye even for a moment. However, he is scarcely shorter than Campbell, and some inches taller than Tom Moore, or the late Monk Lewis.

Mr. J—— then, as I have said, is a very short and very active-looking man, with an appearance of extraordinary vivacity in all his motions and gestures. His face is one which cannot be understood at a single look; perhaps it requires, as it certainly invites, a long and an anxious scrutiny, before it lays itself open to the gazer. The features are neither handsome, nor even very defined in their outlines; and yet, the effect of the whole is as striking as any arrangement either of more noble or more marked features which ever came under my view.

A sharp, and at the same time very deep-toned voice, a very bad pronunciation, but accompanied with very little of the Scotch accent, a light and careless manner, exchanged now and then for an inquisitive variety of more earnest expression and address,—this is as much as I could carry away from my first visit to “the wee reekit deil,” as the *Inferno* of Altesidora has happily called him. I have since seen a great deal more of him, and have a great deal more to tell you; but my paper is done.

PROFESSORS PLAYFAIR AND LESLIE, AND
MR. JEFFREY.

We were joined towards six o'clock by Professors P—— and L——, and one or two young advocates, who had walked out with them. Then came R—— M——, whom you remember at Belhof, a relation and intimate friend of J——. He and the celebrated arrior Alison officiate together in one of the Episcopalian chapels in Edinburgh. Although we never knew each other at Oxford, yet we immediately recognised each other's old High-School boots, and began to claim a sort of acquaintance on that score; as all Quarian contemporaries, I believe, are accustomed to

do when they meet at a distance from *alma mater*. There were several other gentlemen, mostly of grave years; so that I was not a little astonished when somebody proposed a trial of strength in leaping. Now was my astonishment at all diminished, when Mr. P—— began to throw off his coat and waistcoat, and to prepare himself for taking his part in the contest. When he did so much, I could have no apology, so I also stripped; and indeed the whole party did the same, except J—— (Jeffrey) alone, who was dressed in a short green jacket with scarcely any skirts, and therefore seemed to consider himself as already sufficiently “*accinctus ludo*.”

I used to be a good leaper in my day, witness the thousands of times I have beat you in the Port-Meadow and elsewhere; but I cut a very poor figure among these sinewy Caledonians. With the exception of L——, they all jumped wonderfully; and J—— was quite miraculous, considering his brevity of stride. But the greatest wonder of the whole was Mr. P——. He also is a short man, and he cannot be less than seventy; yet he took his stand with the assurance of an athlete, and positively beat every one of us,—at a very best of us,—at least half a heel's breadth. I was quite thunderstruck, never having heard the least hint of his being so great a geometrician in this sense of the word. I was however, I must own, agreeably surprised by such a specimen of buoyant spirit and muscular strength in so venerable an old gentleman, and could not forbear from complimenting him on his revival of the ancient peripatetic ideas about the necessity of cultivating the external as well as the internal energies, and of mixing the activity of the practical with that of the contemplative life. He took what I said with great gravity; and, indeed, I have never seen a better specimen of that easy hilarity and good-humour which sits with so much gracefulness on an honoured old age. I wish I could give you a notion of his face. It is not marked by any very striking features; but, the union of mildness of disposition and strength of intellect in the expression, is too remarkable to be unnoticed even by a casual observer. His habits of profound thought have drawn quite deep lines about his mouth, and given him a sort of *bonhomme* look, very closely like, whenever I suspect the whole acquaintance would have been nothing more than an amiable one;

although the light eyes have certainly at times something very piercing in their glance, even through his spectacles. The forehead is very finely developed, singularly broad across the temples, as, according to Spurzheim, all mathematical foreheads must be; but the beauty in that quarter is rather of an *ad clerum* character, or, as Pindar hath it,

— *ωπος το ναυ*

Εγυμνασιον.

I, however, who really in good earnest begin to believe a little of this system, could not help remarking this circumstance; and more particularly so, because I found Mr. J——'s skull to possess many of the same features; above all, that of the breadth between the temples.

This other great mathematician is a much younger man than P——; but his hair is already beginning to be grey. He is a very fat, heavy figure of a man, without much more appearance of strength than of activity; and yet, although a bad leaper, by no means a shuffling-looking person neither. He has very large eyes, in shade not unlike Coleridge's, but without the least of the same mysterious depth of expression. Altogether, his face is one which at first sight you would pronounce to be merely a coarse one; but in which, once informed to whom it belongs, you are at no loss to discover a thousand marks of vigorous intellect and fancy too. Of this last quality, indeed, his eyes are at all times full to overflowing. In the midst of the sombre gravity of his usual look, there are always little flashes of enthusiasm breaking through the cloud, and, I think, adorning it; and, in this respect, he forms a striking contrast to the calm, tranquil uniformity of Mr. P——'s physiognomy and deportment. In thinking of this afterwards, I could not help recollecting a great many passages of richly-coloured writing in his scientific Essays in the Edinburgh Review, which I remember struck me, at the time I first read them, as being rather misplaced. But this, perhaps, may be merely the effect of the sterile way of writing employed by almost all the philosophers of these late times, to which we have now become so much accustomed, that we with difficulty approve of anything in a warmer tone introduced into such kinds of disquisition. They suggested those things better in Greece.

By and bye we were summoned to the drawing-room, where we found se-

veral ladies with Mrs. J——. She, you know, is an American, and J—— went across the Atlantic for her a few years ago, while we were at war with her country. She is a very pleasing person; and they have one extremely interesting little girl. J—— made no alteration in his dress, but joined the ladies exactly in his morning costume,—the little green jacket aforesaid, grey worsted pantaloons, and Hessian boots, and a black silk handkerchief. How had Grub-street stared to see the prince of reviewers in such a garb! The dinner was excellent,—a glorious turbot and oyster-sauce for one thing; and (*sicco referens*) there was no want of champagne: the very wine, by the way, which I should have guessed to be Jeffrey's favorite. It is impossible to conceive of him as being a lover of the genuine old black-strap, or even of the quiet balminess of Burgundy. The true reviewing diet is certainly champagne and devilled biscuit. Had there been any Blue-stockings lady present, she would have been sadly shocked with the material cast of the conversation during dinner; not a single word about

“The sweet new poem!”

Most of the company, though all men of literary habits, seemed to be as alive to the delights of the table, as if they had been “*let in*” (to use Dandie's phrase) by Monsieur Viard,—knowing in sauces, and delightfully reviewing every glass before they would suffer it to go down. It put me in mind of some lines of my friend W——. 'Tis a bookseller that speaks:

“The days of Tonson, Lintot, Curll, are over;
'Tis now your author's time to live in clover.”

The time's gone by when we our coaches kept,
And authors were content with umbrellas;
When pairs of epic birds in hay-lofts slept,
Too glad if cantes two would fill two bellies.

When we could always dinner intercept,
Unless the quire was covered—Happy fellows!

When first a champagne cork was taught to fly
At a reviewer's touch, our reign was by.”

The introduction of the claret and dessert made for a long time very little alteration in the subject-matter of the discourse; but, by degrees, the natural feelings and interests of the company did begin to shine through the cloud of *babulage*, and various matters, in which I was much better pleased to hear their opinions, were successively tabled, none

of them, however, with the least appearance of what the Scotch very expressively call fore-thought. Every thing went on with the utmost possible facility; and, in general, with a very graceful kind of fluency. The whole tone of Mr. J——'s own conversation indeed was so pitched, that a prosier, or a person at all ambitious, in the green-room phrase, to make an effect, would undoubtedly have found himself most grievously out of place. Amidst all this absence of *preparation*, however, (as it is impossible to talk of conversation without using French words,) I have never, I believe, heard so many ideas thrown out by any man in so short a space of time, and apparently with such entire negation of exertion. His conversation acted upon me like the first delightful hour after taking opium. The thoughts he scattered so readily about him—(his words, rapid, and wonderfully rapid, as they are, appearing to be continually panting after his conceptions)—his thoughts, I say, were at once so striking, and so just, that they took in succession entire possession of my imagination; and yet, with so felicitous a tact did he forbear from expressing any one of these too fully, that the reason was always kept in a pleasing kind of excitement, by the endeavour more thoroughly to examine their bearings. It is quite impossible to listen to him for a moment, without recalling all the best qualities of his composition; and yet, I suspect his conversation is calculated to leave me with even a higher idea of his mind; at least of its fertility, than the best of his writings. I have heard some men display more profoundness of reflection, and others a much greater command of the conversational picturesque; but I never before witnessed any thing to be compared with the blending together of apparently little consistent powers in the whole strain of his discourse.

Mr. P—— was the only other person whose conversation made any very striking impression on me; but indeed this might well be the case, without the least reflection on the talents of those present. This gentleman's mode of talking is just as different as possible from his friends'; it is quietly, simply, unaffectedly sensible; and what is all one thinks of it at first; but, by degrees, he says things which, although at the moment he utters them, they do not produce any very startling effect; have the power to keep one musing on them

for a long time after he stops; so that even if one were not told who he is, I believe one would have no difficulty in discovering him to be a great man. The gravity of his years, the sweet unassuming gentleness of his behaviour, and the calm way in which he gave utterance to thoughts about which almost any other person would have made so much bustle,—every thing about the appearance and manners of this serene and venerable old man, has left a feeling of quiet respectfulness, and affectionate admiration upon my mind. I brought him into town in the shandryman, and he has asked me to dine with him in the beginning of next week. I mean, before the time, to go and hear him deliver one of his lectures, and shall tell you what I think of it; although, considering the subject of which he treats, you may perhaps feel no great anxiety to hear my opinion.

MR. MACKENZIE.

The appearance of this fine old man had no tendency to dissipate the feelings I have just attempted to describe. I found him in his library, surrounded with a very large collection of books, few of them apparently new ones, seated in a high-backed easy chair, the wood-work carved very richly in the ancient French taste, and covered with black hair-cloth. On his head he wore a low cap of black velvet, like those which we see in almost all the pictures of Pope. But there needed none of these accessories to carry back the imagination. It is impossible that I should paint to you the full image of that face. The only one I ever saw which bore any resemblance to its character, was that of Warren Hastings; you well remember the effect it produced, when he appeared among all that magnificent assemblage, to take his degree, at the installation of Lord Grenville. In the countenance of M——, there is the same clear transparency of skin, the same freshness of complexion, in the midst of all the extenuation of old age. The wrinkles, too, are set close to each other, line upon line, not deep and bold, and rugged, like those of most old men, but equal, and undivided over the whole surface, as if no touch but that of time had been there, and as if even he had traced the vestiges of his dominion with a sure, indeed, but with a delicate and reverential finger. The lineaments have all the appearance of having been beautifully shaped; but the want of his teeth has thrown them out of

of their natural relation to each other. The eyes alone have bid defiance to the approach of the adversary. Beneath bleached and hoary brows, and surrounded with innumerable wrinkles, they are still as tenderly, as brightly blue, as full of all the various eloquence and fire of passion, as they could have been in the most vivacious of his days, when they were lighted up with that purest and loftiest of all earthly flames,—the first secret triumph of conscious and conceiving genius.

By and bye Mr. M—— withdrew into his closet; and, having there thrown off his slippers, and exchanged his cap for a brown wig, he conducted me to the drawing-room. His family were already assembled ready to receive us: his wife, just as I should have wished to picture her, a graceful old lady, with much of the remains of beauty, clothed in an open gown of black silk, with deep flounces, and having a high cap, with the lace meeting below the chin; his eldest son, a man rather above my own standing, who is said to inherit much of the genius of his father, (although he has chosen to devote it to very different purposes—being very eminent among the advocates of the present time;) and some younger children. The only visitor besides myself was an old friend, and indeed contemporary, of M——, a Mr. R——, who was in his time at the head of the profession of the law in Scotland, but who has now lived for many years in retirement. I have never seen a finer specimen, both in appearance and manners, of the true gentleman of the last age. In his youth he must have been a perfect model of manly beauty; and, indeed, no painter could select a more exquisite subject for his art even now. His hair combed back from his forehead, and highly powdered, his long queue, his lace ruffles, his suit of snuff-coloured cloth, cut in the old liberal way, with long flaps to his waistcoat, his high-heeled shoes and rich steel buckles,—everything was perfectly in unison with the fashion of his age. The stately and measured decorum of his politeness, was such as could not well be displayed by any man dressed in our free-and-easy style; but in him it did not produce the least effect of stiffness or coldness. It was a delightful thing to see these two old men, who had rendered themselves so eminent in two so different walks of exertion, meeting together, in the quiet evening of their days, to enjoy in the company of each other every luxury which intellec-

tual communication can afford, heightened by the yet richer luxury of talking over the feelings of times to which they almost alone were not strangers.

DR. DREWSTER AND PROFESSOR JAMESON.

I spent an afternoon very pleasantly the other day at Dr. B——, the same who is so celebrated for his discoveries concerning light, his many inventions of optical instruments, and his masterly conduct of that best of all works of the kind, the Edinburgh Encyclopædia. Dr. B—— is still a young man, although one would scarcely suppose this to be the case, who, never having seen himself, should form his guess from considering what he has done. He cannot, I should think, be above forty, if so much. Like most of the scientific men in Edinburgh, the doctor is quite a man of the world in his manners: his countenance is a very mild and agreeable one, and in his eyes, in particular, there is a wonderful union of penetration and tenderness of expression. From his conversation, one would scarcely suspect that he had gone so deep into the hidden parts of science; for he displays a vast deal of information concerning the lighter kinds of literature, although, indeed, he does all this with a hesitative sort of manner, which probably belongs to him as a man of abstruse science.

There were several very pleasant men of the party, and the conversation, both during dinner and afterwards, was extremely lively and agreeable, as well as instructive; but, from the time we sat down, there was one face which attracted my attention in a way that I was quite at a loss to account for.

In the course of a few minutes I heard him addressed by the name of J——, and immediately conjectured that he might probably be the well-known Professor of Natural History, whose System of Mineralogy you have often seen on my table. This turned out to be the case; and, after a second bottle had somewhat diminished our ceremony, I had a pleasure in recalling to him the story of the murderous Jew, and so of commencing (for it could scarcely be called renewing) an acquaintance with one from whose works I had received so much information and advantage. After the doctor's company departed themselves, I walked along Prince's Street with Professor J——, and he invited me to call on him next day, and see his museum,—an invitation which you, who know my propensities, will not suspect me of declining. He also offered to

show

show me the collection of mineralogy belonging to the University, of which I had heard a great deal. I went yesterday, and it is undoubtedly a very superb collection. It is of great value, and admirably arranged; and the external characters of minerals, particularly those derived from colours, are finely illustrated by an extensive series of the most valuable specimens, arranged according to the system made use of by Werner.

Professor J—— is chiefly known to the world as a mineralogist, and in this character he certainly stands entirely without a rival in his own country; and when we consider that his system of mineralogy has been adopted by a celebrated Frenchman, as the text-book to his own lectures in Paris, we may fairly conclude, from the preference shown by so competent a judge, that the knowledge and ability displayed in that work, render it at least equal to the most approved publications of the continental authors. But it is not his intimate acquaintance with mineralogy alone, which renders Mr. J—— so capable of doing honour to the chair which he holds. He is also greatly versed in zoology; and, what is of great importance in these times, seems much inclined to indulge in those more general and philosophic views of that science, which the study of nomenclature and classification has well nigh banished from the remembrance of most of his brethren in the south.

The professor delivers his lectures both during the winter and summer season; and he divides his course into five great branches; Meteorology—Hydrography—Mineralogy—A Sketch of the Philosophy of Botany, sufficient to enable his pupils to understand the relations which subsist between that science and a complete history of the inorganic parts of the globe—and lastly, Zoology.

MRS. GRANT.

I was at another party of somewhat the same kind last night, where, however, I had the satisfaction of seeing several more characters of some note, and therefore I repented not my going. Among others, I was introduced to Mrs. G——, of L——, the author of the Letters from the Mountains, and other well-known works. Mrs. G—— is really a woman of great talents and acquirements, and might, without offence to any one, talk upon any subject she pleases. But, I assure you, any person that hopes to meet with a Blue-stocking in the common salage of the term, in

this lady, will feel sadly disappointed. She is as plain, modest, and unassuming, as she could have been, had she never stepped from the village whose name she has rendered so celebrated. Instead of entering on any long common-place discussions, either about politics, or political economy, or any other of the hackneyed subjects of tea-table talk in Edinburgh, Mrs. G—— had the good sense to perceive, that a stranger, such as I was, came not to hear disquisitions, but to gather useful information; and she therefore directed her conversation entirely to the subject which she herself best understands; which, in all probability, she understands better than almost any one else, and which was precisely one of the subjects in regard to which I felt the greatest inclination to hear a sensible person speak, namely, the Highlands. She related, in a very simple but very graphic manner, a variety of little anecdotes and traits of character, with my recollections of which I shall always have a pleasure in connecting my recollections of herself. The sound and rational enjoyment I derived from my conversation with this excellent person, would indeed atone for much more than all the Blue stocking sisterhood have ever been able to inflict upon my patience.

MR. JEFFREY AS A BARRISTER.

I have already described Mr. Jeffrey's appearance to you so often, that I need not say anything in addition here, although it is in the Parliament-house certainly that his features assume their most powerful expression, and that, upon the whole, the exterior of this remarkable man is seen to the greatest advantage. When not pleading in one or other of the courts, or before the Ordinary, he may commonly be seen standing in some corner, entertaining or entertained by such wit as suits the atmosphere of the place; but it is seldom that his occupations permit him to remain long in any such position. Ever and anon, his lively conversation is interrupted by some undertaker-faced solicitor, or perhaps by some hot, bustling, exquisite clerk, who comes to announce the opening of some new debate, at which the presence of Mr. Jeffrey is necessary; and away he darts like lightning to the indicated region, cleaving his way through the surrounding crowd with irresistible elacricity,—the more clumsy or more grave does, that had set him in motion, vainly puffing and elbowing to keep close in his wake. A few seconds have scarcely elapsed, till you hear

hear the sharp, shrill, but deep-toned trumpet of his voice, lifting itself in some far-off corner high over the discordant Babel that intervenes,—period following period in one unbroken chain of sound, as if its links had had no beginning, and were to have no end.

I have told you, in a former letter, that his pronunciation is wretched: it is a mixture of provincial English with undignified Scotch, altogether snappish and offensive, and which would be quite sufficient to render the elocution of a more ordinary man utterly disgusting; but the flow of his eloquence is so overpoweringly rapid, so unweariedly energetic, so entirely unlike every other man's mode of speaking, that the pronunciation of the particular words is quite lost to one's view, in the midst of that continual effort which is required, in order to make the understanding, even the ear, of the listener, keep pace with the glowing velocity of the declamation. His words come more profusely than words ever came before, and yet it seems as if they were quite unable to follow, *passibus equis*, the still more amazing speed of his thought. You sit, while minute follows minute uncounted and unheeded, in a state of painful excitation, as if you were in a room over-lighted with gas, or close under the crash of a whole pealing orchestra.

This astonishing fluency and vivacity, if possessed by a person of very inferior talents, might for a little be sufficient to create an illusion in his favour; and I have heard that such things have been. But the more you can overcome the effect of Mr. Jeffrey's dazzling rapidity, and concentrate your attention on the ideas embodied with such supernatural facility, the greater will be your admiration. It is impossible to conceive the existence of a more fertile, teeming intellect. The flood of his illustration seems to be at all times rioting up to the very brim; yet he commands and restrains it with equal strength and skill; or, if it does boil over for a moment, it spreads such a richness all around, that it is impossible to find fault with its extravagance. Surely never was such a luxuriant "*copia fandi*" united with so much terseness of thought and brilliancy of imagination, and managed with so much unconscious, almost instinctive, ease. If he be not the most delightful, he is certainly by far the most wonderful, of speakers.

EDINBURGH BOOKSELLERS.

Till within these twenty years, I sup-

pose, there was no such thing in Edinburgh as the great trade of publishing. Now and then, some volume of sermons or an issued from the press of some Edinburgh typographer, and after lying for a year or two upon the counter of some of their booksellers, was dismissed into total oblivion, as it probably deserved to be. But, of all the great literary men of the last age who lived in Edinburgh, there was no one who ever thought of publishing his books in Edinburgh. The trade here never aspired to anything beyond forming a very humble appendage of understrappers to the trade of the Row. Even if the name of an Edinburgh bookseller did appear upon a title-page, that was only a compliment allowed him by the courtesy of the great London dealer, whose instrument and agent he was. Every thing was conducted by the northern bibliopoles in the same timid spirit of which this affords a specimen. The dullness of their atmosphere was never enlivened by one breath of daring. They were all petty retailers, inhabiting snug shops, and making a little money in the most tedious and uniform way imaginable. As for risking the little money they did make upon any bold adventure, which might have tripled the sum or swept it entirely away, this was a thing of which they had not the most remote conception. In short, in spite of Hume and Robertson, and the whole generation of lesser stars who clustered around those great luminaries, the spirit of literary adventure had never approached the bibliopoles of Edinburgh. They never dreamed of making fortunes for themselves, far less of being the means of bestowing fortunes upon others, by carrying on operations in the large and splendid style of mercantile enterprise.

The first manifestation of the new state of things, was no less an occurrence than the appearance of the first Number of the Edinburgh Review; a thing which, wherever it might have occurred, must have been a matter of sufficient importance, and which appearing here, was enough not only to change the style of bookselling, and the whole ideas of booksellers, but to produce almost as great a revolution in minds not so immediately interested in the result of the phenomenon.

Very shortly after the commencement of the Review, Mr. Walter Scott began to be an author; and, even without the benefit of its example, it is probable that he would have seen the propriety of adopting

adopting some similar course of procedure. However this might have been, ever since that time, the Edinburgh Reviewers and Mr. Walter Scott have between them furnished the most acceptable food for the reading public, both in and out of Scotland, but no doubt most exclusively and effectually in their own immediate neighbourhood; and both have always proceeded upon the principle of making the reading public pay handsomely for their gratification, through their fore-speakers, interpreters, and purveyors,—the booksellers.

The importance of the Whigs in Edinburgh and the Edinburgh Review, added to the great enterprize and extensive general business of Mr. Constable, have, as might have been expected, rendered the shop of this bookseller by far the most busy scene of the bibliopolic world of the north. It is situated in the High-street, in the midst of the Old Town, where, indeed, the greater part of the Edinburgh booksellers are still to be found lingering, as the majority of their London brethren also do, in the neighbourhood of the same old haunts to which long custom has attached their predilections. The bookseller is himself a good-looking man, apparently about forty, very fat in his person, but with a face with good lines, and a fine healthy complexion. He is one of the most jolly-looking members of the trade I ever saw; and moreover one of the most pleasing and courtly in his address. One thing that is remarkable about him, and indeed very distinguishingly so, is his total want of that sort of critical jabber of which most of his brethren are so profuse, and of which custom has rendered me rather fond than otherwise. Mr. Constable is too much of a bookseller, to think it at all necessary that he should appear to be knowing in the merits of books. His business is to publish books, and to sell them; he leaves the work of examining them before they are published, and criticizing them afterwards, to others who have more leisure on their hands than he has. One sees in a moment that he has reduced his business to a most strictly business-like regularity of system; and that, of this the usual cant of book-shop disquisition forms no part; like a great wholesale merchant, who does not by any means think it necessary to be the taster of his own wines. I am of opinion that this may, perhaps, be in the end the wisest course a great publisher can pursue. Here at least is one sufficiently striking instance of its success.

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If one be inclined, however, for an elegant shop, and abundance of gossip, it is only necessary to cross the street, and enter the shop of Messrs. Manners and Miller, the true lounging-place of the blue-stockings and literary beau-monde of the northern metropolis. Nothing indeed can be more inviting than the external appearance of this shop, or more amusing, if one is in the proper lounging humour, than the scene of elegant trifling which is exhibited within.

Mr. Miller is the successor of Provost Creech, in something of his wit and many of his stories, and in all his love of good cheer and good humour, and may certainly be looked upon as the favourite bibliopole of almost all but the writers of books. He ought, however, to look to his dignity; for I can perceive that he is likely to have, ere long, a dangerous rival in a more juvenile bookseller, whose shop is almost close to his own,—Mr. Peter Hill.

The only great lounging book-shop in the New Town of Edinburgh, is Mr. Blackwood's. The prejudice in favour of sticking by the Old Town was so strong among the gentlemen of the trade, that, when this bookseller intimated, a few years ago, his purpose of removing to the New, his ruin was immediately prophesied by not a few of his sagacious brethren. He persisted however in his intentions, and speedily took possession of a large and airy suite of rooms in Prince's-street, which had formerly been occupied by a notable confectioner, and whose threshold was therefore familiar enough to all the frequenters of that superb promenade. There it was that this enterprising bibliopole hoisted his standard, and prepared at once for action.

VISIT TO WALTER SCOTT.

I did not see Mr. S—, however, immediately on my arrival; he had gone out, with all his family, to shew the abbey of Melrose to the Count von B— and some other visitors. I was somewhat dusty in my apparel, (for the shandrydan had moved in clouds half the journey,) so I took the opportunity of making my toilet, and had not quite completed it, when I heard the trampling of their horses' feet beneath the window. But in a short time, having finished my adonization, I descended, and was conducted to Mr. S—, whom I found by himself in his library. Nothing could be kinder than his reception of me; and so simple and unassuming are his manners, that I was quite surprised, after a few minutes had elapsed, to find myself already al-

most at home in the company of one whose presence I had approached with feelings so very different from those with which a man of my age and experience is accustomed to meet ordinary strangers.

There was a large party at dinner, for the house was full of company, and much very amusing and delightful conversation passed on every side around me; but you will not wonder that I found comparatively little leisure either to hear or see much of anything besides my host. And as to his person, in the first place, that was almost perfectly new to me, although I must have seen, I should suppose, some dozens of engravings of him before I ever came to Scotland. Never was any physiognomy treated with more scanty justice by the portrait-painters; and yet, after all, I must confess that the physiognomy is of a kind that scarcely falls within the limits of their art. I have never seen any face which disappointed me less than this, after I had become acquainted with it fully; yet, at the first glance, I certainly saw less than, but for the vile prints, I should have looked for; and I can easily believe that the feelings of the uninitiated, the uncranioscopical observer, might be little different from those of pure disappointment. It is not that there is deficiency of expression in any part of Mr. S——'s face, but the expression which is most prominent is not of the kind which one who had known his works, and had heard nothing about his appearance, would be inclined to expect. The common language of his features expresses all manner of discernment and acuteness of intellect, and the utmost nerve and decision of character. He smiles frequently; and I never saw any smile which tells so eloquently the union of broad good-humour with the keenest perception of the ridiculous: but all this would scarcely be enough to satisfy one in the physiognomy of W—— S——.

Himself temperate in the extreme, (some late ill health has made it necessary he should be so,) he sent round his claret more speedily than even I could have wished—(you see I am determined to blunt the edge of all your sarcasms)—and I assure you we were all too well employed to think of measuring our bumpers. Do not suppose, however, that there is anything like display or formal leading in Mr. S——'s conversation. On the contrary, every body seemed to speak the more that he was there to hear; and his presence seemed to be enough to make everybody speak delightfully, as if

it had been that some princely musician had tuned all the strings, and even under the sway of more vulgar fingers, they could not choose but discourse excellent music. His conversation, besides, is for the most part of such a kind, that all can take a lively part in it, although indeed none that I ever met with can equal himself. It does not appear as if he ever could be at a loss for a single moment for some new supply of that which constitutes its chief peculiarity and its chief charm; the most keen perception, the most tenacious memory, and the most brilliant imagination, having been at work throughout the whole of his busy life, in filling his mind with a store of individual traits and anecdotes, serious and comic, individual and national, such as it is probable no man ever before possessed; and such, still more certainly as, no man of great original power ever before possessed, in subservience to the purposes of inventive genius. A youth spent in wandering among the hills and valleys of his country, during which he became intensely familiar with all the lore of those grey-haired shepherds, among whom the traditions of warlike as well as of peaceful times find their securest dwelling-place; or, in more equal converse with the relics of that old school of Scottish cavaliers, whose faith had nerved the arms of so many of his own race and kindred; such a boyhood and such a youth laid the foundation, and established the earliest and most lasting sympathies of a mind, which was destined, in after years, to erect upon this foundation, and improve upon these sympathies, in a way of which his young and thirsting spirit could have then contemplated but little. Through his manhood of active and honoured, and now for many years of glorious, exertion, he has always lived in the world, and among the men of the world, partaking in all the pleasures and duties of society as fully as any of those who had nothing but such pleasures and such duties to attend to. Uniting, as never before they were united, the habits of an indefatigable student with those of an indefatigable observer, and doing all this with the easy and careless grace of one who is doing so, not to task, but, to gratify his inclination and his nature, is it to be wondered that the riches of his various acquisitions should furnish a never-failing source of admiration even to those who have known him longest, and who know him best?

Next morning I got up pretty early, and walked for at least two hours before breakfast

breakfast through the extensive young woods with which Mr. S—— has already clothed the banks of the Tweed, in every direction about his mansion. Nothing can be more soft and beautiful than the whole of the surrounding scenery: there is scarcely a single house to be seen; and, excepting on the rich, low lands, close to the river, the country seems to be almost entirely in the hands of the shepherds.

After a breakfast *a la fourchette*, served up in the true style of old Scottish luxury, which a certain celebrated novelist seems to take a particular pleasure in describing; a breakfast, namely, in which tea, coffee, chocolate, toast, and sweetmeats, officiated as little better than ornamental outworks to more solid and imposing fortifications of mutton-ham, hung beef, and salmon killed over-night in the same spear and torch-light method of which Dandie Dinmont was so accomplished a master. After doing all manner of justice to this interesting meal, I spent an hour with Mr. S—— in his library, or rather in his closet; for, though its walls are quite covered with books, I believe the far more valuable part of his library is in Edinburgh.

We then mounted our horses, a numerous cavalcade, and rode to one of the three summits of the Eildon-hill, which rises out of the plain a little way behind A——d, and forms, in almost every point of view, a glorious back-ground to its towers and rising woods. We passed, before leaving Mr. S——'s territories, a deep dingle, quite covered with all manner of wild bushes, through which a little streamlet far below could, for the most part, be rather heard than seen. Mr. S—— paused at the rustic bridge which led us over this ravine, and told me that I was treading on classical ground; that there was the *Iluvly Burn*, by whose side Thomas the Rhymer of old saw the Queen of Faery riding in her glory; and called to this hour by the shepherds, from that very circumstance, the *Bogle or Goblin Burn*.

From this we passed right up the hill, the ponies here being as perfectly independent as our own of turnpike-ways, and as scornful of perpendicular ascents. I was not a little surprised, however, with Mr. S——'s horsemanship; for, in spite of the lameness in one of his legs, he manages his steed with the most complete mastery, and seems to be as much at home in the saddle as any of his own rough-riding Deloraines or Lochinvars could have been. He is indeed a very

strong man in all the rest of his frame; the breadth and massiness of his iron muscles being evidently cast in the same mould with those of the old "Wats of Harden" and "bauld Rutherfuirds that were fow stout."

In Edinburgh, two very handsome new chapels have of late years been erected by the Episcopalians, and the clergymen who officiate in them possess faculties eminently calculated for extending the reputation of their church. Dr. Sandford, the Bishop of the Diocese, preaches regularly in the one, and the minister of the other is no less a person than Mr. Alison, the celebrated author of the *Essays on Taste*, and of those exquisite Sermons which I have so often heard you speak of in terms of rapture.

Mr. Alison has a much larger chapel, and a more numerous congregation, and he possesses, no doubt, much more largely the qualifications of a popular orator. He has also about him a certain pensiveness of aspect, which I should almost suspect to have been inherited from the afflicted priests of this church of the preceding generation. He has a nobleserenity of countenance, however, which is not disturbed, but improved, by its tinge of melancholy; large grey eyes, beaming with gentle lambent fire, and set dark and hollow in the head, like those which Rembrandt used to draw, lips full of delicacy and composure, and a tall pale forehead, sprinkled with a few thin, grey, monastic ringlets. His voice harmonizes perfectly with this exterior—clear, calm, mellow, like that far-off mournful melody, with which the great poet of Italy has broken the repose of his autumnal evening:

".....Squilla di lontano
Che paja il giorno puggier che si muore."

In spite of his accent, which has a good deal of his country in it, I have never heard any man read the service of our church in so fine and impressive a style as Mr. Alison. The grave antique majesty of those inimitable prayers, acquiring new beauty and sublimity as they passed through his lips, could not fail to refresh and elevate my mind, after I had been wearied with the loose and extemporaneous, and not unfrequently, as I thought, irreverent, supplications of the presbyterian divines. In his preaching the effect of his voice is no less striking; and indeed, much as you have read and admired his sermons, I am sure you would confess, after once hearing him, that they cannot produce their full effect.

effect without the accompaniment of that delightful music. Hereafter, in reading them, I shall always have the memory of that music ringing faintly in my ears—and recall, with every grand and every gentle close, the image of that serene and solemn countenance, which Nature designed to be the best commentary on the meanings of Alison.

CHALMERS THE PREACHER.

Yesterday being Sunday, I threw myself into the midst of one of these overwhelming streams, and allowed myself to float on its swelling waves to the church of the most celebrated preacher in this place; or rather, I should say, the most celebrated preacher of the day in the whole of Scotland—Dr. Chalmers. I had heard so much of this remarkable man in Edinburgh, that my curiosity in regard to him had been wound-up to a high pitch, even before I found myself in the midst of this population, to which his extraordinary character and genius furnish by far the greatest object of interest and attention. I had received a letter of introduction to him from Mr. J—, (for the critic and he are great friends)—so I called at his house in a day or two after my arrival in Glasgow, but he had gone to visit his friends in a parish of which he was formerly minister, in the county of Fife, so that I was for the time disappointed. My landlady, however, who is one of his admirers, had heard of his return the evening before, and she took care to communicate this piece of intelligence to me at breakfast. I was very happy in receiving it, and determined to go immediately; upon which, Mrs. Jardine requested me to accept the loan of her own best psalm-book, and her daughter, Miss Currie, (a very comely young lady,) was so good as to show me the way to her pew in the church. Such, I presume, is the intense interest attached to this preacher, that a hotel in Glasgow could not pretend to be complete in all its establishment, without having attached to it a spacious and convenient pew in this church, for the accommodation of its visitors. As for trusting, as in other churches, to finding somewhere a seat unappropriated, this is a thing which will by no means do for a stranger who has set his heart upon hearing a sermon of Dr. Chalmers'.

You have read his Sermons; and therefore I need not say anything about the subject and style of the one I heard, be-

cause it was in all respects very similar to those which have been printed. But, of all human compositions, there is none surely which loses so much as a sermon does, when it is made to address itself to the eye of a solitary student in his closet—and not to the thrilling ears of a mighty mingled congregation, through the very voice which Nature has enriched with notes more expressive than words can ever be, of the meanings and feelings of its author. Neither, perhaps, did the world ever possess any orator, whose minutest peculiarities of gesture and voice have more power in increasing the effect of what he says—whose delivery, in other words, is the first, and the second, and the third, excellence of his oratory, more truly than is that of Dr. Chalmers. And yet, were the spirit of the man less gifted than it is, there is no question these, his lesser peculiarities, would never have been numbered among his points of excellence. His voice is neither strong nor melodious. His gestures are neither easy nor graceful; but, on the contrary, extremely rude and awkward: his pronunciation is not only broadly national, but broadly provincial—distorting almost every word he utters into some barbarous novelty, which, had his hearer leisure to think of such things, might be productive of an effect at once ludicrous and offensive in a singular degree.

But of a truth, these are things which no listener can attend to while this great preacher stands before him, armed with all the weapons of the most commanding eloquence, and swaying all around him with its imperial rule. At first, indeed, there is nothing to make one suspect what riches are in store. He commences in a low, drawling key, which has not even the merit of being solemn, and advances from sentence to sentence, and from paragraph to paragraph, while you seek in vain to catch a single echo, that gives promise of that which is to come. There is, on the contrary, an appearance of constraint about him, that affects and distresses you: you are afraid that his breast is weak, and that even the slight exertion he makes, may be too much for it. But then, with what tenfold richness does this dim preliminary curtain make the glories of his eloquence to shine forth, when the heated spirit at length shakes from its chill constricting fetters, and bursts out, elate and rejoicing, in the full splendour of its disimprisoned wings!

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